



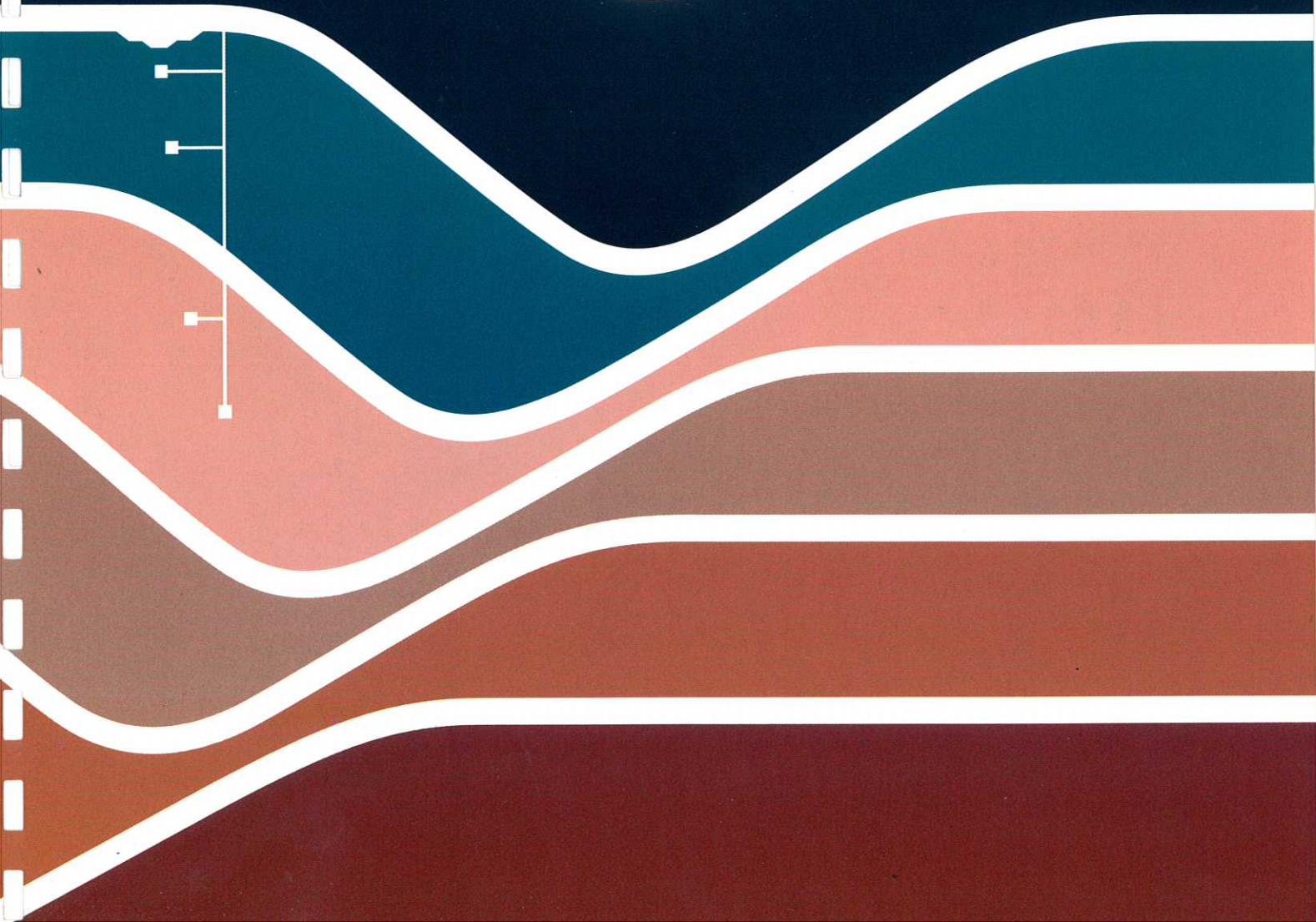
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EXPLORATION AND MINING REPORT 181C

PETROPHYSICAL CHARACTERISATION
OF MAGNETITE CONCENTRATES

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DIVISION OF EXPLORATION AND MINING
Institute of Minerals, Energy and Construction

