

# IFA Technical Conference

Chennai, India

24-27 September 2002



## So What Was The Problem, Really

- Company Had a Lot of Ideas but Could not Manage to Study Them All
- No Project Evaluation Process
- Many Areas Were Backlogged With Existing Work Load and Short Term Projects

## How do we Begin to Evaluate All the Potential Projects and Ideas

- Need Increased Resources
  - Separate from Day to Day Operations
- Must Also Look to Outside for Help
  - Infusion of Technology
  - Don't Reinvent or Develop Stuff

## Who or What is Out There

- In-House
- Industrial Contract Organizations
- Universities

## In House

- Cons
  - Stalled projects
  - Short term demands
  - Short of staff
- Pros
  - Dedicated inquisitive people
  - Knowledge base
  - Promotable group in training
  - Proprietary information controllable
  - Pride in accomplishments
  - Long hours are not charged for
  - Can appreciate impact of work on other operational areas
  - If fully occupied, cheaper than contract

## Industrial Contract Organizations

- Cons
  - Lack of secrecy
  - Lack of proprietary protection
  - Lack of detailed specific plant knowledge
  - Usually costs more than In-House
  - Need oversight to keep direction and costs in check
  - Scope of work and goal must be well defined
  - Frequent project overview is required
- Pros
  - Responsive
  - Wide general knowledge base
  - Specialized knowledge and experience in area of study
  - Flexible, varied manning availability
  - Can expeditiously stop funding

## Universities

- Cons
  - Slow
  - Lack of secrecy
  - Lack of proprietary protection
  - Lack of detailed specific plant knowledge
  - Need oversight to keep direction and costs in check
  - Preference for work that can be published
- Pros
  - Inexpensive
  - No pre-conceived ideas

## So What Did We Do?

- Board Presentation - Form an In-house Group, but With the Majority of Work Carried Out With Outside Assistance
- Called It “Technology Development” Rather Than “R & D”
- Essential to Fund It From Corporate
  - No Charges to Local Operations
- Report to Chief Operating Officer
- No Rules

## Technology Development

No Rules, except  
Never Exceed Annual Budget  
Or At Least Not By Much

## Goal and Objective of Technology Development

- Responsible for Developing New Technology to Lower Costs by \$10/ton DAP
- Explore Other Sources of Income
- Evaluate Projects or Proposals From Conceptual to Commercialized
- Find and Challenge the Paradigms
- To Funnel Projects Into Present Process & Project Engineering Structure
- To Take on Longer Term Projects Requiring Development

## The Technology Development Group

- Formed Sept. 27, 1995 by JV Policy Board (Yes, We're Almost 7 Years Old)
- Mission is to Implement New Technology to Increase the Profitability of the Corporation
- We Were Told by Many, the Areas Where We Did Not Need to Look, or Should Not Work

## The Technology Development Group

Senior Management Told Us Where We Were **Not** To Look For These Improvements  
Here's the List

## Areas Excluded From Technology Development

## How Do We Work

- Work Performed Internally  
(Mostly Computer, Pilot Plant and Field)
- Contract with Experts (Over 100)
- Provide Tools for Others in Organization That Have Valuable Ideas But Cannot get The Tools
- Random Acts of Kindness
- We Welcome All Ideas/Problems/If Onlys

## Our Focus

- 1996 Worked on 5 years Out
- 1997 Worked on 4 years Out
- 1998 Worked on 3 years Out
- 1999 Worked on 2 years Out
- 2000 Worked on 2001
- 2001 Short Term Implementations
- 2002 Working on now, and 5 years Out

• Luckily, We were going Short Term when DAP price Fell

## Talking Points

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <del>Permuting</del></li> <li>● <del>Leak Draglines</del></li> <li>● <del>Kogor</del></li> <li>● <del>Dilbert</del></li> <li>● <del>Rock Piling Programs</del></li> <li>● <del>DAP Process Controls</del></li> <li>● <del>Blows</del></li> <li>● <del>P2O5 Recovery</del></li> <li>● <del>Magnesium Avoidance</del></li> <li>● <del>Smart Fertilizers</del></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <del>Gen Database</del></li> <li>● <del>Emulsified Clay</del></li> <li>● <del>Wells</del></li> <li>● <del>Conveyors</del></li> <li>● <del>Attack Controls</del></li> <li>● <del>Trends in Mining</del></li> <li>● <del>Pond Water Remediation</del></li> <li>● <del>Donuts</del></li> </ul> |
|---|--|

