

# Index

Note: Page numbers followed by "f" denote figures; "t" tables.

## A

- Acting masses law, 45
- Activation energy, 60–61, 75–76, 78
- Active power, 146
- Activity, 42–45
- Activity coefficient, 42–45
- Agglomeration, 127–129
  - briquetting. *See* Briquetting
  - of manganese, 234–238
  - pelletizing. *See* Pelletizing
  - sintered pellets production, 128–129
  - sintering. *See* Sintering
- Alabandine, 233t
- Al-Ba alloys, smelting of, 491
- Alkali-earth metals (AEM), 471–494
  - barium, 488–491
    - Al-Ba alloys, smelting of, 491
    - ferrosilicobarium, smelting of, 490–491
    - properties of, 488–490
  - calcium, 472–480
    - properties of, 472–475
  - calcium carbide, smelting of, 475–477, 476f
  - calcium-silicon alloy, smelting of, 477–480
    - reduction by calcium carbide, method of, 480
    - reduction by carbon, method of, 477–478
    - reduction by silicon, method of, 478–479
  - magnesium, 480–485
    - production of, 483–485
    - properties of, 480–483
  - metallurgical lime, 491–494
  - strontium, 485–487
    - alloys, smelting of, 487
    - properties of, 485–487
- Alloying, 9–10
- Alloy tapping, 350–351
- Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 459–460
- Alsimin. *See* Ferrosilicon-aluminum
- Alternating current (AC), 140–143
  - circuits, impedance and power in, 145–146
  - furnaces. *See* Alternating current furnaces
  - sinusoidal, 141–142

- Alternating current (AC) furnaces, 87, 140, 148–153, 320
  - electrical supply to, 108–109
  - one-phase circuit, 149–150, 149f
  - submerged arc
    - closed, 335–340, 336f, 337f, 338f
    - open, 331–333, 333f, 334f
    - semiclosed, 331–333, 333f
    - smelting, 340–344
  - three-phase circuit, 151–153, 151f, 153f
- Aluminothermal processes, 32–33
- Aluminum, 195, 198, 214–215
  - ferrotungsten reduction by, 385
  - ferrovanadium reduction by, 407
  - master alloys, composition of, 500t
  - reduction, smelting with
    - boric anhydrite, 455t
    - ferroboron, 454t
    - ferrotitanium, 429–432, 431t
    - nickelboron, 456t
- Anorthite, 205–206, 214–215
- Apparent power, for real circuit, 146, 147f
- Argon oxygen decarburization (AOD), 14–15, 318, 326
- Arrhenius equation, 60–61, 62t
- Ascharite, 452
- Ash, 194–195, 205, 214
- Atomizing, of silicon, 213t
- Automatic furnace control, 121–122

## B

- Baddeleite, 441–442, 446
- Bag filter plant, 96–97, 100–101, 104, 128–129, 357–358
- Barite, 488–490
- Barium, 488–491
  - Al-Ba alloys, smelting of, 491
  - ferrosilicobarium, smelting of, 490–491
  - properties of, 488–490
- Bastnesite, 466, 466t
- Batch ferroalloy process, 33–35
- Bessemer process, 10

- Best available technology (BAT), 24–25  
 Bixbyite, 229–231, 233t  
 Black-box models, 158  
 Böckmann compensation, 168–169, 169f  
 Boracite, 452  
 Borax, 452  
 Boric acid, 453t  
 Boric anhydrite, 453t  
     smelting with aluminum reduction  
         heat and energy balance of, 455t  
         material balance of, 455t  
 Boron carbide, 452, 456  
 Boron ferroalloys, 449–458  
     properties of, 449–451  
     reduction of, 452–453  
     sources of, 452–453  
     types of, 453, 453t  
 Braunit, 229–231  
 Bravoiite, 402t  
 Briquetting, 34, 128  
     chromites, 228–289  
     of manganese, 236  
 Brown condensate, 203–204  
 Bulat steel, 12  
 Bulk ferroalloys, 31t  
 Bus bar, 85, 88, 100, 107, 109, 125
- C**
- Calcia ( $\text{CaO}$ ), 472, 474f  
 Calcining, 372–373  
 Calcium, 179–180, 472–480  
     properties of, 472–475  
 Calcium carbide ( $\text{CaC}_2$ ), 472  
     smelting of, 475–477, 476f  
 Calcium cyanamide ( $\text{CaCN}_2$ ), 472  
 Calcium diborate, 453t  
 Calcium manganese silicon ( $\text{SiMnCa}$ ), 472  
 Calcium silicon ( $\text{SiCa}$ ), 472  
     smelting of, 477–480  
         reduction by calcium carbide, method of, 480  
         reduction by carbon, method of, 477–478  
         reduction by silicon, method of, 478–479  
 CALPHAD (CALculation of PHAses  
     Diagrams) method, 54  
 $\text{CaO}\text{-SiO}_2$ , 474f  
 Capacitance, electric, 144  
 Capital investment, for high carbon  
     ferrochrome production, 330–331  
 Carbon  
     ferrotungsten reduction by, 382–385  
     interaction with manganese, 222–229  
     monoxide, 122–123  
     reductants, 191–195  
         for ferroalloys processing, 79–81, 80t  
 Carbothermal processes, 30–32  
 Carnotite, 401–402, 402t, 404  
 Casting, 4, 133–135  
     of ferronickel, 373–374  
     of high-carbon ferrochrome, 348, 352  
     of manganese ferroalloys, 259–260  
     net shape, 260  
     of silicon, 211–212, 213t  
 Cavity, 202–207, 210  
 Celestine ( $\text{SrSO}_4$ ), 486–487  
 Cerium, 464–465  
 Chalcopyrite, 392  
 Channel arc models (CAM), 158–159, 159f  
 Charcoal, 193–194  
 Charge (electrical), 78  
 Charge chrome, 320  
     defined, 318  
     specification of, 319t  
 Chemical potentials, 39, 42–43, 45  
 Chemical reactions, thermodynamics of, 45–53  
 Chromeboron, 457  
 Chrome direct reduction (CDR) process, 341  
 Chromite, production of, 323t  
 Chromite ores  
     briquetting of, 228–289  
     classification of, 283t  
     pelletizing of, 287–288, 288t  
     processing of, 285–289  
         general requirements for, 286t  
         sintering of, 287, 287t  
 Chromium, 11, 267–316  
     -containing systems, phase equilibria with, 268–276, 372t  
     environmental issues of, 312–314  
         dust and wastewaters treatment, 313–314  
         fire and explosion hazards, 314  
         human health hazards, 312–313  
     ferroalloys technology, 289–307  
         low-carbon ferrochrome, 289–297  
     hexavalent, 360–362, 313–314  
     minerals, 280–283  
     processing of, 285–289  
     properties of, 268–280  
     resources of, 283–285  
     spinel, 278, 280–281, 287–288, 303  
     spinelides, 280–282, 282t, 283–285  
         composition of, 282t  
 Chromium carbide, 367–368  
 Chromium oxide, 368  
     phase equilibria with, 276–280