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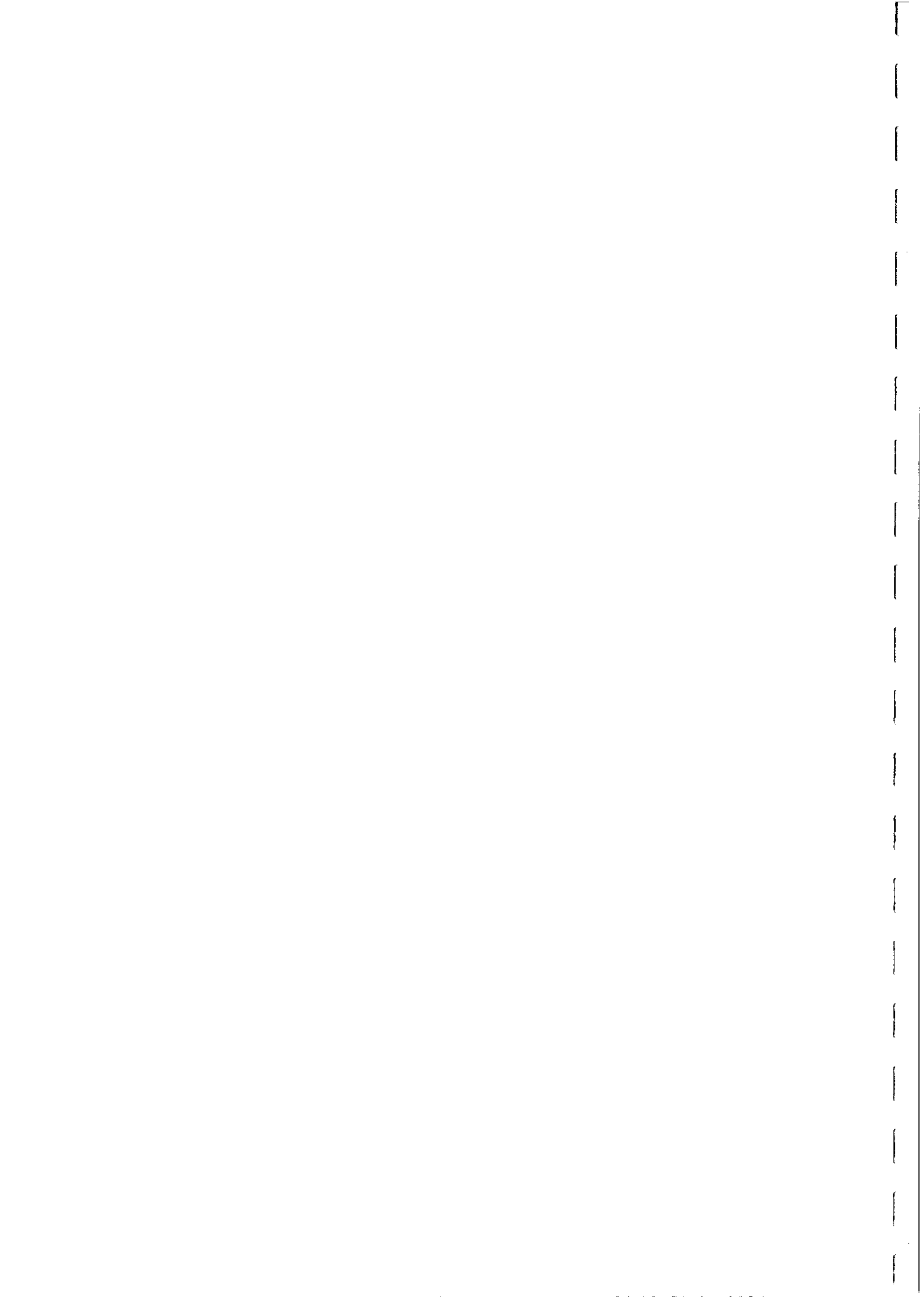
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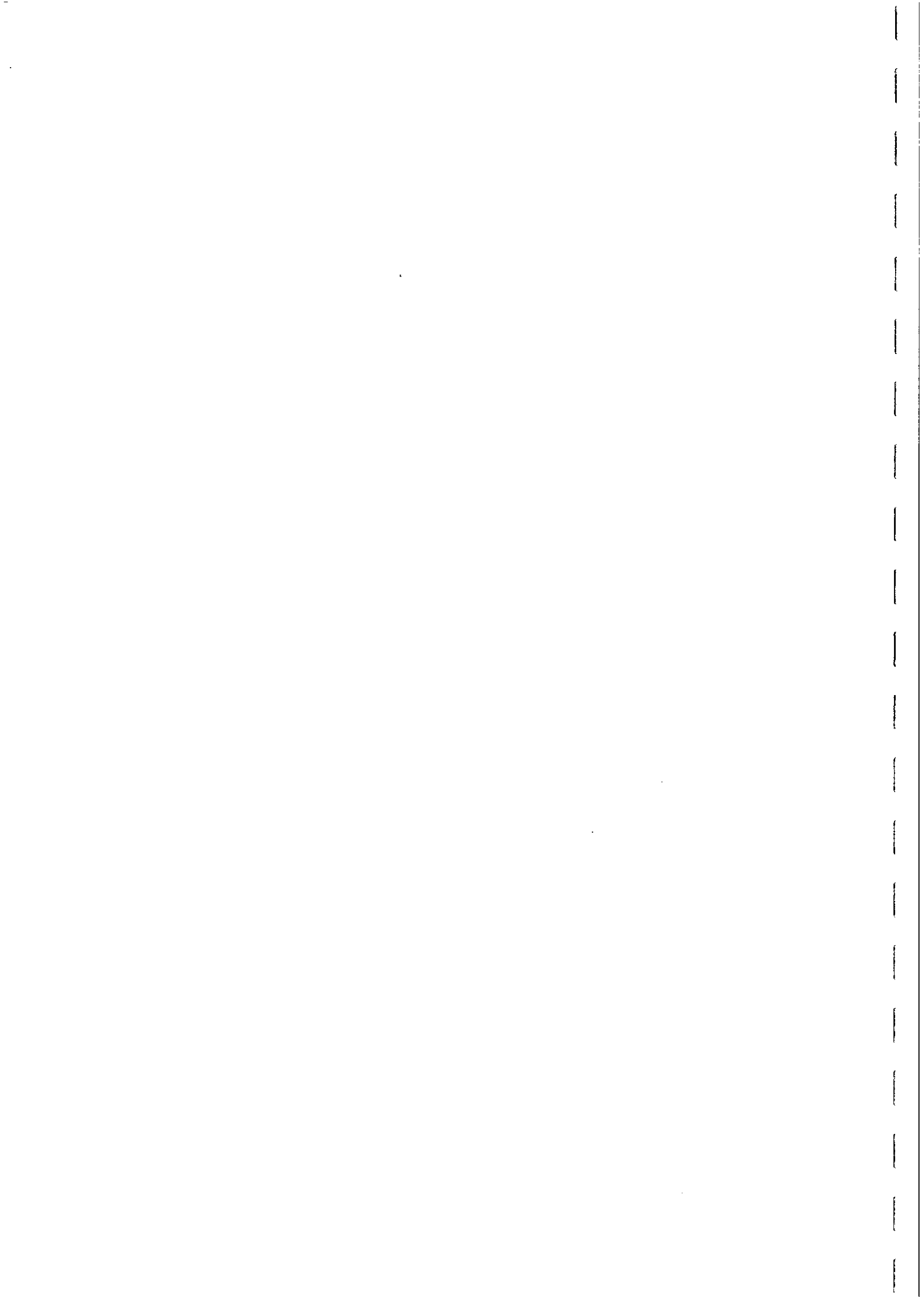
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Summary