## Pond Water – Reverse Osmosis

- Previous Efforts (~1980's)
  - Failed Because of Irreversible Membrane Fouling
- Pretreatment is Essential
  - Pond water is SuperSaturated Solution
  - Saturation Must be Relieved to Allow Removal of Water Without Precipitation

## Pond Water – Reverse Osmosis

- Pre-Treatment developed that allows Pond Water to be processed through R. O. System
  - ~75% of Feed volume meets (exceeds) discharge requirements
  - Sludge volume reduced ~75%
  - ~70% of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> Recovered in Concentrate
- Process Chemistry confirmed at bench & Pilot scale  
(Including R.O. System)
- Patent Applications Filed (Have Provisional)

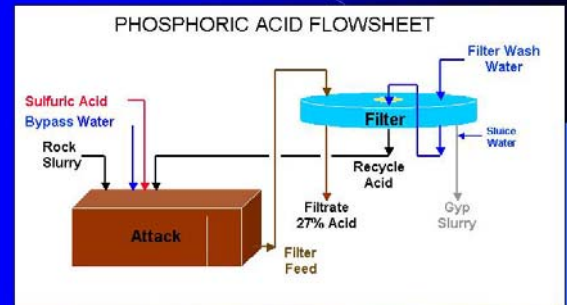
## Pond Water – Reverse Osmosis

- Pre-Treatment to De-Saturate System
- But Majority of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> Retained in Solution
- P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> Recovered as Concentrate - Economic Value ~7 to 8% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>
- Permeate is Essentially Pure Water

## PROCESS CONTROLS

- Development started in 1988
- Process Control Computers
- Basic program language
- Rules and Fuzzy Logic
- Adaptive Controls
- On-Line Controls in 1990

## PROCESS CONTROLS



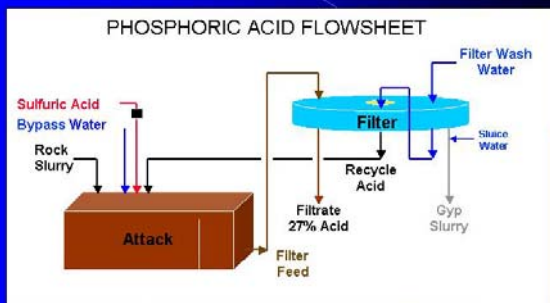
## PHOSPHORIC ACID PLANT ON-LINE CONTROLS

- Sulfate Control
- Phosphoric Acid Strength Control
- Filter Feed Control
- Rock Rate

## PHOSPHORIC ACID PLANT ON-LINE CONTROLS

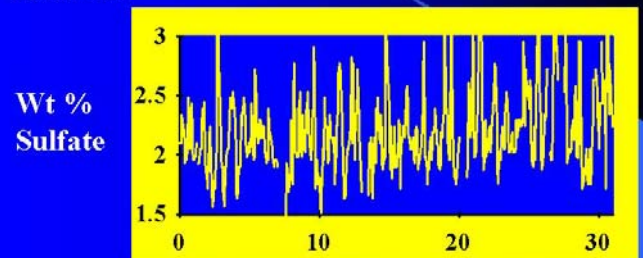
- Sulfate control
  - Sulfate target
  - Acid to rock ratio
  - Total flow deviation control
  - Adjust ratio after every sample

