

解氧含量在4~5.5 mg/L之间，而小球实验组的溶解氧则介于0~1.5 mg/L之间。当使用铸铁时(见图5(a))实验前5 min内，大球的溶解氧含量迅速下降；在5到20 min的过程中，溶解氧下降速率减缓；20 min后溶解氧含量从3.35 mg/L继续迅速下降到30 min的0.3 mg/L；30 min之后，矿浆中的溶解氧基本被消耗完全直到实验结束。对于使用小的铸铁球作为磨矿介质时可以看到，相比大球，矿浆氧含量消耗更迅速，实验进行到20 min时含氧量已为0。当使用不锈钢作为磨矿介质时(见图5(b))，大球实验表现出在磨矿前20 min内溶解氧消耗不大，在20~40 min之间消耗速率加快，至40 min时，氧含量仍为2.65 mg/L。相比之下，当使用小不锈钢球时，氧含量从一开始的6.3 mg/L迅速下降，直到20 min时，下降至1.65 mg/L，然后氧含量从磨矿20 min至40 min下降缓慢。通过对比可以看出，磨矿中铸铁介质消耗氧的速度远超过不锈钢介质时的，这说明耗氧量受介质种类与球介质大小影响。

图6所示为磨矿材料分别为大球或小球时在磨矿30 min时矿浆的电导率的差异。由图6可以看出，无

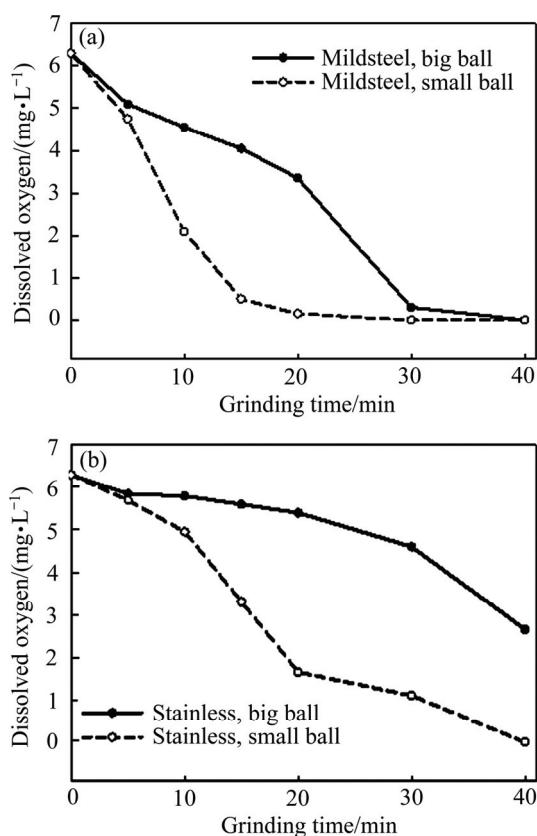


图5 磨矿介质种类与大小对矿浆中溶解氧含量的影响

Fig. 5 Effect of types and sizes of grinding medium on dissolved oxygen in slurry during grinding: (a) Mild steel balls; (b) Stainless steel balls

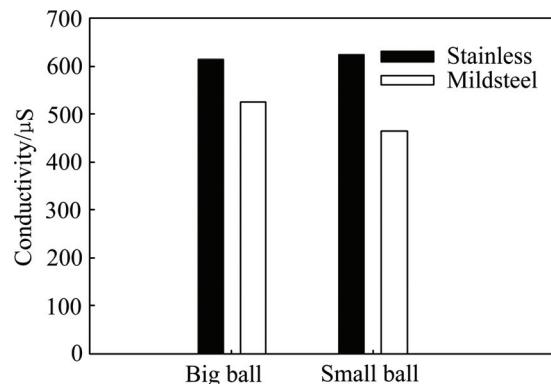


图6 磨矿介质种类与大小对矿浆中导电率在30 min的测量值

Fig. 6 Measurement of conductivity during grinding with different types and sizes of grinding medium at 30 min

论使用大球还是小球，以铸铁作为磨矿介质时，矿浆的电导率比以不锈钢作为磨矿介质时的低得多。电导率高表明矿浆中存在更多的游离态离子。以铸铁作为磨矿介质比以不锈钢作为磨矿介质更活泼，因此，能较多地为矿浆提供铁离子，铁离子又将参与矿浆电化学反应，氧化生成铁的氧化物或氢氧化物并附着于硫化矿和磨矿介质表面，从而矿浆中离子浓度有降低的趋势。

2.2 表面化学分析

当磨矿实验进行至40 min时，根据上述方法采集矿样，并通过飞行时间二次离子质谱仪对闪锌矿颗粒表面进行检测分析得到其表面化学信息。实验结果如图7和8所示。

由图7可知，以小铁球作为磨矿介质时，在闪锌矿表面检测到FeOH二次离子峰的响应强度比使用大球时的要高。而比较使用铸铁球和不锈钢球时，可以发现使用铸铁作为磨矿介质比使用不锈钢作为磨矿介质会使闪锌矿表面有更高的FeOH二次离子峰响应强度。

在硫化矿的浮选中铜离子可以活化闪锌矿，进而提高浮选回收率。图8所示为当使用铸铁作为磨矿介质时大球或小球磨矿对矿浆中闪锌矿表面所产生铜的二次离子含量的影响。由图8可见，采用2.54 cm大球磨矿时闪锌矿表面铜离子含量较高。这可能是由于采用小球磨矿时矿浆中的伽伐尼电偶作用较强烈，闪锌矿的表面被铁的氧化物或氢氧化物所覆盖，从而影响对铜离子的吸附。所以当使用小球磨矿时，测得闪锌矿的表面铜的二次离子含量有所下降，这将导致闪锌矿被抑制。

Influence of ball mill medium and size on properties of copper-zinc ore pulp and mineral surface

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Abstract: This study focuses on the influence of ball mill medium and size on the properties of copper-zinc ore pulp and mineral surface by time-of-flight secondary ion mass spectrometry (TOF-SIMS) and special designed grinding ball mill were applied. The pH, ORP (oxidation-reduction potential), conductivity and dissolved oxygen during grinding were monitored with redesigned chamber. The results show that, with grinding time prolonging, pH gradually increases, while dissolved oxygen content and ORP decrease rapidly. Smaller diameter of spherical grinding medium will result in greater consuming rate of the dissolved oxygen content, whereas lower ORP and pulp ions concentration. Surface chemistry analysis TOF-SIMS was performed on mill discharged sphalerite. It demonstrates that the formation of iron oxide and hydroxide species on sphalerite surface, as well as different types and different sizes of grinding medium can affect the mineral surface. Compared with spherical grinding diameter of 2.54 cm, diameter of 1.27 cm could supply more iron ions for pulp and improve electricity reactions during grinding, thus leading to the formation of more iron oxide and hydroxide species on sphalerite surface and lower adsorption of cupric ions (Cu^{2+}). The same is also true for mild steel compared with stainless steel. From above, the pulp and sphalerite surface chemistry are decided by the types and sizes of grinding medium.

Key words: sphalerite; grinding; pulp chemistry; surface chemistry; time-of-flight secondary ion mass spectrometry

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