Petrophysical measurements have been performed on 24 magnetite concentrates supplied by Mr R.B. Kitch on behalf of BHPCA. The properties measured were (low field) magnetic susceptibility and its variation with temperature (k-T), hysteresis parameters including coercivity, saturation magnetisation and saturation remanence, and density. In addition, hysteresis parameters from two extra samples from the Rock Magnetism Laboratory collection of well characterised magnetite deposits, Savage River Mine, Tasmania, and Tasu Mine, British Columbia, have been included in the report for comparison.

Plots of saturation magnetisation versus susceptibility, saturation magnetisation versus density, saturation magnetisation versus coercivity and coercivity versus susceptibility show systematic trends with high correlation coefficients. The first two relationships are positive while the latter two are negative.

Of all the samples two outliers are apparent. Good correlations between saturation magnetisation and coercivity on the one hand, and coercivity and susceptibility on the other hand, were achieved only after omitting the Trevorite sample, which possesses an anomalously high coercivity (>200 Oe) and sample KO-02 which has an anomalously low coercivity for its (low) saturation magnetisation and susceptibility. These latter quantities are negatively correlated with coercivity. The former sample is highly doped with nickel, which is reflected in its k-T curve, and may not be expected to fall on the magnetite trend. The latter sample is soft MD magnetite from its k-T curve, although it is very diluted giving low saturation magnetisation and susceptibility. Another sample which displays an interesting k-T curve is the sample of fly-ash which may be heavily doped with aluminium. Doping magnetite with cations of Ti, Ni and Al reduces the Curie temperature which is clearly reflected in the k-T curves.

Properties of known magnetites used for Heavy Medium Separation (HMS) consistently plot close to the extremes of each relationship. The three HMS magnetites, Biggenden, Savage River and Tasu, have a mean coercivity of 46 Oe, a mean (specific) saturation magnetisation of 86 emu/g, and a mean (mass) susceptibility of 0.025125 emu/g. The relationship of saturation magnetisation versus susceptibility appears to be the best discriminator between pure magnetite and other compositions.

1. Introduction

As part of BHPAC's magnetite project, petrophysical measurements have been performed on a total of 24 magnetite concentrates supplied by Mr R.B. Kitch. The properties measured were (low field) magnetic susceptibility and its variation with temperature (k-T), hysteresis parameters including coercivity, saturation magnetisation and saturation remanence, and density. In addition, hysteresis parameters from two extra samples from the Rock Magnetism Laboratory collection of well characterised magnetite deposits, Savage River Mine, Tasmania, and Tasu Mine, British Columbia, have been included in the report for comparison.