- Circuit(s)  
AC  
    impedance and power in, 145–146  
    one-phase, 149–150, 149f  
    three-phase, 151–153, 151f, 153f  
reactance, 143–145  
resistive, 143
- Clausius-Clapeyron equation, 43–44
- Clinopyroxene, 236–237
- Closed roof, 94, 94f
- Closed submerged arc AC furnaces, 335–340, 336f, 337f, 338f
- Coal, 193
- Coal tar pitch volatiles (CTPVs), 363
- Cobalt, 367, 371
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, from ferroalloys production, 22–25, 23t, 24t
- CO gas reticulation and utilization, 358–360, 359f, 361f
- Coke, 320, 335–336, 338–339, 341–344, 287–288, 299–300  
    bed, 242–245, 249  
    metallurgical, 193  
    petroleum, 194
- Colemanite, 452
- Columbite, 415–416
- Columbium, 411
- Complex ferroalloys, 495–499  
    development, relevancy of, 495–496
- Composite electrode, 118–119
- Conduction, 37  
    heat transfer by, 65–66
- Continuous ferroalloy process, 33–35
- Convection, 37  
    heat transfer by, 66–67
- Convective mass transfer, 71–72
- Convective momentum transfer, 71–72
- Converting, 372, 374
- Crater, 201, 204, 206–207
- Creusot-Loire Uddeholm (CLU) refining process, 326
- Cristobalite, 181, 189–190, 189t, 207
- Cr-O-C Systems, Equilibria in, 372t
- Crushing, of manganese ferroalloys, 260
- Cryptomelane, 233t
- Culsonite, 402t
- Cuprodescloizite, 402t
- D**
- Damascus steel, 12
- Davidite, 402t
- Dead-band regulation, 166–168, 168f
- Decarburization, of high-carbon ferromanganese, 257–258, 258t
- Dephosphoration, 240, 374
- Descloizite, 402t
- Desulfuration, 372–373
- Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), 61–62
- Differential thermal analysis (DTA), 61–62
- Diffusion, 59–60
- Diffusive emissions, 219t
- Diffusive mass transfer, 70–71
- Direct current (DC), 140–143  
    furnaces, 104–107, 140, 147–148, 148f, 320  
        electrical supply to, 109  
        open arc, 344–348, 346f, 349f
- Disintegrators, 355–357, 356f
- Doloma, 10
- Dolomite, 483–484, 492
- Donpeacorite, 236–237
- Dust, 162, 170–172, 190, 200–201, 217–219  
    chemical composition, 173, 173t  
    from chromium ferroalloys processing, 313–314  
    hexavalent chromium, 362–363
- E**
- Electrical energy efficiency, of high carbon ferrochrome, 329–330
- Electric arc, 153–155, 154f, 156f, 157f  
    models, 156–160  
        black-box models, 158  
        channel arc models, 158–159, 159f  
        magneto-hydrodynamic model, 159–160, 160f  
        momentum source models, 158
- Electric capacitance, 144
- Electric circuit theory, 140–146  
    AC circuits, impedance and power in, 145–146  
    alternating current, 140–143  
    direct current, 140–143  
    reactance circuits, 143–145  
    resistive circuits, 143  
    voltage, 140–143
- Electric conductivity, of slags, 76–78
- Electric current, 141
- Electric resistance, 143
- Electrodes, 109–119  
    composite, 118–119  
    control of, 166–169  
    graphite, 116–118, 118f  
    prebaked, 116–118, 117t  
    regulating, 109–110

