Vol. 33 No. 4 Aug. 2005

文章编号:0253-2409(2005)04-0416-05

开滦煤洗选过程中稀土元素的迁移和分配特征

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摘 要:以河北开滦矿区晚古生代煤及其洗选产品为研究对象 运用电感耦合等离子体质谱(ICP-MS)和逐级化学提取的方法,对稀土元素的质量分数及其在洗选过程中的迁移和分配特征进行了研究。结果表明,开滦矿区煤中稀土元素没有明显富集,稀土元素在入洗原煤及其洗选产品中,以煤泥中质量分数最高,尾煤次之,在尾煤和煤泥中均相对富集,稀土元素在精煤中的质量分数最低;同原煤相比,中煤的稀土元素质量分数没有明显变化。原煤及其洗选的4种产品中的稀土元素分配模式基本相同,主要差别是质量分数的不同。稀土元素在洗选过程中的分配行为和赋存状态主要受控于黏土矿物,其次是有机质。

关键词:洗选;稀土元素;赋存状态中图分类号:P594 文献标识码:A

国内外学者对煤中稀土元素的质量分数、赋存状态、利用价值和富集的地质成因[1-8]、转化迁移[9]进行了广泛的研究。研究煤中稀土元素具有两方面的意义,首先稀土元素是研究煤地质成因的良好的地球化学指示剂,其分配模式可以提供物质来源的信息;其次,煤中稀土元素质量分数虽然偏低,难以直接利用,但它在煤灰或洗选产品的尾煤或煤泥中可能富集,并可望得以综合利用。王文峰等[10]对煤中微量有害元素在洗选过程中的迁移特征和分布规律进行了研究,但关于稀土元素在洗选过程中的迁移和分配尚少见报道。本文以开滦矿区范各庄矿洗煤厂为例,对稀土元素在洗选过程的迁移特征进行了讨论。

1 样品的选择和测试方法

煤层的全层刻槽样品采集于开滦矿区各主要矿井(范各庄矿、唐山矿、赵各庄矿、林西矿、马家沟矿、吕家坨矿、林南仓矿、钱家营矿、东欢坨矿和荆各庄矿),共计47个刻槽样品。在范各庄矿洗煤厂对

原煤及其洗选产品精煤、中煤、尾煤和煤泥进行了采集。把采集的样品破碎至200目,用电感耦合等离子体质谱(ICP-MS)对样品中的稀土元素(rare earth elements, REEs)进行了测定。

运用逐级化学提取的方法,对原煤、精煤、中煤、 尾煤和煤泥中稀土元素的赋存状态进行了研究。将 原煤和洗选产品中稀土元素的赋存状态分为6种, 分别为:水溶态(Ⅰ)、离子交换态(Ⅱ)、有机态 (Ⅲ)、碳酸盐结合态(Ⅳ)、硅铝化合物结合态(Ⅴ) 和硫化物结合态(Ⅵ)。逐级化学提取试验的提取 方法如表1所示[11]。

2 分析结果与讨论

2.1 开滦矿区煤中稀土元素的质量分数总体特征 开滦矿区各矿井煤炭保有储量差别较大,以开滦矿 务局 1995 年年底统计的 10 个矿井的保有储量数据 为例,马家沟矿煤炭保有储量仅占该矿区的 1.9%, 而钱家营矿占到矿区总保有储量的 27.4%。因此,

表 1 稀土元素形态分级和提取方法

Table 1 Chemical occurrences and extraction methods of REEs

Number	Modes of occurrence	Extraction method
I	water soluble state	4 g coal sample + 30 mL water , 25 $^{\circ}$ C , 24 h
II	exchangeable state	residue + 30 mL NH_4AC , 25 $^{\circ}C$, 24 h
${\rm I\hspace{1em}I\hspace{1em}I}$	organic state	residue of $\rm II + 1.47~g/cm^3~CHCl_3$, floating dried at 40 $^{\circ}C$, 1:1 HNO $_3$ and HClO $_4$ added , 5 h
${ m IV}$	carbonate state	residue of $\rm II + 1.47~g/cm^3~CHCl_3$, sinking + 10 mL 0.5% HCl , 20 min
\mathbf{V}	silicate state	residue of $\rm III + 2.89~g/cm^3~CHBr_3$, floating + 1:1 $\rm HNO_3$ and HF , 5 h
VI	sulfide state	residue of $\mathbf{II} + 2.89 \text{ g/cm}^3 \text{ CHBr}_3$, sinking $+ 1:1 \text{ HNO}_3$, 5 h