2. Hysteresis, Susceptibility and Density

Hysteresis measurements were performed using an ARUN device which has been extensively modified in-house and interfaced to a PC. A "saturation" field of about 2000 Oe was used. Low field (~7 Oe) susceptibility and its variation with temperature was measured using an in-house transformer bridge interfaced to a PC. Densities were measured by weighing samples dry and immersed in ethanol using a Mettler balance.

The petrophysical properties are listed in Table 1, while hysteresis plots are given in the appendix. Plots of saturation magnetisation versus susceptibility, saturation magnetisation versus density, saturation magnetisation versus coercivity and coercivity versus susceptibility show systematic trends with high correlation coefficients. The first two relationships are positive while the latter two are negative.

Good correlations between saturation magnetisation and coercivity on the one hand, and coercivity and susceptibility on the other hand, were achieved only after omitting the Trevorite sample, which possesses an anomalously high coercivity (>200 Oe) and sample KO-02 which has an anomalously low coercivity for its (low) saturation magnetisation and susceptibility. These latter quantities are negatively correlated with coercivity. The correlation coefficient for saturation magnetisation versus susceptibility is 0.866, for saturation magnetisation versus density it is 0.747, for saturation magnetisation versus coercivity it is 0.644 and for coercivity versus susceptibility it is 0.742.

3. Susceptibility versus Temperature

Comments on individual k-T curves, which are given in the appendix, are included in Table 1. Most samples are consistent with standard multi-domain (MD) magnetite, showing a peak near -150°C indicating the isotropic point, a fairly gentle increase with increasing temperature and a generally sharp drop just before 580°C, corresponding to the Curie point of magnetite. Several departures from this are apparent. Curves for S12, S15 and S16 show relatively steep increases of susceptibility with temperature reflecting the presence of significant ultra-fine superparamagnetic (SPM) magnetite. These grains are blocked (contributing dominantly to remanence) at lower temperatures and become progressively unblocked (contributing only to susceptibility) across a broad temperature spectrum. Some curves display a distinctive hump around 300°C to 400°C (i.e. COMP17), which corresponds to a cation deficient phase (maghemite) possibly due to oxidisation. The Trevorite sample (QN01) is highly doped

with nickel, which is reflected in its low Curie point. Another sample which displays a low Curie point is the sample of fly-ash (POZ01) which may be heavily doped with aluminium. It is well established that doping magnetite with cations of Ti, Ni and Al usually reduces Curie points.

4. HMS Properties

The three HMS magnetites, Biggenden, Savage River and Tasu, have a mean coercivity of 46 Oe, a mean (specific) saturation magnetisation of 86 emu/g, and a mean (mass) susceptibility of 0.025 emu/g. These values compare with ~30 Oe, 92 emu/g and 0.04 emu/g for pure MD magnetite respectively. Observed susceptibilities are subject to self-demagnetisation which accounts for the somewhat low values measured herein. The HMS samples have a mean density of 4.43 gcm⁻³ compared with pure magnetite of 5.18 gcm⁻³. The relationship of saturation magnetisation versus susceptibility appears to be the best discriminator between pure magnetite and other compositions.