- E**
- Electrodes (*Continued*)
    - self-baking, 110f, 111–116
    - slipping, 110–111, 113–114
    - Söderberg, 109, 110f, 111–116, 112f, 113t, 115f
  - Electrometallurgy, 6
  - Electrostatic precipitators, 358
  - Ellingham diagram, 30, 45–46
  - Emissions, 4, 66, 67t
    - control, 168–169
    - gaseous, 173–174
    - heat, 174
    - particulate, 170–173
    - in silicon production plant, 219t
      - control of, 217–219
  - Energy, 4
    - demand, for ferroalloys making, 22, 23t
    - recovery, in silicon production plant, 215–217
  - Enthalpy, 38–40
  - Entropy, 37–39
  - Environmental control, 217–219
  - Environmental impact, of high carbon ferrochrome production, 354–360
  - Environmental issues
    - associated with chromium, 312–314
    - dust and wastewaters treatment, 313–314
    - fire and explosion hazards, 314
    - human health hazards, 312–313
    - associated with furnaces, 170–174
      - gaseous emissions, 173–174
      - particulate emissions, 170–173
    - associated with silicon production, 215–219
      - emissions control, 217–219
      - energy recovery, 215–217
  - Equilibrium phase diagrams, 53–58
    - eutectoid system, 55, 56t
    - peritectic system, 56t, 57
  - Equipment
    - ferroalloy processing, 83–138
    - for furnace feed processing, 127–133
      - agglomeration, 127–129
      - manganese ore, sintering of, 129–130
      - preheating, 131–132
      - prereduction, 132–133
    - Excess free energy, 41–42
    - Exhaust gas, 85, 94, 96–97, 100, 103–104, 120, 128–129, 131–133
    - Exothermic ferroalloys, 503–504, 273f
    - Explosions, 93–94, 123, 125, 134–135
      - hazards, of chromium ferroalloys, 314
- F**
- FactSage, 53
    - FactSage 6.2, 6, 52
  - Fans, 115–116, 128–130
  - Faraday number, 71
  - Fe-Cr-Mn-Si Alloys, composition of, 500t
  - FeCr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> spinel structure, 281f
  - Feed bins, 84, 95–96, 104, 129
  - Feralsit. *See* Ferrosilicon-aluminum
  - Ferroalloys, 3–4
    - basics of, 9–28
    - classification of, 4, 31t
    - defined, 29–30
    - development and production of, 9–12
    - major, 4
    - minor, 4
    - processing, theory of, 29–82
    - smelter, 84f
    - types of, 31t
  - Ferroaluminum (FeAlN), 496, 499t
  - Ferro-alumino-zirconium (FeAlZr), 443, 446–447, 446t
  - Ferroboral (FeBAI), 452, 456
  - Ferroboron, 453–456
    - chemical composition of, 454t
    - smelting with aluminum reduction, charge composition of, 454t
  - Ferrocerium, 467
  - Ferrochrome-aluminum (Fe-Cr-Al), 498
  - Ferrochrome (FeCr) furnaces, 92–98, 92f, 94f, 95f, 98f
    - tapping of, 134f
  - Ferrochrome-manganese (FeCrMn), 498
  - Ferrochrome preheating system, 131f
  - Ferrochromium
    - high-carbon, 287–297, 290t, 291t
    - low carbon, 294t
    - medium-carbon, 287, 291t, 297–299
    - nitrated, 305–312, 305t
    - ultra-low carbon, 303–305, 304f
  - Ferromanganese (FeMn)
    - furnaces, 92–98, 127
    - high-carbon, 246–250, 249t, 257–258, 258t
      - post-tap hole processing for, 252–253
  - Ferromanganese-aluminum (FMA), 496–497, 499t
  - Ferromanganese-vanadium, composition of, 408t
  - Ferromolybdenum, 387–388
    - production of, 393–395, 394t
    - smelting of, 137, 137f
  - Ferronickel, 367–376
    - alloys, composition of, 372t

