

Results and Discussion

Results from Particle size distribution (PSD) analyses conducted inhouse by Vietnamese Metallurgists in the onsite Metallurgical laboratory from the Metall Each test's feed stream PSD results were first compared to confirm that their distributions were similar to allow for comparative statistics.

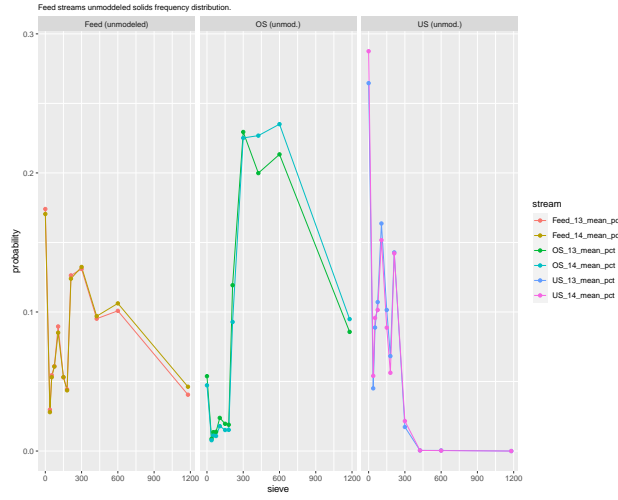


Figure 1: Caption set from chunk options

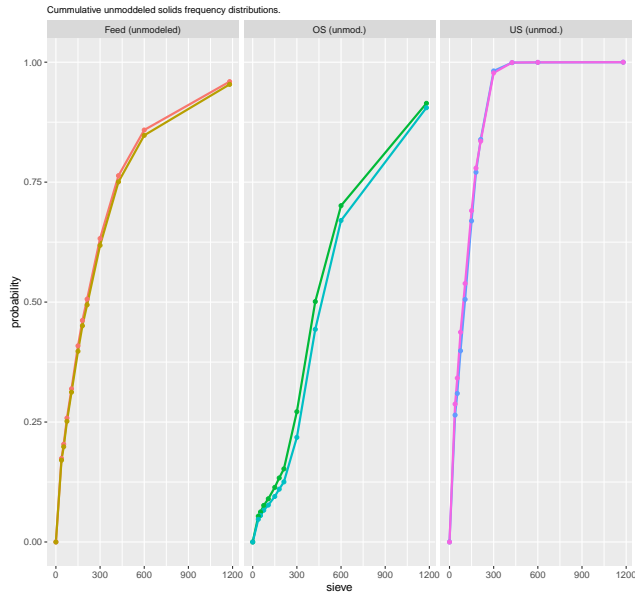


Figure 2: Caption set from chunk options

The two most commonly used distributions in Geology and Mineral Processing and specifically comminution circuits are the Rosin-Rammler and the Gates-Gaudin-Schumann distributions.

Both models were used to model all PSD screening data to, and the subsequent best fit model was selected in each case. Model selection was determined by comparing each PSD's transformed linear model's determinant (R^2).

RR model fits the feed streams means (Feed13Mean and Feed14Mean) better (near straight line QQ fits)