Table 1 Petrophysics of Magnetite Concentrates

| Sample | Mass | Density | Hc | Jrs/J _s | J _s (emu/g) | Sus (emu/Curie T. | Comments |
|--------|--------|---------|----------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--|
| BB01 | 1.0025 | 4.066 | 10.43262 | 0.0097 | 79.39235 | 28990.32 | 580 Std MD mt curve; very soft |
| CMP10 | 1.0004 | 4.123 | 37.51528 | 0.0358 | 60.64202 | 20094 | 580 Std MD mt curve |
| CMP14 | 1.0012 | 4.025 | 87.57078 | 0.0782 | 53.47516 | 15502.08 | 570 MD Mt + SD mhm, high coercivity |
| CMP15 | 1 | 4.334 | 50.47702 | 0.0395 | 52.23718 | 16665.48 | 580 MD + SD mt |
| CMP16 | 0.9994 | 4.729 | 23.28898 | 0.016 | 69.27646 | 20743.05 | 580 MD mt (+ minor SD mt) |
| CMP17 | 0.9993 | 3.694 | 84.09324 | 0.109 | 37.27691 | 14061.72 | 570 MD mt + SD/SPM (?titano)mhm |
| COMP3 | 0.9997 | 4.856 | 23.49974 | 0.0158 | 75.66371 | 21678.86 | 570 Std MD mt curve + ? |
| COMP6 | 1.0018 | 4.353 | 45.62954 | 0.0397 | 61.74103 | 18473.63 | 570 Std MD mt curve + ? |
| COMP9 | 0.9996 | 3.653 | 69.5508 | 0.0987 | 37.46345 | 15080.67 | 570 V.sim 17 |
| HO1C1 | 1.0019 | 4.702 | 92.62902 | 0.0936 | 37.94606 | 12574.31 | 575 PSD mt |
| KO-02 | 1.0016 | 2.506 | 40.88744 | 0.0413 | 10.80452 | 4301.238 | 580 Std MD curve |
| NTPR1 | 1.0066 | 4.217 | 71.76378 | 0.0811 | 42.13482 | 15203.26 | 560-600 Rg of comps |
| POZ1 | 1 | 3.688 | 116.757 | 0.126 | 41.63706 | 12808.8 | 450-550 (?) Aluminous SD +SPM |
| QMO2 | 1.0054 | 3.243 | 49.5286 | 0.0602 | 49.3663 | 17000.28 | 550 MD mt curve with high isotropic pt |
| QN01 | 0.997 | 3.795 | 203.1726 | 0.295 | 36.01019 | 12347.96 | 500-530 Nickeliferous; very hard |
| S12C1 | 0.9954 | 3.069 | 96.52808 | 0.219 | 22.41406 | 11886.08 | 560-580 V.fine mt (SPM + SD) |
| S12C3 | 0.5005 | 3.069 | 96.21194 | 0.218 | 23.34561 | 12036.44 | |
| S15C1 | 1.0007 | 3.224 | 98.84644 | 0.184 | 24.73518 | 12136.1 | 560-580 V.sim 12 |
| S15C3 | 0.501 | 3.224 | 99.16258 | 0.205 | 27.24417 | 13647.66 | |
| S16C1 | 1.0022 | 3.143 | 109.7006 | 0.212 | 22.02997 | 10143.72 | 560-580 V.sim 12 |
| S19C1 | 1 | 4.647 | 29.08488 | 0.0234 | 68.81635 | 20156.04 | 580 Std MD mt curve |
| S20C1 | 0.998 | 4.484 | 21.076 | 0.0151 | 74.13835 | 21763.41 | 570 Std MD mt curve |
| S22C1 | 1.0026 | 4.865 | 26.02886 | 0.0209 | 73.98533 | 23135.01 | 580 Std MD mt curve |
| S25 | 1.0011 | 4.398 | 61.777 | 0.055 | 61.32051 | 18792.93 | 580 Std MD + PSD mt curve, higher coercivity |
| S26C1 | 1.0013 | 4.49 | 59.85584 | 0.048 | 56.89514 | 17644.78 | 580 Std MD mt curve |
| WW1-1 | 1.9951 | 4.72 | 38.67446 | 0.053 | 74.11352 | 17645 | 570 Std MD mt curve with hg iso pt |
| WW1-2 | 1.9951 | 4.72 | 38.4637 | 0.0398 | 71.88743 | 22843.97 | |
| WW1-3 | 1.0008 | 4.72 | 40.06 | 0.035124 | 72.48743 | 22786.2 | |
| SRiver | 1.0001 | 4.642 | 62.5 | 0.0486 | 89.72422 | 23948.77 | |
| TASU | 1.0003 | 4.636 | 63.85 | 0.048 | 87.81717 | 22435.67 | |