- calcining, 372–373  
casting of, 373–374  
converting, 372, 374  
furnaces, 101–104  
oxidative roasting of, 372–373  
refining of, 373–374  
smelting of, 371–373
- Ferroniobium (FeNb), 412, 416–419, 499
- Ferrophosphorus, 501–502, 502f
- Ferroselementum, 503
- Ferrosilicobarium, smelting of, 490–491
- Ferrosilicoboral (FeSiBAI), 452
- Ferrosilicochrome (FeSiCr)  
charge materials for, 302t  
chemical composition of, 299t  
technology of, 299–303
- Ferrosilicon (FeSi)  
compositions of, 195–198, 197t  
equilibrium diagram, 188f  
furnaces, 92–98  
smelting technology, 198–210  
basic principles of, 198–201  
costs of, 209–210  
energy demand for, 207t, 209–210  
materials of, 207t  
parameters of, 207t  
peculiarities of, 205–207  
reactions in furnace, 201–205
- Ferrosilicon-aluminum (FSA), 497
- Ferro-silicon-calcium (FeSiCa).  
*See* Calcium-silicon alloy
- Ferrosiliconniobium, 416–417, 419
- Ferro-silicon-magnesium (FeSiMg), 483–485
- Ferrosiliconmanganese (FeSiMn),  
production of, 250–252
- Ferrosiliconmanganese-aluminum alloys  
(FAMS), 497
- Ferrosilicostromium, 487
- Ferrosilicovanadium, composition of, 408t
- Ferrosilicozirconium (FeSiZr), 442–446
- Fersulfur, 502
- Ferrotellurium, 503
- Ferrotitanium  
composition of, 430t  
smelting of, charge composition of, 431t
- Ferrotungsten, production of, 382–385  
reduction by aluminum, 385  
reduction by carbon, 382–385  
reduction by silicon, 382–385
- Ferrovanadium, 405–407  
composition of, 406t  
nitrided, 408–409  
reduction by aluminium, 407  
reduction by silicon, 405–407, 406t
- FeSiREM alloys, composition of, 467t
- Fick's law of diffusion, 70–71
- Fines, 189–190, 200–201, 211–212, 217
- Fire hazards, of chromium ferroalloys, 314
- Flotation method, 286
- Flux, 444–445
- Flux ferroalloy process, 33–35, 243, 248
- Flux-less ferroalloy process, 33–35, 243, 248, 252, 256
- Fourier's law, 65–66
- Fourier transform infrared spectrometry  
(FTIR), 61–63
- Free energy  
excess, 41–42  
Gibbs, 45
- Freeze lining, 102–103
- Friability index, 190
- Fumes, 200, 202, 217–218, 219t  
hexavalent chromium, 362–363
- Furnace(s)  
alternating current, 87, 140, 320  
closed submerged arc, 335–340, 336f, 337f, 338f  
one-phase circuit, 149–150, 149f  
open submerged arc, 331–333, 333f, 334f  
semiclosed submerged arc, 331–333, 333f  
smelting submerged arc, 340–344  
three-phase circuit, 151–153, 151f, 153f  
control, 121–122, 165–169  
crucible, 93–94  
design of, 85–92  
parameters for, 90t  
direct current, 104–107, 140, 147–148, 148f, 320  
open arc, 344–348, 346f, 349f  
downstream processing, 133–135  
casting, 133–135  
refining, 133
- electrical supply to, 107–119  
AC furnaces, 108–109  
DC furnaces, 109  
electrodes, 109–119
- environmental issues of, 170–174  
gaseous emissions, 173–174  
particulate emissions, 170–173
- feed processing, equipment for,  
127–133  
agglomeration, 127–129  
manganese ore, sintering of, 129–130  
preheating, 131–132  
prereduction, 132–133
- ferrochrome, 92–98
- ferromanganese, 92–98
- ferronickel, 101–104

- Furnace(s) (*Continued*)  
 ferrosilicon, 92–98  
 heat dissipation in, modes of, 153–165  
   current paths of, 162–163  
   distribution of, 163–165  
   electric arc, 153–155, 154f, 156f, 157f  
   electric arc models, 156–160  
   resistive heating, 160–161, 161t  
 linings, 119–120  
 operations, for ferroalloys processing, 85–92, 139–140  
 parameters, 87t  
 principal operating stages of, 120–121  
 processing hazards and risk management of, 122–126  
   hazardous gases, 122–124  
   high current, 125  
   high voltage, 125  
   molten metal, 124–125  
   repairs and maintenance, 125–126  
   slag, 124–125  
   water, 125  
 refractory lining, 92–93, 93f  
 resistance and electrode parameter, relationship between, 87–88  
 roof, 94, 94f, 95f  
 silicomanganese, 92–98  
 silicon metal, 98–101  
 silicon reactions in, 201–205  
 slag cleaning, 237–238  
 submerged arc, 234, 242–243, 245–247, 250, 256  
 tensioning springs on, 120f  
 Future outlook, for ferroalloys industry, 26–27
- G**  
 Gas cleaning plant, 96–97, 104  
 Gas cleaning systems, 354–358  
   bag filter plants, 357–358  
   disintegrators, 355–357, 356f  
   electrostatic precipitators, 358  
   Venturi-type scrubbers, 354–355, 355f  
 Gaseous emissions, 173–174  
 Gauerite, 233t  
 Gehlenite, 205–206  
 Gibbs-Duhem equation, 41, 44  
 Gibbs energy, 30, 37–40, 45–52  
 Gibbs minimization method, 6  
 Gladkikh *et al.* method, 89–92  
 Granshot granulation, 353  
 Granulation  
   Granshot, 353
- of high carbon ferrochrome, 352–353  
 of manganese ferroalloys, 260  
 Showa Denko, 352  
 Graphite electrode, 116–118  
   column, 118f  
 Grashof number, 68t  
 Gravity concentration method, 286  
 Greynal, 457
- H**  
 Hausmannite, 229–231, 233t  
 Hazards, in smelting manganese ferroalloys, 263–265  
 Hazards management of furnaces, 122–126  
   hazardous gases, 122–124  
   high current, 125  
   high voltage, 125  
   molten metal, 124–125  
   repairs and maintenance, 125–126  
   slag, 124–125  
   water, 125  
 Heat capacity, 38–39  
 Heat dissipation in furnaces, modes of, 153–165  
   current paths of, 162–163  
   distribution of, 163–165  
   electric arc, 153–155, 154f, 156f, 157f  
   electric arc models, 156–160  
 Heat emissions, 174  
 Heat generation, 69–70  
 Heat losses, 174  
 Heat recovery systems, 174  
 Heat transfer, in ferroalloys processing  
   by conduction, 65–66  
   by convection, 66–67  
   by equation, 67–69  
   heat generation, 69–70  
   by radiation, 66  
 Helmholtz energy, 37–39  
 Henrian reference state, 43  
 Hexavalent chromium, 360–362, 313–314  
 High-carbon ferrochrome (HGFeCr), 317–364  
   applications of, 326  
   mass and energy balance of, 327t  
   nominal composition of, 289, 290t  
   production of, 318–326, 321t, 323t  
   alloy tapping, 350–351  
   environmental impact of, 354–360  
   occupational health hazards of, 360–363  
   product types, 351–353  
   slag handling and utilization, 353  
   slag tapping, 350–351