收稿日期:2004-11-22;修回日期:2005-04-16。

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(40472083); 国家重点基础研究发展规划(973计划 2003CB214607); 国家教育部科技研究重点项目(105020)。

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表 2 按照储量权衡法计算的 47 个样品中稀土元素的质量分数与富集系数

Table 2	Contents of REEs and	Lenrichment	factors	of the 47	samples	based of	n the coal	resources	weight

Elements	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Но	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Y
Mean $w / 10^{-6}$	18.33	34.55	3.72	13.34	2.54	0.56	2.48	0.35	2.15	0.43	1.22	0.17	1.11	0.16	13.68
EF	0.61	0.58	0.45	0.48	0.42	0.47	0.46	0.06	0.72	0.36	0.44	0.04	1.23	0.32	0.41

EF (enrichment factor) = (REE content of coal)/(REE Clarke value)

采用储量权衡的方法对 47 个煤层刻槽样品中稀土 元素的质量分数进行计算,结果见表2。按照 Σ REE = La + Ce + Nd + Eu + Tb + Yb + Lu 计算 ,开 滦矿区晚古生代煤中稀土元素的总量为 70.94 × 10⁻⁶,低于 Ren 等^[12]统计的全国煤中 REE 总量 (105.6×10⁻⁶)和代世峰^[13]统计的华北晚古生代煤 中稀土元素的总量(111.2×10⁻⁶),高于 Finkelman^[14]估算的美国煤中 REE 总量(62.1×10⁻⁶)和 Valkovic^[15]估算的世界煤的 REE 总量(46.3 × 10⁻⁶)。与地壳中稀土元素平均质量分数(Clarke value)相比 除 Yb 的富集系数大于 1 外 ,开滦矿区 煤中稀土元素的富集系数均小于1,没有明显富集。 2.2 稀土元素在原煤及其洗选产品中的质量分数 开滦矿区范各庄矿的原煤、精煤、中煤、尾煤和煤泥 中的稀土元素的质量分数如表 3 所示。根据稀土元 素的质量分数 计算出稀土元素的常见评价参数见 表 4。其中 ,δEu 为 Eu 异常 由于 Eu 部分呈 Eu²⁺ 离 子产出 ,故地质体中 Eu^{2+} 经常发生与其他三价 REE 离子的分离 ,造成在 REE 球粒陨石标准化丰度图解中 Eu 的位置上有时出现" 峰"(Eu 过剩)或" 谷"(Eu 亏损) ,这种 Eu 的异常程度一般用 δEu 来度量 ,同样 ,用 δCe 表征样品中 Ce 相对于其他 REE 的分离程度 ,计算公式为:

$$\delta \; \mathrm{Eu} = \frac{\mathrm{Eu_N}}{(\; \frac{\mathrm{Sm} + \mathrm{Gd}}{2} \,)_{_{\! N}}} \; \text{,} \\ \delta \; \mathrm{Ce} = \frac{\mathrm{Ce_N}}{(\; \frac{\mathrm{La} + \mathrm{Pr}}{2} \,)_{_{\! N}}}.$$

从表 4 可以看出 稀土元素在原煤及其洗选产品中的质量分数有如下分布特征:

- (1)稀土元素的总量以煤泥中质量分数最高, 尾煤次之,而精煤中的稀土元素质量分数最低,原煤 和中煤的稀土元素质量分数相近。
- (2)轻、重稀土元素之比(L/H)以煤泥的最大, 而精煤的最小,表明煤泥中更富集轻稀土元素,而精 煤中富集重稀土元素,但差别不是很大。