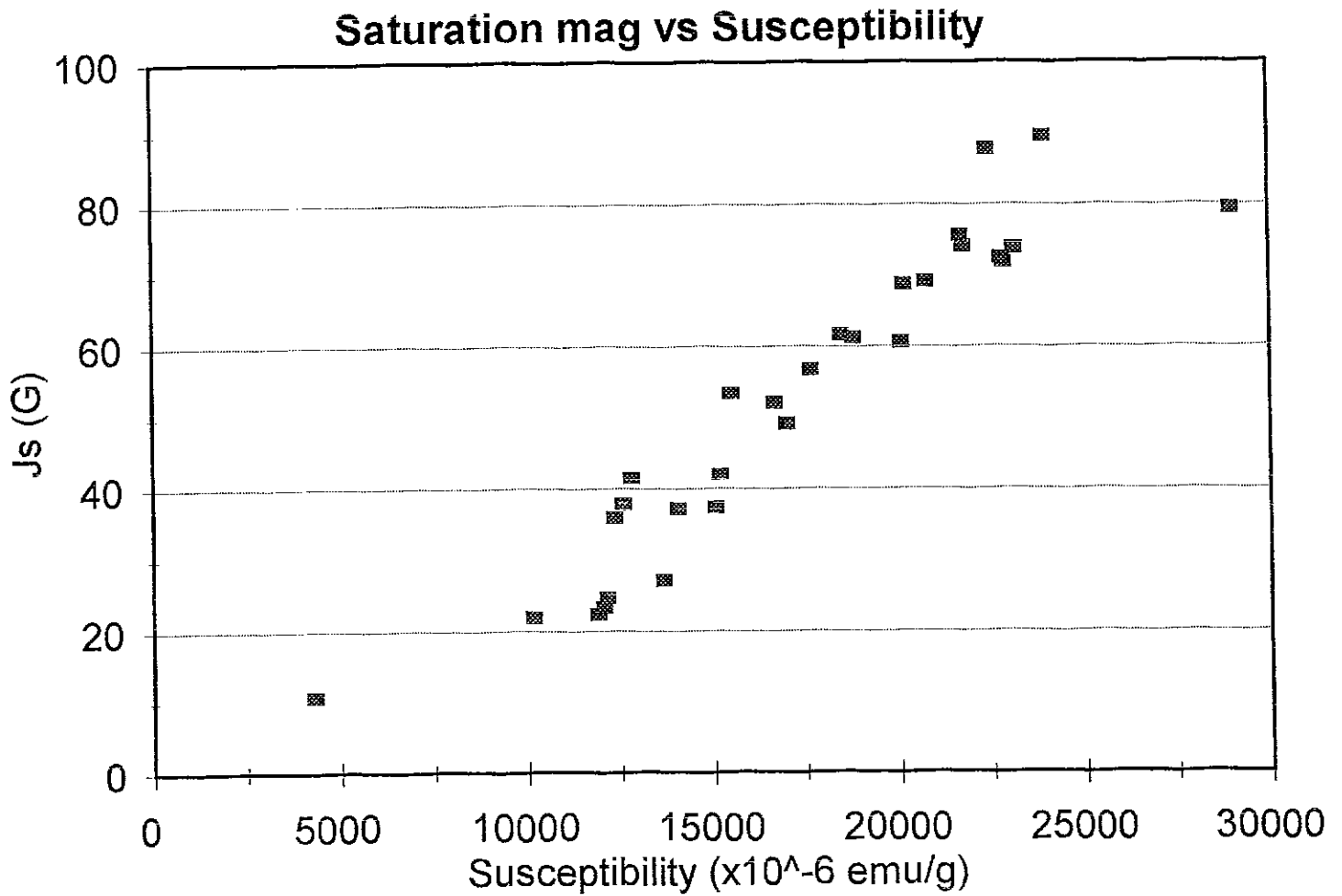


Figure 1. Plot of saturation magnetisation (Gauss) versus susceptibility ($\times 10^{-6}$ emu/g)