production of, technology routes for, 328–350, 332t  
 capital investment, 330–331  
 closed submerged arc AC furnaces, 335–340, 336f, 337f, 338f  
 economy of scale, 330  
 electrical energy efficiency, 329–330  
 metallurgical efficiency, 328–329  
 occupational health, 331  
 open arc DC furnaces, 344–348, 346f, 349f  
 open submerged arc AC furnaces, 331–333, 333f, 334f  
 prereduction, 340–344  
 semiclosed submerged arc AC furnaces, 331–333, 333f  
 submerged arc AC furnaces smelting, 340–344  
 Tecnored process, 348–350  
 specification of, 318, 319t  
 uses of, 326

**H**igh-carbon ferromanganese  
 decarburization of, 257–258, 258t  
 production, 246–250, 249t  
 High current, risk management of, 125  
 High voltage, risk management of, 125  
 History of ferroalloys, 9–12  
 Hollandite, 233t  
 HSC Chemistry, 53  
 HSC Chemistry 7.1, 6  
 Human health hazards, of chromium, 312–313  
 Hyperoxide ( $\text{CaO}_4$ ), 472

**I**

Ilmenite, 424–425, 428–432, 428t, 431t  
 Impedance, of AC circuits, 145–146  
 Inductance, 143  
 Internal energy, 37–38  
 Iron-titanate, 428t

**J**

Jacobsite, 233t

**K**

Kanoite, 236–237  
 Katana swords, 12  
 Kelly factor, 87–88, 88t, 91  
 Kelly's method, 87–88  
 Kernite, 452  
 Kinetics, of pyrometallurgical processes, 58–65

**L**

Ladle, 97–100, 104, 121, 124–125, 133–135  
 Lanthanum, 462–464  
 Laterite, 371–373  
 Lime, 491–494  
 Limestone, 480, 484, 492–494  
 Loparite, 415–416, 466  
 Low-carbon ferrochrome  
 nominal composition of, 294t  
 production, by aluminum reduction, 311t  
 slag compositions, 312t  
 technology of, 298–297  
 furnace method, 294t  
 off-furnace technology, 294–295  
 Low-carbon silicomanganese, production of, 258–259  
 Lump size distribution, 189–190

**M**

Magneli phases, 424  
 Magnesium, 480–485  
 production of, 483–485  
 properties of, 480–483  
 Magnesium-ferrosilicon (FeSiMg), 483–484  
 Magnetic concentration method, 286  
 Magnetite, titaniferous, 401–405, 402t  
 Magneto-hydrodynamic (MHD) model, 159–160, 160f  
 Manganese, 10–11, 221–266  
 agglomeration of, 234–238  
 background of, 222  
 history of, 222  
 interaction with carbon, 223–225  
 interaction with other elements, 225–228  
 interaction with oxygen, 223–225  
 metal, production of, 253–256  
 minerals, 233t  
 ores, 229–234  
 compositions of, 235t, 237t  
 particle size distribution of, 236t  
 in oxide systems, 228–229  
 properties of, 222–223  
 in slags, 228–229  
 Manganese ferroalloys, 238–240  
 casting of, 259–260  
 composition of, 239t  
 crushing of, 260  
 high-carbon, 227  
 impurities in, 240, 241t  
 low-carbon, 227, 238–240, 246–247, 256–259  
 medium-carbon, 227, 238–240, 246–247  
 nitrided, 261–262