## PROCESS CONTROLS

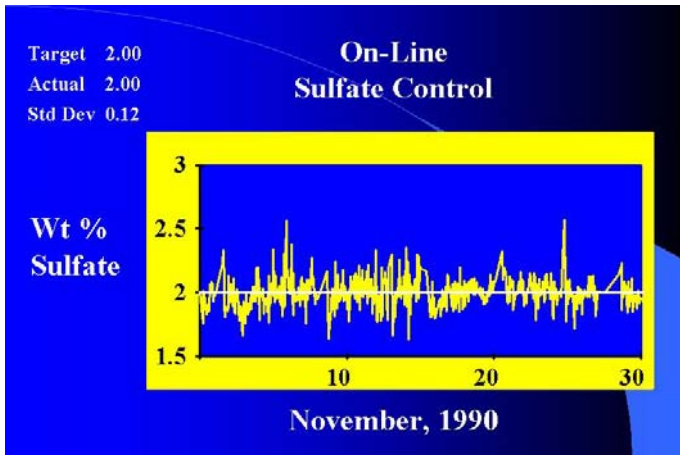


Target  
Actual 2.20  
Std Dev 0.36

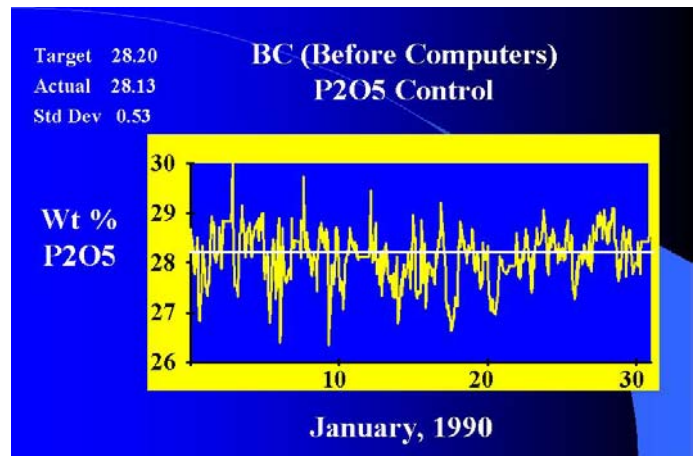
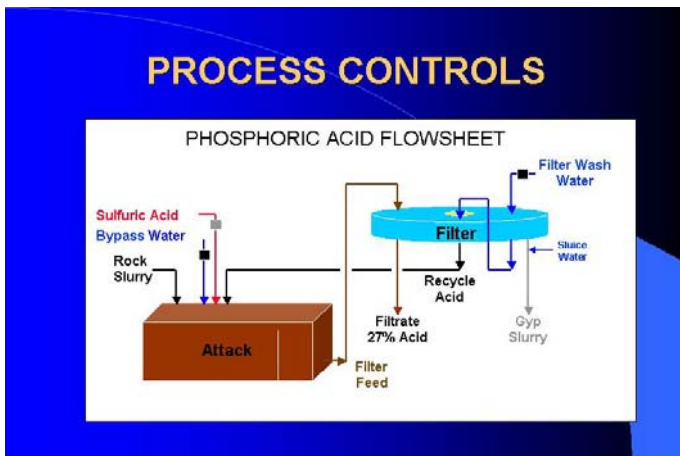
BC (Before Computers)  
Sulfate Control



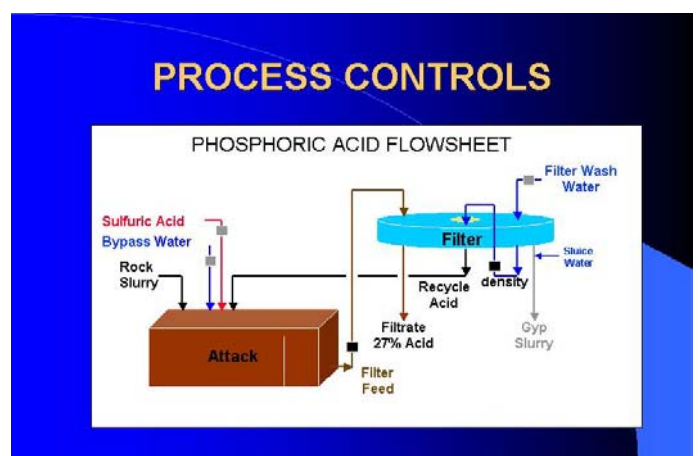
March, 1988



- ### PHOSPHORIC ACID PLANT ON-LINE CONTROLS
- Sulfate Control
  - Phosphoric Acid Strength Control
    - P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> target
    - Water to rock ratio
    - Adjust filter wash water
    - Bypass water
    - Adjust ratio after every sample



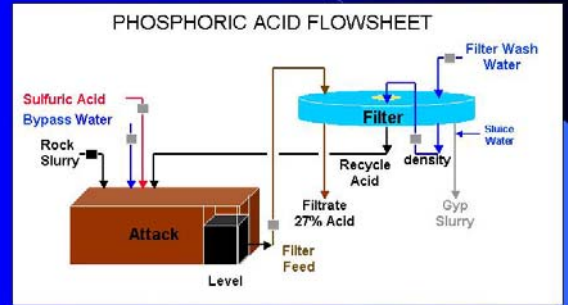
- ### PHOSPHORIC ACID PLANT ON-LINE CONTROLS
- Sulfate Control
  - Phosphoric Acid Strength Control
  - Filter Feed Control
    - No. 3 Filtrate density target
    - Density target sets filtration recovery
    - Filter feed rate set based on No.3 filtrate density



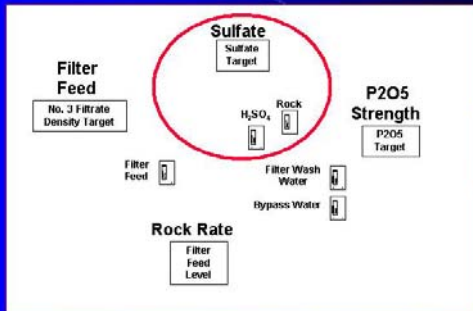
# PHOSPHORIC ACID PLANT ON-LINE CONTROLS