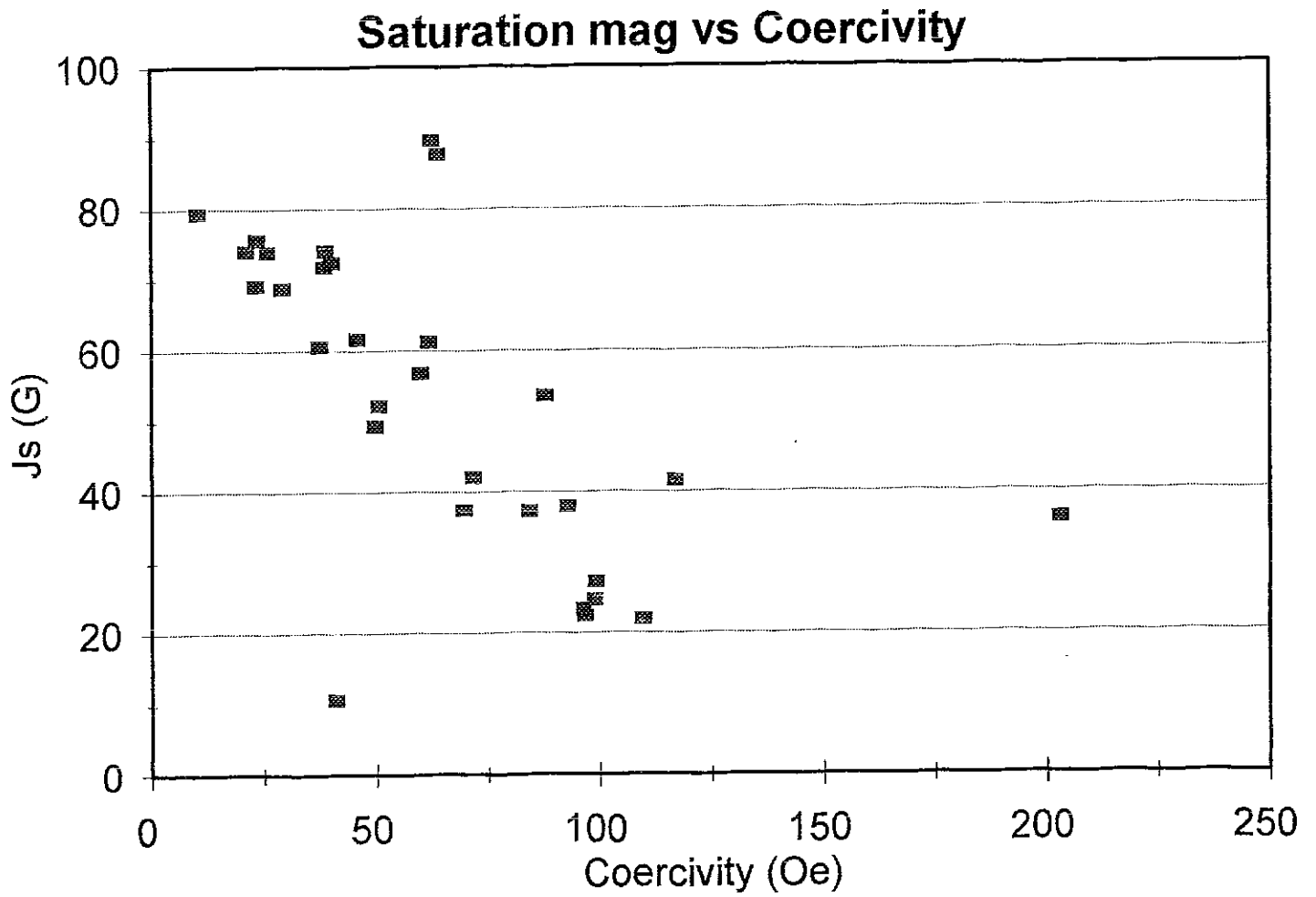


Figure 2. Plot of saturation magnetisation (Gauss) versus coercivity (Oersteds)