- Manganese ferroalloys (*Continued*)  
 processing  
   energy use in, 262–263  
   operational hazards of, 263–265  
   sieving of, 261–262  
   smelting technologies for, 240–246  
     industrial practice, 242–246  
     reduction processes, 240–242  
   specifications of, 238–240. *See also*  
     Ferromanganese  
 Manganese ore, sintering of, 129–130  
 Manganese oxide, 222–223, 237, 242–244,  
   250–253, 262  
 Manganese oxygen refining (MOR), 257–258  
 Manganite, 233t  
 Manganocalcite, 233t  
 Markets of ferroalloys, 17–22  
 Mass spectrometry (MS), 61–62  
 Mass transfer  
   convective, 71–72  
   diffusive, 70–71  
 Master alloys, 447  
   with aluminum, 496–498  
     composition of, 500t  
   boron, 454t  
   niobium-contained complex, 501t  
   tungsten, 377–378, 385  
 MatCalc, 53  
 Materials production, ferroalloy processes in,  
   35, 36f, 36t  
 Maxwell-Ampere law, 69–70  
 Maxwell-Stefan equation, 70–71  
 Medium-carbon ferrochrome  
   nominal composition of, 289, 291t  
   technology of, 297–299  
 Metallic chromium  
   nominal composition of, 308t  
   production, by aluminum reduction,  
     307–312  
 Metallic manganese, smelting of, 136,  
   136f  
 Metallic melts, 72–74  
 Metallurgical coke, 193  
 Metallurgical efficiency, of high carbon  
   ferrochrome, 328–329  
 Metallurgical lime, 491–494  
 Metal tapping, 97–98  
 Meyer-Neldel rule, 76  
 Micro-alloying, 13  
 Minerals, 465–466  
 Minor ferroalloys, 31t  
 Mischmetal, 467  
 Mixing method, 294–295  
 Molten metal, hazardous and risk  
   management of, 124–125  
 Molybdenite, 388–390, 392  
   concentrates, oxidative roasting of, 392–393  
 Molybdenum  
   concentrates of, 392  
     oxidative roasting, 392–393  
   ferromolybdenum, production of, 393–395,  
     394t  
   minerals of, 392  
   ores of, 392  
   properties of, 387–390  
 Molybdenum carbide, 388  
 Molybdenum oxide, 390  
 Molybdite, 392  
 Momentum source models, 158  
 Momentum transfer, convective, 71–72  
 Monazite, 466, 466t
- N**
- Navier-Stokes equation, 71–72, 75  
 Nernst-Planck equation, 71–72  
 Net shape casting, 260  
 Nickel  
   ferronickel, 367–376  
     alloys, composition of, 372t  
     calcining, 372–373  
     casting of, 373–374  
     converting, 372, 374  
     oxidative roasting of, 372–373  
     refining of, 373–374  
     smelting of, 371–373  
   properties of, 367–369  
   raw materials, 371  
 Nickelboron, 456–457  
   smelting with aluminum reduction, charge  
     composition of, 456t  
 Niobium, 499  
   -contained complex master alloys, 501t  
   ferroalloys, 416–419  
   minerals of, 415–416  
   properties of, 411–414  
   reduction of, 416  
   sources of, 415–416  
 Niobium oxide, 414, 416  
 Nitrided ferrochromium, 305  
   nominal composition of, 305t  
 Nitrided ferrovaniadium, 408–409  
 Nitrided manganese ferroalloys, 261–262  
 Nodules, 371  
 Nondimensional numbers, 68t  
 Nonmetallic elements, ferroalloys with,  
   500–503

Nontronite, 371  
Nusselt number, 68–69, 68t

## O

Occupational health hazards, of high carbon ferrochrome, 331, 360–363  
dust, 362–363  
fumes, 362–363  
hexavalent chromium, 360–362  
Ohm's law, 69–70, 166–167  
Ohmic (joule) heating, 69–70  
Oligonite, 233t  
One-phase AC furnace circuit, 149–150, 149f  
Open arc DC furnaces, 344–348, 346f, 349f  
Open furnace, 92, 96  
Open submerged arc AC furnaces, 331–333, 333f, 334f  
Ores, 465–466  
Orthosilicate, 475  
Oxidation, 60–61, 69–70, 73  
Oxide melts, 74–78  
Oxide systems, manganese in, 228–229  
Oxygen interaction with manganese, 222–229  
Ozonide ( $\text{CaO}_6$ ), 472

## P

Pandat, 53  
Particulate emissions, 170–173  
Patronite, 402t  
Pelletizing, 34, 84, 127–128, 132–133  
chromites, 287, 288t  
of manganese, 234–237  
Perovskite, 425, 429, 432  
Peroxide ( $\text{CaO}_2$ ), 472  
Petroleum coke, 194  
Phase coupling, 168  
Phase diagrams, equilibrium, 53–58  
Phase reactance, 152  
Phase resistance, 152  
Phase shift, 140, 142, 144–146, 149  
Phosphorus, 497–499, 501–502, 502f  
Polycrystalline, 392  
Polytypes, of silicon carbide, 184f, 193f  
Post-tap hole processing, for FeMn/SiMn, 252–253  
Povellite, 392  
Power, of AC circuits, 145–146  
Power control, 166  
Power factor, 145–146, 148, 150, 153, 167–168  
Prandtl number, 68t  
Prebaked electrode, 116–118, 117t  
properties of, 117t

Preexponential factor, 75–76, 78  
Preheating, of furnace feed materials, 131–132  
Prereduction, 132–133  
of high carbon ferrochrome, 340–344  
Production of ferroalloys, 9–12, 17–22  
Programmable logic controller (PLC), 121–122, 123f  
Pseudobrookite, 424  
Psilomelane, 233t  
Pyrochlore, 415–416, 418–419, 466  
Pyrolusite, 222, 229–231, 233t, 235f  
Pyrometallurgical (high-temperature chemical) processes  
kinetics of, 58–65  
thermodynamics of, 37–58  
chemical reactions, 45–53  
equilibrium phase diagrams, 53–58  
general considerations and definitions, 37–40  
solutions, 41–45  
Pyroxene, 236–237

## Q

Quartz, 186–191  
phase transformations, schematic of, 189t  
Quartzite, 186–191  
materials, compositions of, 192t

## R

Rabbling, 98–99  
Radiation, 37  
heat transfer by, 66  
Raoult reference state, 42–43  
Rare-earth metals (REM), 459–470  
cerium, 464–465  
concentrates of, 465–466  
ferroalloys with, production of, 466–469  
reduction by aluminum, 468–469  
reduction by carbon, 467–468  
lanthanum, 462–464  
minerals, 465–466  
ores, 465–466  
properties of, 460t  
yttrium, 461–462  
Raw materials, 6  
Rayleigh number, 68t  
Reactance  
circuits, 143–145  
phase, 152  
Reaction mechanism, 59–60  
Reaction rate, 60–61

