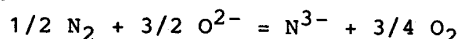


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Introduction: Removal of nitrogen by slag treatment during iron and steelmaking operations requires fundamental knowledge of the solubility of nitrogen in liquid slags. At the same time this knowledge will enable the continuous casting process to protect the steel from nitrogen absorption by using appropriate slags. With this purpose experiments were conducted using a CaO-CaF₂ slag mainly at 14.5 % CaO. A wide range of oxygen partial pressure was used, from 3.1×10^{-6} atm to 1.23×10^{-13} atm with CO-CO₂-N₂ gas mixtures and from 3.1×10^{-17} atm to 7.5×10^{-20} atm with CO-Ar-N₂ gas mixtures. The influence of nitrogen partial pressure, temperature, lime content and oxygen partial pressure on nitrogen solubility was used in this work.

Experimental: A CaO-CaF₂ slag was put in a platinum, nickel, molybdenum or graphite crucible depending mainly on the oxygen potential of the experiment and placed in an electric resistance furnace for equilibration for 5 to 24 hrs., under a CO-CO₂-N₂ atmosphere or CO-Ar-N₂ atmosphere. Nitrogen-free CaO-CaF₂ slags were used in a range from 10^{-6} atm to 10^{-11} atm of oxygen partial pressure and nitrogen presaturated slags were used in a range from 10^{-11} atm to 10^{-13} atm of oxygen partial pressure and at carbon saturation. The main temperature used in this work was 1375°C.

Results and Discussion: Fig. 1 shows nitrogen content (as N³⁻) dependence on oxygen partial pressure. The results indicate that from 10^{-6} atm to 10^{-11} atm of oxygen partial pressure there is no significant change in nitrogen content. If the oxygen partial pressure is lower than 10^{-11} atm, nitrogen content follows the direction of a straight line with a slope of -0.58 which is close to the estimation (-3/4) from the following equation:



In Fig. 2 nitrogen partial pressure dependence is shown for different oxygen partial pressures. For all of those there is agreement with the expected slope for the line, 1/2. Temperature dependence is shown in Fig. 3, according to which with higher temperatures nitrogen content increases. The enthalpy change involving the heat of nitrogen dissolution into a slag is estimated from these results as $\Delta H^O = 17,800$ cal/mole.

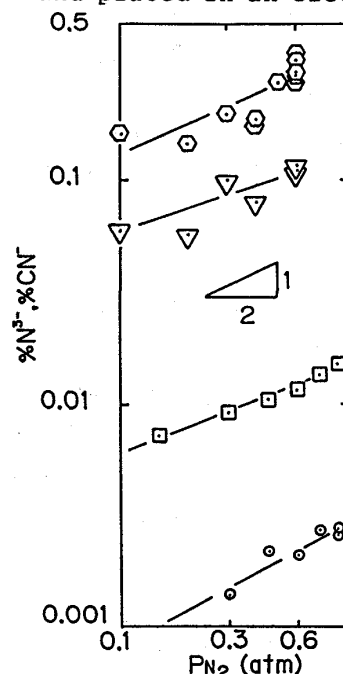


FIG2 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NITROGEN PARTIAL PRESSURE AND NITRIDE AND CYANIDE CONTENTS IN A CaO-CaF₂ SLAG AT 1375°C. (o) N³⁻ Po₂ = 4.9 × 10⁻³ atm, (□) N³⁻ Po₂ = 3.08 × 10⁻¹² atm, (○) N³⁻ Po₂ = 9.8 × 10⁻¹⁸ atm, (▽) CN Po₂ = 9.8 × 10⁻¹⁸ atm

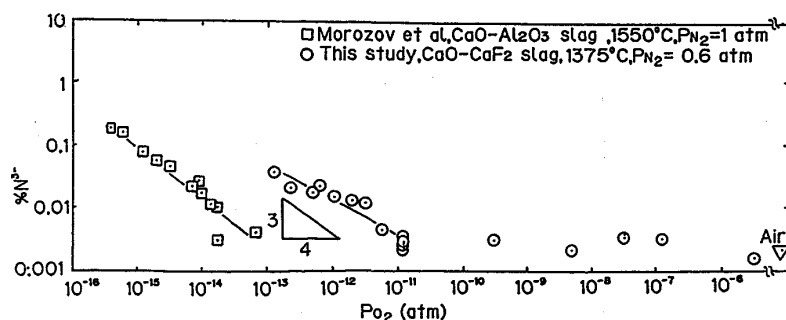


FIG1 NITRIDE CONTENT AS A FUNCTION OF OXYGEN PARTIAL PRESSURE IN A CaO-CaF₂ SLAG AT 1375°C

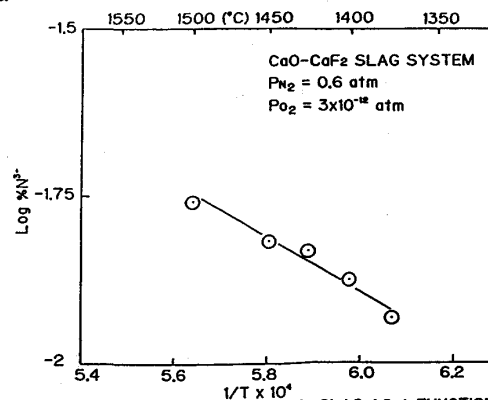


FIG3 NITRIDE CONTENT IN A CaO-CaF₂ SLAG AS A FUNCTION OF TEMPERATURE