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Spectrolaser Application

LOW-ASH LIGNITE ANALYSIS

Material *Low-ash lignite*

Gippsland Basin (Australia) lignite deposits have a characteristically high moisture content (50-70%) and a low ash yield (1-3%). The lignite is used extensively for domestic electricity production for which 50 Mt p.a is mined.

Test Method

Five crushed and blended lignite samples were prepared and chemically analysed using acid extraction / ICP-AES analysis. These samples were used to calibrate the Spectrolaser 1000M unit and then one of them subsequently presented as an unknown five times. Samples for analysis are prepared by placing approximately 10 g of the lignite samples in the sample holder and pressing to 0.3 tonne pressure – using a Labtech Essa hydraulic press.

The analysis time is 20 seconds (all elements) for each sample analysed.

Detectable Elements

Detectable elements include the principal coal components (C, H, O and N) in addition to the inorganic components Al, Ca, Fe, K, Li, Na, Mg, Si, Ti

Detection Limits

Detection limits are determined from three times the standard deviation in multiple measurements of materials of samples with low analyte concentrations. The estimated detection limits for the principal impurities present in low-ash lignite are:

| Element | Detection Limit* |
|---------|------------------|
| Na | 0.003 % |
| Ca | 0.006 % |
| Mg | 0.009 % |
| Fe | 0.010 % |
| K | 0.003 |
| Ti | 0.005 |
| Al | 0.009 % |
| Si | 0.01 % |

* expressed in % as-received (moist)

Multiple Analysis Test

All of the following results are expressed as % a.r. (as-received). The moisture content of the test sample is 60% in this case.

| Sample | Al % 309 nm | Ca % 317 nm | Fe % 261 nm | K % 766 nm | Mg % 280 nm | Si % 288 nm | Na % 589 nm | Ti % 325 nm | *S % |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 0.056 | 0.068 | 0.060 | 0.003 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.084 | 0.001 | 0.39 |
| 2 | 0.048 | 0.064 | 0.060 | 0.003 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.072 | 0.001 | 0.38 |
| 3 | 0.044 | 0.060 | 0.056 | 0.003 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.076 | 0.0004 | 0.38 |
| 4 | 0.044 | 0.052 | 0.040 | 0.002 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.080 | 0.001 | 0.38 |
| 5 | 0.044 | 0.064 | 0.064 | 0.003 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.080 | 0.0004 | 0.40 |
| Mean (SD) | 0.048 (0.004) | 0.060 (0.004) | 0.056 (0.01) | 0.003 (0.0002) | 0.10 (0.02) | 0.09 (0.01) | 0.080 (0.004) | 0.001 (0.0005) | 0.38 (0.01) |
| Standard Analysis | 0.048 (0.004) | 0.064 (0.004) | 0.06 (0.002) | 0.003 (0.002) | 0.08 (0.005) | 0.08 (0.005) | 0.076 (0.006) | 0.002 (0.0002) | 0.39 (0.02) |

* sulphur is determined by chemometric correlation to the other detectable components.

Long-Term Performance

Spectrolaser 1000M instruments have been installed in commercial lignite-fired power plants and have been operated routinely over a two-year period. Comparison of the Spectrolaser 1000M performance to traditional acid-extraction AAS analysis has shown excellent agreement for lignite impurities such as Na, Al and Ca.

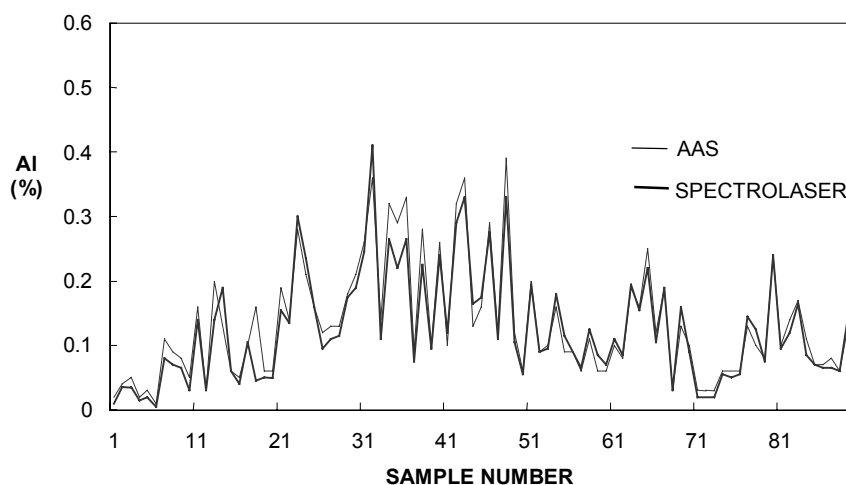


Figure Daily sampling over a one-month period showing the comparison between the concentration of aluminium measured in coal by AAS and Spectrolaser 1000M analysis.