表 3 原煤及其 4 种洗选产品中稀土元素的质量分数

Table 3 REE contents in raw coal and its four washing products $w/10^{-6}$

									O I						
Sample	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Но	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Y
Raw coa	1 21.68	3 40.74	4.36	15.45	2.99	0.62	2.81	0.42	2.39	0.47	1.38	0.19	1.26	0.18	15.07
Cleaned co	oal 15.54	1 28.48	2.93	10.1	1.97	0.42	1.88	0.29	1.73	0.35	1.02	0.15	0.93	0.14	10.70
Middling c	oal 23.02	2 42.85	4.33	14.86	2.94	0.6	2.7	0.43	2.44	0.48	1.37	0.19	1.23	0.18	14.99
Tailing co	al 24.85	5 48.13	4.97	17.5	3.4	0.71	3.07	0.48	2.65	0.54	1.57	0.2	1.44	0.2	16.22
Coal slim	ie 33.99	65.99	7.26	26.79	5.33	1.16	4.83	0.68	3.66	0.71	2.01	0.28	1.83	0.27	22.29

表 4 入洗原煤及其 4 种洗选产品中稀土元素参数

Table 4 REE parameters of raw coal and its four washing products

Sample	LREE $w/10^{-6}$	HREE $w/10^{-6}$	REE $w / 10^{-6}$	L/H	δCe	δ Eu
Raw coal	85.84	24. 17	110.01	3.55	0.83	0.71
Cleaned coal	59.44	17.19	76.63	3.46	0.83	0.72
Middling coal	88.6	24.01	112.61	3.69	0.84	0.7
Tailing coal	99.56	26.37	125.93	3.78	0.86	0.72
Coal slime	140.52	36.56	177.08	3.84	0.84	0.75

REE = La + Ce + Pr + Nd + Sm + Eu + Gd + Tb + Dy + Ho + Er + Tm + Yb + Lu + Y ; LREE (light rare earth elements) = La + Ce + Pr + Nd + Sm + Eu ; HREE (heavy rare earth elements) = Gd + Tb + Dy + Ho + Er + Tm + Yb + Lu + Y ; L/H = LREE/HREE

- (3)原煤及其洗选的4种产品中的稀土元素没有明显的Ce异常和Eu异常,并且其差别很小,表明它们的分配模式基本相同,主要差别是质量分数的不同(表4)。
- 2.3 煤中稀土元素在洗选过程的质量分数变化特征 用公式 $R = (w_s w_s)/w_s \times 100\%$ 来计算稀土元

素在精煤、中煤、尾煤和煤泥等洗选产品中的质量分数变化率 其中

R —稀土元素的质量分数变化率;

 w_{s} —稀土元素在原煤中的质量分数;

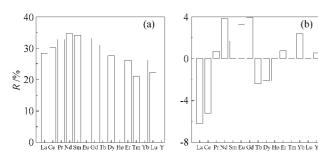
 w_i —稀土元素在各洗选产品中的质量分数。

如 R 为正值 ,则 R 值越大 ,表明在该产品中越

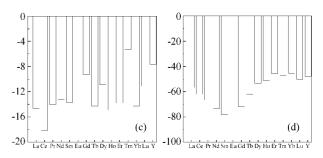
(b)

不富集。相反,如果 R 为负值,则表明稀土元素在 该产品中相对富集,该 R 的绝对值越大,表明在该 产品中越富集。

稀土元素在精煤、中煤、尾煤和煤泥中的质量分 数变化情况如图 1 所示。从图 1 可以看出 ,稀土元 素在各洗选产品中有如下规律:



- (1)精煤的 R 值最大 均为正值 表明稀土元素 精煤中不富集。其中 Pr、Nd、Sm、Eu 和 Gd 的 R 值较 高 而 Tm 的 R 值最低。
- (2)中煤的 R 在 0 附近起伏变化 ,变化幅度在 3.9%~6.2%。表明稀土元素的质量分数在中煤中 没有明显变化 从表 4 中也可以看出 ,入洗原煤和中



稀土元素在精煤、中煤、尾煤和煤泥中的质量分数变化率

R variation of REEs in cleaned coal, middling coal, tailing coal and coal slime (a)cleaned coal (b)middling coal (c)tailing coal (d)coal slime