- Sulfate Control
- Phosphoric Acid Strength Control
- Filter Feed Control
- Rock Rate
  - Rock rate set based on filter feed level

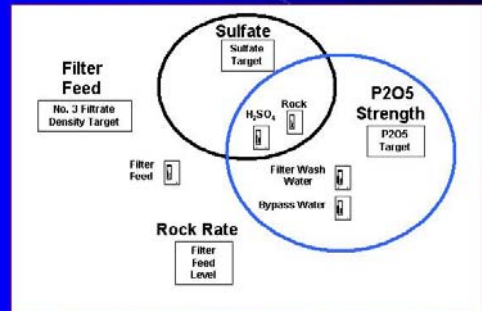
# PROCESS CONTROLS



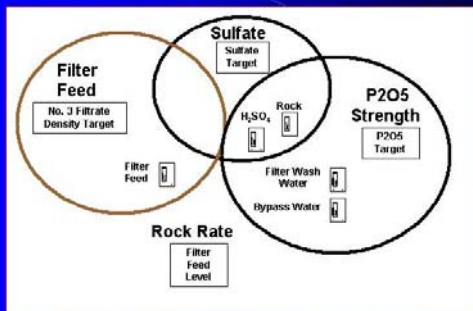
## The PhosAcid Control Strategies



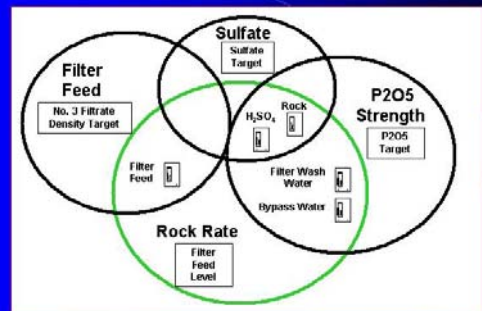
## The PhosAcid Control Strategies



## The PhosAcid Control Strategies



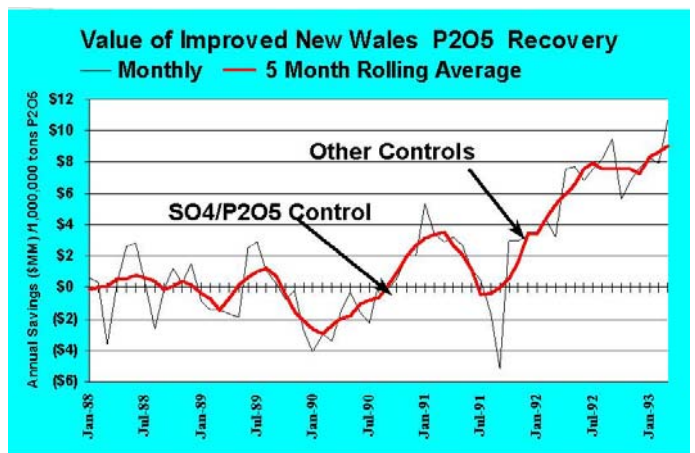
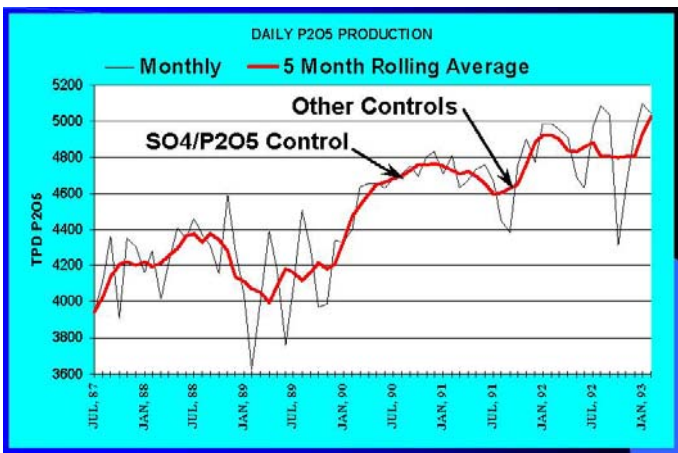
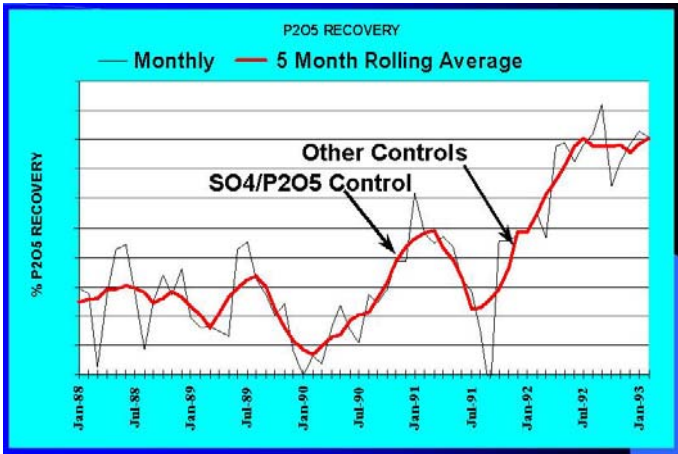
## The PhosAcid Control Strategies