- Reactive losses, 30, 62–65, 69–70  
 Reactivity of silicon monoxide, 191,  
     194–195, 205, 210  
 Redlich-Kister-Muggianu polynomial, 54–55  
 Reductants, 320–326, 341  
 Reduction  
     by aluminum, 32–33. *See also* Aluminum  
     by carbon, 30–32. *See also* Carbon  
     by silicon, 32. *See also* Silicon  
 Refining  
     Creusot-Loire Uddeholm, 326  
     of ferronickel, 373–374  
     furnaces, 133, 136–137  
     manganese oxygen, 257–258  
     of medium-carbon ferrochrome alloys, 299  
     operations, for low-carbon manganese  
         ferroalloys, 256–259  
     silicothalmic reduction, 256–257, 257f  
     of silicon, 200–201, 212–215  
         trace elements distribution, 212–214  
 Refractory lining, 92–93, 93f  
 $\text{REM}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ , 459–460  
 Resistance, phase, 152  
 Resistance-heating furnaces (RHF),  
     139–140, 162  
 Resistive circuits, 143  
 Resistive heating, 160–161, 161t  
 Reynolds number, 68–69, 68t  
 Rhodochrosite, 229–231, 233t  
 Rhodonite, 228, 233t, 252  
 Risk management of furnaces, 122–126  
     hazardous gases, 122–124  
     high current, 125  
     high voltage, 125  
     molten metal, 124–125  
     repairs and maintenance, 125–126  
     slag, 124–125  
     water, 125  
 Roasting, oxidative  
     of chromium ferroalloys, 287–288, 314  
     of ferromolybdenum, 392–393  
     of ferronickel, 372–373  
 Root mean square (RMS) value, 142–143  
 Roscoelite, 402t  
 Rutile, 424–425, 429
- S**
- Scheelite, 380–381, 381t, 383, 385, 392  
 Scrubber, 96  
 Segregation coefficient, 211–212, 212t  
 Selenium, 500, 503  
 Self-baking electrode, 110f, 111–116  
 Semiclosed submerged arc AC furnaces,  
     331–333, 333f  
 Sensitization phenomenon, 14–15  
 Shell cooling  
     copper coolers, 103  
     forced convection, 84–85, 93–94, 99,  
         102–103, 105  
     natural convection, 84–85, 99  
     water film, 84–85, 93–94  
     water spray, 84–85, 93–94  
 Showa Denko (SDK) granulation, 352  
 Sieving of manganese ferroalloys, 261–262  
 Silica  
     fume, 200, 202, 217–218, 219t  
     sources of, 186–191  
 Silicate, 180–181, 205, 215, 217  
     network structure, 75t  
 Silicides, 186, 212  
 Silicomanganese (SiMn), 250–252  
     crude, 238–240, 250, 253–254, 256  
     furnaces, 92–98, 127  
     low-carbon, 258–259  
     nitride, 261–262  
     post-tap hole processing for, 252–253  
 Silicon, 11–12, 179–186  
     atomizing of, 213t  
     casting of, 211–212, 213t  
     compositions of, 195–198, 197t  
     equilibrium phase diagram of, 182f  
     ferrotungsten reduction by, 382–385  
     ferovanadium reduction by, 405–407, 406t  
     interaction with other elements, 181–186  
     production, environmental issues associated  
         with, 215–219  
         emissions control, 217–219  
         energy recovery, 215–217  
     properties of, 180–181  
     refining of, 200–201, 212–215  
         trace elements distribution, 212–214  
     smelting technology, 198–210  
         basic principles of, 198–201  
         costs of, 209–210  
         energy demand for, 209–210  
         parameters of, 207t  
         reactions in furnace, 201–205  
     solubility of impurities in, 184, 185f  
     world production of, 196, 196t  
     yield, 209–210  
 Silicon carbide (SiC), 181, 258–259  
     equilibrium phase diagram of, 183f  
     polytypes, 184f, 193f  
 Silicon dioxide ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ), 181  
 Silicon metal furnaces, 98–101