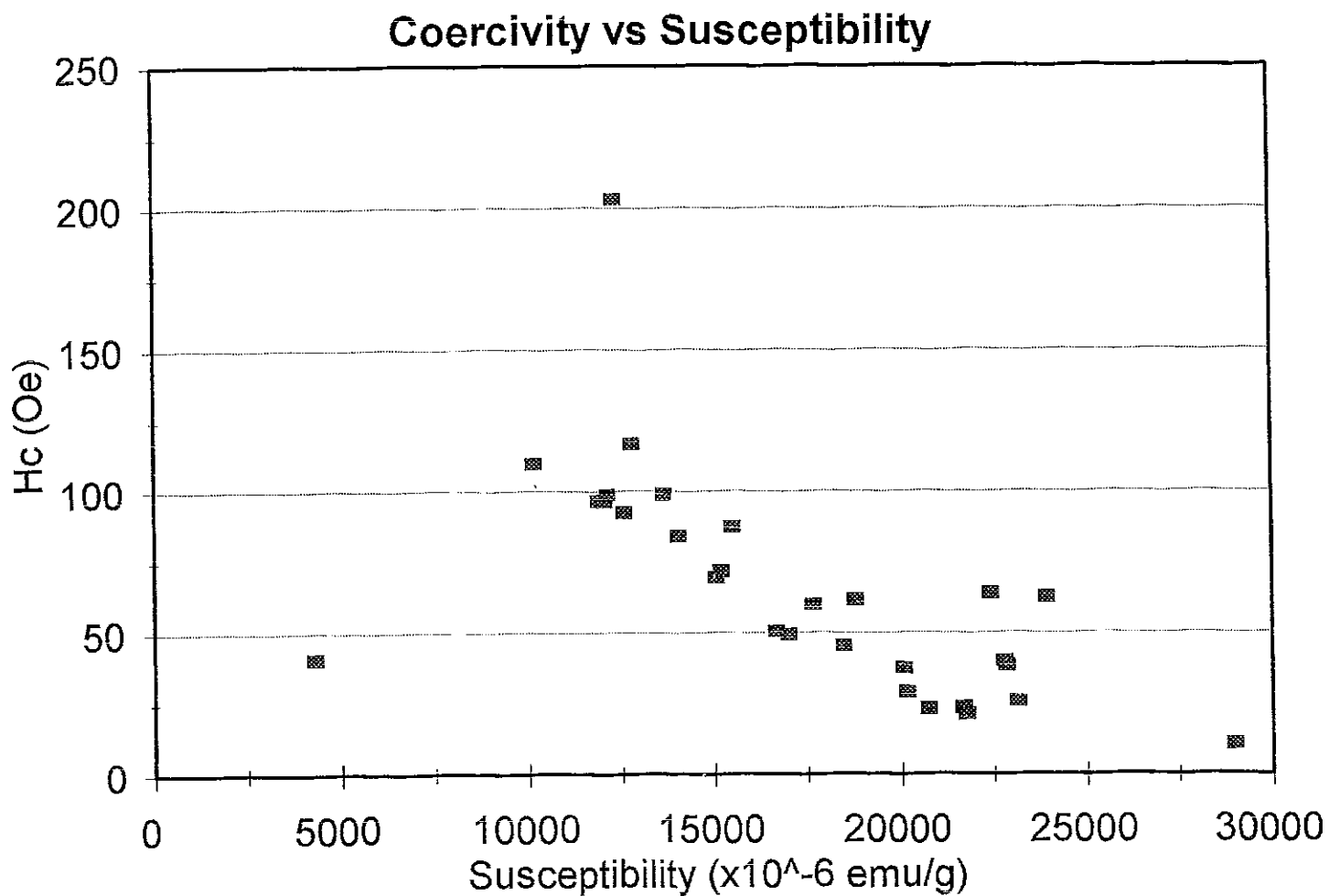


Figure 3. Plot of coercivity (Oersteds) versus susceptibility ($\times 10^{-6}$ emu/g)

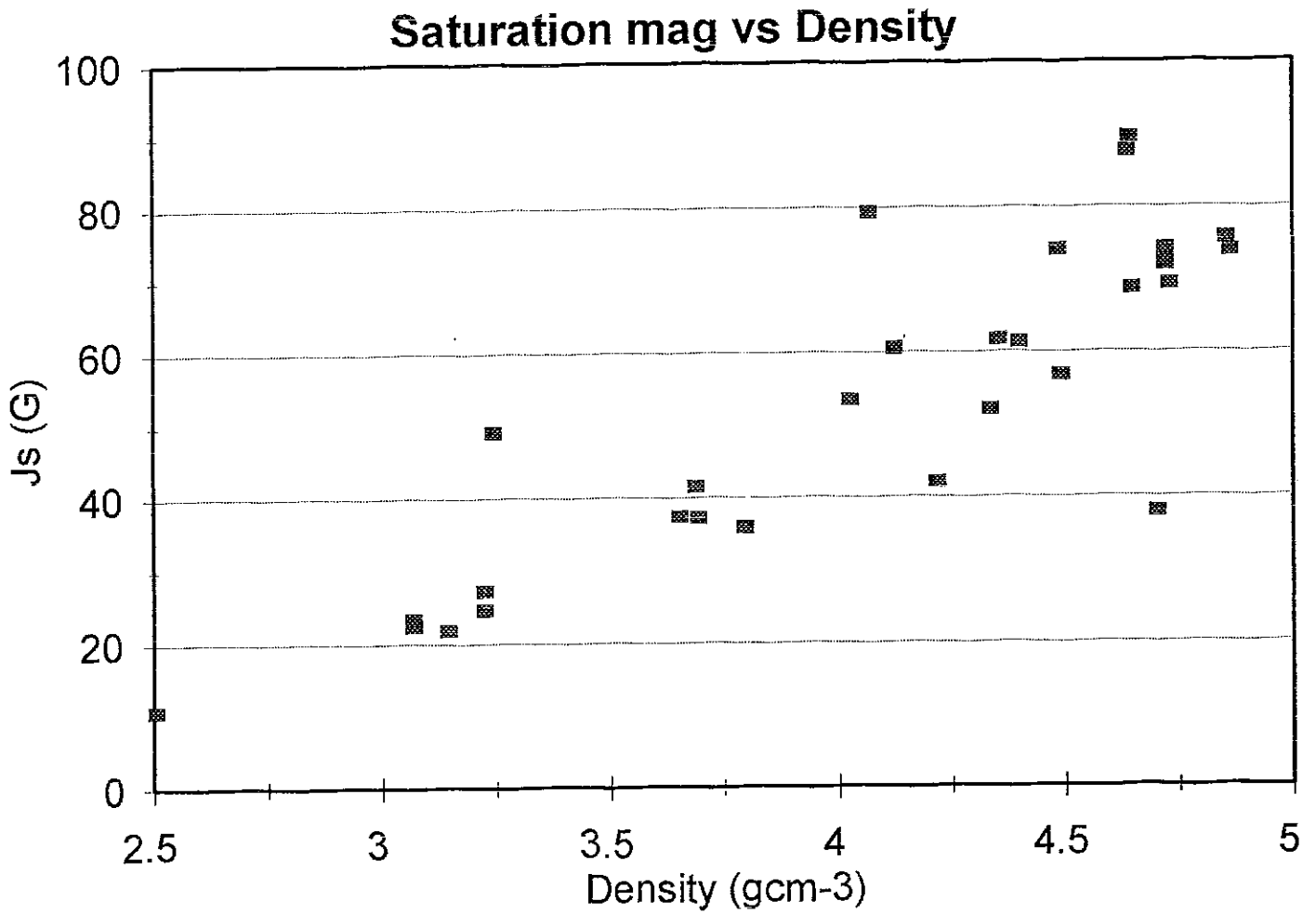


Figure 4. Plot of saturation magnetisation (Gauss) versus density (gcm⁻³)

Appendix - Hysteresis and Susceptibility/Temperature Plots