# PHOSPHORIC ACID PLANT ON-LINE CONTROLS

- Control Limits and Logic for
  - Upset Conditions
  - Data entry errors
  - Rate and flow limits
  - Sensor drift and scaling

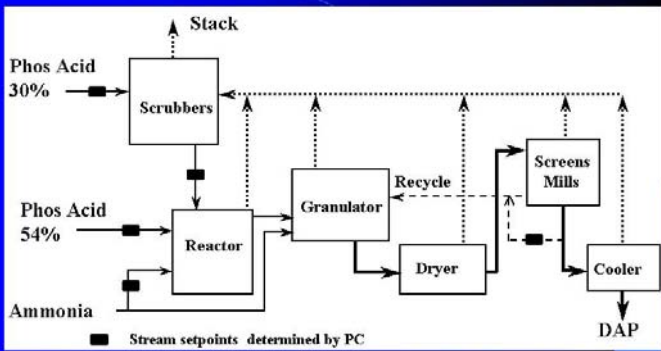


## Advanced Process Control For DAP

## DAP APC Objectives

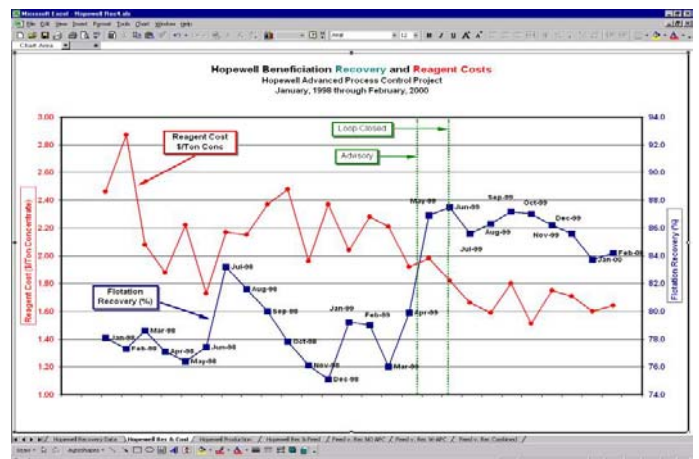
- Improve DAP Plant Controls
  - Stabilize the process
  - PC based controls
  - Additional instrumentation
- Determine optimum operating parameters
  - Reactor mole ratio and gravity
- Improve Granulation

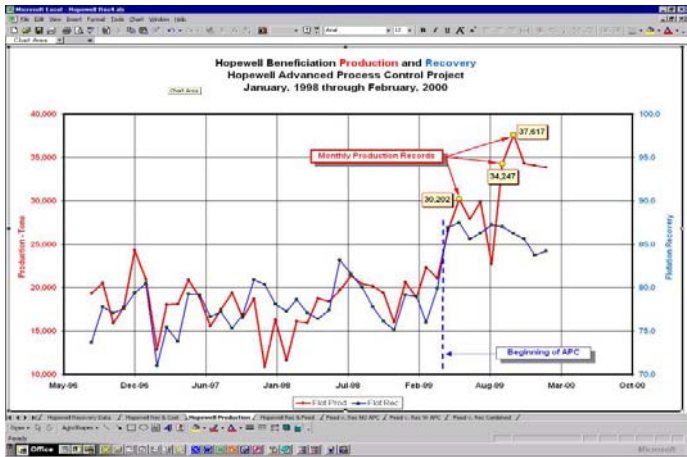
## DAP2 Plant Overview



## DAP2 APC Benefits

- Improved plant process control
  - Reduced P2O5 losses
  - Reduced ammonia losses
  - Improved DAP quality





**So Many Rocks . . .**

**So Many Opportunities . . .**