- Silicon monoxide ( $\text{SiO}$ ), 181  
Silicothermal processes, 30, 32  
Simultaneous thermal analysis (STA), 61–62  
SINTEF reactivity test, 194  
Sintered pellets production, 128–129  
Sintering, 34  
    chromites, 287, 287t  
    of manganese, 129–130, 236–237  
Slags, 74–78, 394–395  
    electric conductivity of, 76–78  
    ferroalloy process, 33  
    granulation, 135  
    handling of, 353  
    hazardous and risk management of, 124–125  
    -less ferroalloy process, 33  
    manganese in, 228–229  
    process, charge materials for, 302t  
    silicate network structure formation in, 75t  
    tapping, 97–98, 350–351  
    utilization of, 353  
    viscous properties of, 75–76  
Smelting, 4, 12, 20–22, 34–35, 37, 74–75,  
    84–86  
    of calcium carbide, 475–477  
    of calcium-silicon alloy, 477–480  
        reduction by calcium carbide, method of,  
            480  
        reduction by carbon, method of, 477–478  
        reduction by silicon, method of, 478–479  
    electric, 11  
    of ferromolybdenum, 393–395, 394t  
    of ferronickel, 371–373  
    of ferrosilicobarium, 490–491  
    ferrosilicon, 198–210  
        basic principles of, 198–201  
        costs of, 209–210  
        energy demand for, 207t, 209–210  
        materials of, 207t  
        parameters of, 207t  
        peculiarities of, 205–207  
        reactions in furnace, 201–205  
    of low-carbon ferrocchrome, 294t  
    of manganese ferroalloys, 240–246  
        industrial practice, 242–246  
        reduction processes, 240–242  
    silicon, 194, 198–210  
        basic principles of, 198–201  
        costs of, 209–210  
        energy demand for, 209–210  
        parameters of, 207t  
        reactions in furnace, 201–205  
    of strontium alloys, 487  
    submerged arc AC furnaces, 340–344  
Soda, 404  
    treatment, 373  
Söderberg electrode, 109, 110f, 111–116,  
    115f  
    column, 115f  
    paste, properties of, 113t  
    zonal structure of, 112f  
Sodium octaborate, 453t  
Solid state reduction with carbon (SRC)  
    process, 341  
Specific heat, 66–68  
Spheine, 424–425, 431  
Spiegeleisen, 10–11  
Steel development, ferroalloys in, 12–17  
Steelmaking, 3–4, 6, 10  
Stefan-Boltzmann law, 66  
Stoking, 98–99  
Strontianite ( $\text{SrCO}_3$ ), 486–487  
Strontium, 485–487  
    alloys, smelting of, 487  
    properties of, 485–487  
Submerged arc, 86  
    AC furnaces smelting, 340–344  
    furnace (SAF), 12, 18, 22, 25, 139–140, 149,  
        152, 154–155, 160–162, 234, 242–243,  
        245–247, 250, 256  
    operations, Kelly factors for, 88t  
Sulfur, 502  
Sulanite, 402t  
Supervisory control and data acquisition  
    (SCADA) system, 121–122

## T

- Tantalum, 415–416  
Tapping, 4  
    alloy, 350–351  
    of ferromolybdenum, 395  
    of manganese ferroalloys, 252–253  
    of silicon, 181–184, 201, 205, 218–219  
    slag, 350–351  
Tecnored process, 348–350  
Tellurium, 503  
Tephroite, 228, 233t  
Theisen disintegrator, 355–356  
Thermal analysis, 61–62  
    differential, 61–62  
Thermal conductivity, 65–66, 68–69  
ThermoCalc, 53  
    ThermoCalc R, 6  
Thermodynamics, of pyrometallurgical  
    (high-temperature chemical)  
    processes, 37–58  
    chemical reactions, 45–53

Thermodynamics, of pyrometallurgical (high-temperature chemical) processes  
*(Continued)*

equilibrium phase diagrams, 53–58  
 general considerations and definitions, 37–40  
 solutions, 41–45

Thermogravimetry (TG), 61–62

Thermo-mechanical controlled rolling process, 12

Three-phase AC furnace circuit, 151–153, 151f, 153f

Titaniferous magnetite, 401–405, 402t

Titanium

concentrates, chemical composition of, 428t  
 ferroalloys, 429–432  
 from oxides, reduction of, 429  
 properties of, 421–424  
 raw materials, 425–429  
 sources of, 425–429

Titanium carbide, 422, 429

Titanium oxide, 422, 428–430

Titanomagnetite, 425, 428t

Todorokite, 233t

Trace elements distribution, 212–214

Transformer power, 89, 91–92

Transformer-rectifier, 104–105, 107

Traveling grate technology, 237

Tridymite, 181, 189, 189t

Tungsten

concentrates of, 380–381  
 ferrotungsten, production of, 382–385  
   reduction by aluminum, 385  
   reduction by carbon, 382–385  
   reduction by silicon, 382–385  
 minerals of, 380–381  
 ores of, 380–381  
 properties of, 377–380

Tungsten carbide, 378–381, 383–384

## U

Ulexite, 452

Ultra-low carbon ferrochrome, technology of, 303–305, 304f

Ulvospinel, 424

## V

Vacuum argon decarburization (VOD), 326

Vacuum treatment, 296, 307

Vanadates, 400

Vanadiferous phosphate rock, 402t

Vanadinite, 402t

Vanadium

ferrovanadium, 405–407  
 composition of, 406t  
 nitrided, 408–409  
 reduction by aluminum, 407  
 reduction by silicon, 405–407, 406t  
 minerals of, 402t  
 properties of, 397–400  
 raw materials, treatment of, 402–405  
   chemical treatment, 404  
   metallurgical processing, 404–405  
   reduction from oxides, 405  
 sources of, 401–402

Vanadium pentoxide, 400, 404–407

Venturi-type scrubbers, 354–355, 355f

Vernadite, 233t

Viscosity, of slags, 75–76

Voltage, 140–143

## W

Wastewater treatment, from chromium ferroalloys processing, 313–314

Water, hazardous and risk management of, 125

Westly's heat distribution coefficient, 165

Westly's method, 88–89

White condensate, 204

Wolframite, 380–381, 381t, 383, 392

Wulfenite, 392

## X

Xenotime, 466

Xstrata Premus process, 341–344, 343f

## Y

Yttrium, 461–462

## Z

Zircon, 441–442, 444–446

Zirconia, 438–439, 441, 446

Zirconium

ferroalloys, 443–447  
   ferro-alumo-zirconium, 446–447, 446t  
   ferrosilicozirconium, 443–446  
 properties of, 435–441  
 reduction of, 441–443  
 sources of, 441–443

Zirconium carbide, 435–436, 442