表 5 各形态的稀土元素在原煤及其洗选产品中的分布

Table 5 Modes of occurrence of REEs in raw coal and its washing products w /%

Nample Modes of occurrence La Ce Pr Nd Sm Eu Cd Tb Dy Ho Er Tm Yb Lu Yb Raw coal I bdl bdl			DIC 3	1120400	01 0000		or real		en cour	ara re	· ····································	-8 Prod	dete te i	70			
Mill	Sample		La	Се	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Но	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Y
II	Raw coal	I	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	1.2	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.8
III 16.9 15.6 10.4 3.5 6.8 7.6 8.9 14.7 17.9 18.8 20.1 21.3 19.8 19.7 7.4 IV 50.1 50.1 50.2 50.2 50.2 50.3 50.3 50.3 50.3 50.3 50.3 50.3 50.3 50.3 50.3 50.3 50.3 50.3 IV 79.7 83.2 89.4 94.5 90.2 88.5 86.7 3.2 3.8 50.3 79.7 80.2 78.4 76.4 77.1 75.8 87.1 IV 3.4 0.6 50.1 50.1 50.1 50.1 50.1 50.1 50.1 50.1 50.1 50.1 50.1 II 50.1 50.			bdl	0.6	0.2	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	1.2	bdl	bdl	0.8	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
No			16.9	15.6	10.4	3.5	6.8		8.9	14.7		18.8	20.1	21.3	19.8		7.4
No			bdl	bdl	bdl	0.4	0.6	bdl	1.2	bdl	0.8	bdl	0.7	bdl	bdl	2.3	0.8
Cleaned coal I			79.7	83.2	89.4	94.5	90.2	88.5	86.7	80.3		80.2	78.4	76.4	77.1	75.8	87.1
Cleaned coal I			3.4	0.6	bdl	1.6		2.7	3.2	3.8	1.6	1.0	bdl	2.3	3.1	2.2	3.9
Middling coal Mi	Cleaned coal		bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.2	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.4	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
N			bdl	bdl	1.2	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.4	0.5	bdl	bdl	bdl	1.2	bdl	0.5	bdl
Name		${ m I\hspace{1em}I}$	40.8	42.1	38.4	28.7	30.7	32.4	34.1	39.5	38.8	48.9	48.6	50.4	49.7	51.8	34.6
Middling coal Middling coa		${ m I\!V}$	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.8	bdl
Middling coal I bdl 0.2 bdl bdl <th< td=""><td></td><td>V</td><td>58.4</td><td>57.9</td><td>60.4</td><td>70.9</td><td>68.1</td><td>66.6</td><td>63.7</td><td>59.2</td><td>60.0</td><td>50.8</td><td>51.0</td><td>47.4</td><td>49.5</td><td>46.9</td><td>64.3</td></th<>		V	58.4	57.9	60.4	70.9	68.1	66.6	63.7	59.2	60.0	50.8	51.0	47.4	49.5	46.9	64.3
II		VI	0.8	bdl	bdl	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	bdl	1.0	0.8	bdl	1.1
III 18.2 14.5 10.5 4.2 7.2 7.6 7.8 13.5 15.8 17.4 21.5 23.2 18.5 21.4 6.8 1	Middling coal	I	bdl	0.2	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.2	bdl