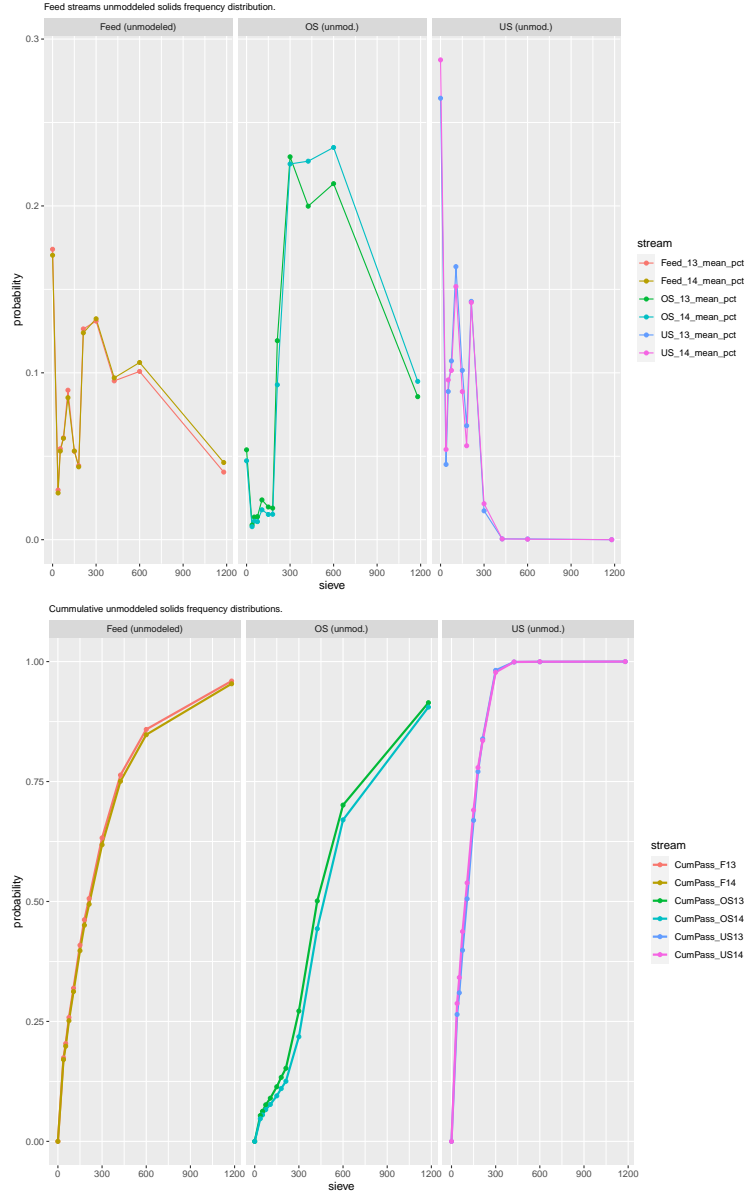


Figure 3: Caption set from chunk options

than the Oversize streams.

If the transformed size distributions from a crushing or grinding operation do not approximate a straight line, it suggests that there may have been a problem with the data collection, or there is something unusual happening in the comminution process (hang-ups or unnusual recirculation). The size modulus is a measure of how coarse the size distribution is, and the distribution modulus is a measure of how broad the size distribution is. Size modulus for a size distribution can be determined from a graph by extrapolating the straight-line portion up to 100% passing and finding the corresponding size value. The distribution modulus can be calculated by choosing two points in the linear portion of the graph, calculating the logs of the sizes and % passing values, and calculating the slope.

Interpolation between measured sizing points is conducted by the back-transformation of the model-fitted points along the respective model's distribution function.

try another approach for the R2 table: here brought in a s child document. As the previous approach failed to save a readable image of the table.

New child starts here..

| Table 1: RR Model(formula) | | | | | Table 2: GGS Model(formula) | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|--------|---------|------|
| stream | R2 | adj.R2 | p.value | AIC | stream | R2 | adj.R2 | p.value | AIC |
| Feed13MeanPct | 0.996 | 0.995 | 0 | -26.0 | Feed13MeanPct | 0.838 | 0.820 | 0.0001 | 14.4 |
| Feed14MeanPct | 0.996 | 0.995 | 0 | -25.7 | Feed14MeanPct | 0.839 | 0.821 | 0.0001 | 13.4 |
| OS13MeanPct | 0.935 | 0.928 | 0 | 11.2 | OS13MeanPct | 0.682 | 0.646 | 0.0017 | 17.0 |
| OS14MeanPct | 0.919 | 0.910 | 0 | 14.2 | OS14MeanPct | 0.655 | 0.617 | 0.0025 | 16.9 |
| US13MeanPct | 0.972 | 0.968 | 0 | 0.8 | US13MeanPct | 0.778 | 0.750 | 0.0007 | 38.8 |
| US14MeanPct | 0.971 | 0.967 | 0 | 0.5 | US14MeanPct | 0.764 | 0.735 | 0.0009 | 40.0 |

and Ends here..

try add as footnote in table/s: "RRmodel is a better fit ,according to the simple model applied, i.e. single linear model applied to transformed y-variables and transformed x-factors. When applyinh peicewise (conditional) factors, the GGS model becomes a better model, but at the same tiem more noise (errors (epsilon?) is incorpaorated in the model. double the coefficients.