



## APPLICATION NOTE | DDS CALORIMETERS

### C1.3 COAL : SAMPLE 1733 – LOCAL COAL ASTM D1989-97 | ISO 1928:1995

#### INTRODUCTION

This application note focuses on the determination of the calorific value of coal in accordance with the above International Standards (ASTM and ISO).

#### BACKGROUND

Determining the calorific value (CV) of coal is the most widespread use of calorimeters. The CV value of coal is used as one of the parameters for determining the quality of coal.

#### EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

The following is a list of the equipment required to conduct this application.

- DDS Calorimeter system and accessories (eg: crucibles, firing cotton, benzoic acid)
- DDS Bomb Vessel
- DDS Oxygen Filling Station (if not using the CAL3K-AP)
- DDS Cooler/Air Cooler
- Balance

#### SAMPLE PREPARATION

The coal and coke used for the determination of calorific value shall be the analysis sample, ground to pass a test sieve with an aperture of 212  $\mu\text{m}$ . In some circumstances, it has been shown that a maximum particle size of 250  $\mu\text{m}$  is acceptable for low and medium rank coals.

The sample shall be well mixed and in reasonable moisture equilibrium with the laboratory atmosphere. The moisture content shall either be determined on samples weighed within a few hours of the time that samples are weighed for the determination of calorific value, or the sample shall be kept in a small, effectively closed container until moisture analyses are performed, to all appropriate corrections for moisture in the analysis sample.

Determination of the moisture content of the analysis sample shall be carried out by one of the methods specified in ISO 331 and ISO 687.

#### METHOD

The vessel must be calibrated and checked before any determinations can be carried out. (See separate application note).

#### RUNNING A CV

- Clean the crucible
- Ensure balance pan is clean
- Place crucible on balance pan



- Weigh sample into crucible, ensure not to spill onto the pan
- Transfer mass to the Calorimeter
- Fit firing cotton to firing wire
- Insert crucible into outside electrode
- Ensure cotton touches sample
- Screw down cap
- Fill with Oxygen using the Filling station
- Place vessel into the calorimeter chamber
- Select SID and MASS
- Close lid and wait until “done” appears
- Record the result
- Open lid
- Remove vessel
- Defill using defiling cap
- Place vessel in cooler and close doors
- When doors open remove vessel
- Open vessel, clean electrodes, cap and body
- Use a paper towel to clean the inside of the vessel body
- Clean crucible
- Ready to start another determination



## RESULTS

Sample 1733 – Local Coal

RESULT	MASS	SID	DATE	BN	INIT DRIFT	FIRING TEMP	AMBIENT TEMP	RS	FINAL TIME
<b>31.379</b>	0.5000	29	30/05/2005	1	0.0017	22.8	26.8	OK	3.1
<b>31.159</b>	0.5002	30	30/05/2005	1	0.0013	22.9	26.8	OK	3.1
<b>31.837</b>	0.5003	31	30/05/2005	1	0.0018	22.3	26.8	OK	3.1
<b>31.667</b>	0.5002	32	30/05/2005	2	0.0018	20.8	26.6	OK	3.1
<b>Average MJ/Kg = 31.511</b>									

## CONCLUSION

Determining the calorific value of coal is the most common application of the DDS Calorimeter system. Coal is mined and used throughout the world and CV determinations are required accordingly.