N		${ m I\hspace{1em}I}$	0.2	bdl	0.2	0.4	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.5	bdl	bdl	1.4	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.2
V 78.4 84.5 89.3 92.4 88.7 90.1 88.6 81.5 82.4 81.6 75.0 74.8 78.9 73.8 88.2 VI 3.2 0.4 bdl 2.4 2.9 1.5 2.3 4.0 1.4 1.0 0.4 2.0 2.6 2.5 4.2 Tailing coal I bdl 1.0 bdl bdl bdl bdl bdl 0.8 bdl 0.6 bdl 0.8 0.6 bdl bdl bdl bdl bdl II bdl 1.2 bdl bdl bdl 0.8 bdl 0.4 bdl bdl 1.2 bdl bdl bdl 0.8 III 8.1 7.4 5.1 bdl 2.4 3.2 3.8 6.6 8.2 8.5 9.7 12.4 15.4 14.8 3.1 IV 2.5 2.0 3.6 bdl 1.0 bdl 0.8 bdl 1.4 1.2 1.6 0.8 1.2 2.5 0.8 V 82.9 87.1 90.2 98.0 93.6 92.6 90.2 88.4 87.0 87.7 85.5 82.5 79.6 79.5 90.4 VI 6.5 1.3 1.1 2.0 3.0 3.4 4.2 4.6 2.8 2.6 1.2 3.7 3.8 3.2 4.9 Coal slime I bdl 0.6 bdl		${\rm I\hspace{1em}I}$	18.2	14.5	10.5	4.2	7.2	7.6	7.8	13.5	15.8	17.4	21.5	23.2	18.5	21.4	6.8
Tailing coal I bdl 1.0 bdl bdl bdl bdl bdl 1.0 bdl 0.6 bdl 0.6 bdl 0.8 0.6 bdl bdl bdl 0.8 II bdl 1.2 bdl bdl bdl bdl 0.8 bdl 0.4 bdl bdl 1.0 bdl 1.2 bdl bdl 0.8 bdl 0.8 bdl 1.2 bdl bdl 0.8 bdl 0.8 bdl 1.2 bdl bdl 0.8 III 8.1 7.4 5.1 bdl 2.4 3.2 3.8 6.6 8.2 8.5 9.7 12.4 15.4 14.8 3.1 IV 2.5 2.0 3.6 bdl 1.0 bdl 0.8 bdl 1.4 1.2 1.6 0.8 1.2 2.5 0.8 V 82.9 87.1 90.2 98.0 93.6 92.6 90.2 88.4 87.0 87.7 85.5 82.5 79.6 79.5 90.4 VI 6.5 1.3 1.1 2.0 3.0 3.4 4.2 4.6 2.8 2.6 1.2 3.7 3.8 3.2 4.9 Coal slime I bdl 0.6 bdl bdl bdl bdl bdl 1.4 bdl bdl bdl 0.5 bdl bdl bdl bdl 1.4 III bdl 0.6 bdl 1.2 bdl 1.5 0.8 0.6 bdl bdl bdl 0.5 bdl bdl 0.5 bdl bdl bdl 1.4 III bdl 0.6 bdl		${f IV}$	bdl	0.4	bdl	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.4	bdl	1.2	bdl	bdl	2.1	0.6
Tailing coal I bdl 1.0 bdl bdl bdl bdl 1.0 bdl 0.6 bdl 0.8 0.6 bdl bdl bdl 0.8 bdl 0.8 bdl 1.0 bdl 0.4 bdl 1.2 bdl bdl 0.8 bdl 1.2 bdl bdl bdl 0.8 bdl 1.2 bdl bdl bdl 0.8 bdl 1.2 bdl bdl bdl 0.8 bdl bdl bdl bdl 0.8 bdl bdl bdl bdl 0.8 bdl 1.2 bdl bdl bdl 0.8 2.8 9.7 12.4 15.4 14.8 3.1 IV 2.5 2.0 3.6 bdl 1.0 bdl 0.8 8.2 8.2 87.7 85.5 82.5 79.6 79.5 90.4 V 82.9 87.1 90.2 98.0 93.6 92.6 90.2 88.4 87.0		\mathbf{V}	78.4	84.5	89.3	92.4	88.7	90.1	88.6	81.5	82.4	81.6	75.0	74.8	78.9	73.8	88.2
II		VI	3.2	0.4	bdl	2.4	2.9	1.5	2.3	4.0	1.4	1.0	0.4	2.0	2.6	2.5	4.2
III 8.1 7.4 5.1 bdl 2.4 3.2 3.8 6.6 8.2 8.5 9.7 12.4 15.4 14.8 3.1 IV 2.5 2.0 3.6 bdl 1.0 bdl 0.8 bdl 1.4 1.2 1.6 0.8 1.2 2.5 0.8 V 82.9 87.1 90.2 98.0 93.6 92.6 90.2 88.4 87.0 87.7 85.5 82.5 79.6 79.5 90.4 VI 6.5 1.3 1.1 2.0 3.0 3.4 4.2 4.6 2.8 2.6 1.2 3.7 3.8 3.2 4.9 Coal slime I bdl 0.6 bdl bdl bdl bdl 1.4 bdl bdl bdl 0.5 bdl bdl bdl bdl bdl II bdl 0.6 bdl 1.2 bdl 1.5 0.8 0.6 bdl bdl bdl 0.5 bdl bdl bdl bdl 1.4 III bdl bdl	Tailing coal	I	bdl	1.0	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	1.0	bdl	0.6	bdl	0.8	0.6	bdl	bdl	bdl
IV 2.5 2.0 3.6 bdl 1.0 bdl 0.8 bdl 1.4 1.2 1.6 0.8 1.2 2.5 0.8 V 82.9 87.1 90.2 98.0 93.6 92.6 90.2 88.4 87.0 87.7 85.5 82.5 79.6 79.5 90.4 VI 6.5 1.3 1.1 2.0 3.0 3.4 4.2 4.6 2.8 2.6 1.2 3.7 3.8 3.2 4.9 Coal slime I bdl 0.6 bdl		${ m I\hspace{1em}I}$	bdl	1.2	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.8	bdl	0.4	bdl	bdl	1.2	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.8
V 82.9 87.1 90.2 98.0 93.6 92.6 90.2 88.4 87.0 87.7 85.5 82.5 79.6 79.5 90.4 VI 6.5 1.3 1.1 2.0 3.0 3.4 4.2 4.6 2.8 2.6 1.2 3.7 3.8 3.2 4.9 Coal slime I bdl 0.6 bdl		Ш	8.1	7.4	5.1	bdl	2.4	3.2	3.8	6.6	8.2	8.5	9.7	12.4	15.4	14.8	3.1
Coal slime VI 6.5 1.3 1.1 2.0 3.0 3.4 4.2 4.6 2.8 2.6 1.2 3.7 3.8 3.2 4.9		\mathbf{IV}	2.5	2.0	3.6	bdl	1.0	bdl	0.8	bdl	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.2	2.5	0.8
Coal slime I bdl 0.6 bdl bdl bdl bdl 1.4 bdl bd		\mathbf{V}	82.9	87.1	90.2	98.0	93.6	92.6	90.2	88.4	87.0	87.7	85.5	82.5	79.6	79.5	90.4
II bdl 0.6 bdl 1.2 bdl 1.5 0.8 0.6 bdl bdl 0.5 bdl bdl bdl bdl 1.4 III bdl 2.4 3.5 2.8 bdl IV 2.8 1.8 3.4 1.2 2.4 2.8 bdl 0.9 1.7 2.3 2.5 bdl 0.8 3.3 1.2 V 91.4 94.9 95.2 95.1 93.8 89.8 91.0 92.1 95.8 93.9 93.4 91.2 91.5 89.2 89.5		VI	6.5	1.3	1.1	2.0	3.0	3.4	4.2	4.6	2.8	2.6	1.2	3.7	3.8	3.2	4.9
III bdl	Coal slime	I	bdl	0.6	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	1.4	bdl	bdl	bdl	0.5	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl
IV 2.8 1.8 3.4 1.2 2.4 2.8 bdl 0.9 1.7 2.3 2.5 bdl 0.8 3.3 1.2 V 91.4 94.9 95.2 95.1 93.8 89.8 91.0 92.1 95.8 93.9 93.4 91.2 91.5 89.2 89.5		${ m I\hspace{1em}I}$	bdl	0.6	bdl	1.2	bdl	1.5	0.8	0.6	bdl	bdl	0.5	bdl	bdl	bdl	1.4
V 91.4 94.9 95.2 95.1 93.8 89.8 91.0 92.1 95.8 93.9 93.4 91.2 91.5 89.2 89.5		${\rm I\hspace{1em}I\hspace{1em}I}$	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl		bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	bdl	2.4	3.5	2.8	bdl
		${ m IV}$	2.8	1.8	3.4	1.2	2.4	2.8	bdl	0.9	1.7	2.3	2.5	bdl	0.8	3.3	1.2
VI 5.8 2.1 1.4 2.5 3.8 5.9 6.8 6.4 2.5 3.8 3.1 6.4 4.2 4.7 7.9			91.4	94.9	95.2	95.1	93.8	89.8	91.0	92.1	95.8	93.9	93.4	91.2	91.5	89.2	89.5
		VI	5.8	2.1	1.4	2.5	3.8	5.9	6.8	6.4	2.5	3.8	3.1	6.4	4.2	4.7	7.9

煤的稀土元素总量(REE)接近,分布模式相似。

(3)尾煤的 R 值均为负值 ,表明稀土元素在尾煤中相对于原煤富集。其中 Ce 的富集最强 ,Tm 的富集较弱。

(4)煤泥的 R 亦均为负值,且数值较大,表明稀土元素在煤泥中明显富集。并且精煤中的稀土元素和煤泥中的稀土元素的 R 值有一定的互为消长关系,即在精煤中质量分数低的稀土元素,在煤泥中则相对富集。

2.4 稀土元素在原煤和各洗选产品中的赋存状态 用逐级化学提取的方法对原煤和各洗选产品中稀土 元素的赋存状态进行了研究。测试结果如表 5 所 示。从表 5 中可以看出 稀土元素各形态的分布在 原煤和中煤中接近 ,主要以硅铝化合物结合态形式 存在 ,其次存在于有机质中。稀土元素在精煤中以 硅铝化合物态和有机态为主 较原煤和中煤而言 ,硅 铝化合物结合态明显减少 ,而有机态明显增加。尾 煤中的稀土元素以硅铝化合物结合态为主 ,与原煤 和中煤相比 ,有机态明显减少 ,而硅铝化合物结合态 明显增加。大多数稀土元素在煤泥中以硅铝化合物结合态形式存在,仅有少量的 Tm、Yb 和 Lu 存在于有机质中。这 3 种稀土元素在精煤中的质量分数变化率较低,在精煤中以有机态形式存在的比例较高;而它们在煤泥中的富集较弱,表明这 3 种稀土元素不仅赋存在硅铝化合物中,而且也和有机质关系密切,Tm、Yb 和 Lu 属于重稀土元素,这也可能正是在精煤中 L/H 最小,而煤泥中 L/H 最大的原因所在。

显微煤岩组成分析结果表明见表 6, 黏土矿物、黄铁矿、石英和方解石的质量分数按照精煤、中煤、尾煤和煤泥的顺序逐渐增高,而有机质质量分数逐渐下降;原煤和中煤的显微组成相近,除少量的黏土矿物外(6.3%)精煤中的黄铁矿、石英和方解石质量分数很低或低于检测极限;煤泥中的有机质主要是惰性组和镜质组碎片。结合逐级化学提取试验结果可以看出,稀土元素在原煤和洗选产品中的质量分数、赋存特征和再分配主要受控于黏土矿物,其次是有机质,而与煤中的黄铁矿、石英和方解石等矿物的关系不大。

表 6 原煤及其洗选产品的矿物组成

Table 6 Mineral compositions of raw coal and its washing products w / %

Sample	Organic matter	Clay minerals	Pyrite	Quartz	Calcite
Raw coal	77.4	19.8	1.2	1.0	0.6
Cleaned coal	93.2	6.3	bdl	0.5	bdl
Middling coal	75.3	21.6	1.4	1.2	0.5
Tailing coal	50.1	41.4	4.3	2.8	1.4
Coal slime	8.6	76.0	7.8	5.6	2.0

bdl-below detection limit

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Migration and distribution of rare earth elements during washing process of Kailuan coals

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Abstract: On the basis of coal geochemistry and coal petrology, the content, migration, and distribution of rare earth elements (REEs) in the Paleozoic coals and their washing products were determined using inductively coupled-plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS), sequential chemical extraction procedure, and optical microscope. The contents of REEs in 47 coal channel samples from 10 mines of Kailuan Coalfield were determined. The results show that the REEs are not significantly enriched in the coals from the Kailuan Coalfield, North China. The content of REEs increases in the order of cleaned coal (76.63 $w/10^{-6}$), raw coal (85.84 $w/10^{-6}$), middling coal (88.6 w /10⁻⁶), tailing coal (125.93 w /10⁻⁶), and coal slime (177.08 w /10⁻⁶). The values of δ Eu and δCe are similar among raw coal and its washing products. The obvious difference of REEs in raw coal and its products is their different concentrations. Six states of REEs, water soluble, exchangeable, organic, carbonate, silicate, and sulfide states, are classified to study modes of occurrence. Modes of coccurrence of REEs in raw coal and middling coal are similar. REEs in the cleaned coal are mainly associated with organic matrix and silicates. Most of REEs in the tailing coal and coal slime are associated with alumino-silicate mineral matters. However, Tm, Yb and Lu associated with organic matter are surprised high in all coal washing products compared with the other REEs. Tm, Yb, and Lu associated with organic matter in the coal slime are 2.4%, 3.5% and 2. 8%, respectively. Combined with the results of sequential chemical extraction and mineral composition analyses, it can be concluded that the dominant influence factors on the concentration and modes of occurrence of REEs are in order of clay minerals, organic matter, pyrite, quartz and calcite.

Key words: washing; rare earth elements; mode of occurrence

Foundation item: National Natural Science Foundation of China (40472083); Major State Basic Research Development Program of China (973 program, 2003CB214607); Key Science and Technology Project of Ministry of Education (105020).

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