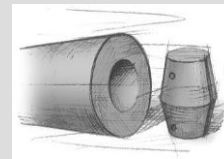


# Science and Technology of one of the first Nanomaterials – Carbon Black

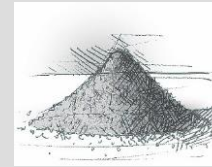
Presented by  
Dr. Wesley Wampler  
Tokai Carbon

# Tokai Carbon Group Basic Philosophy

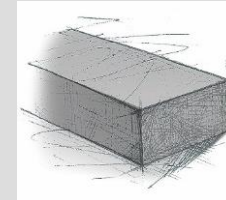
Tokai Carbon Group continues to pursue our basic philosophy of Ties of Reliability through our core business activities in the manufacturing industry, mainly carbon materials, in accordance with the five guidelines.



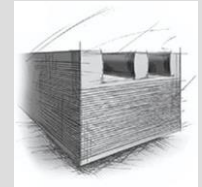
Graphite Electrodes



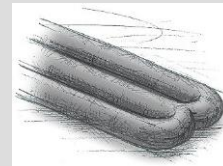
Carbon Black



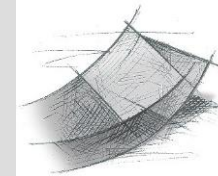
Fine Carbon



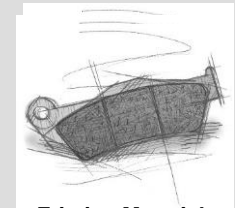
Smelting and Lining



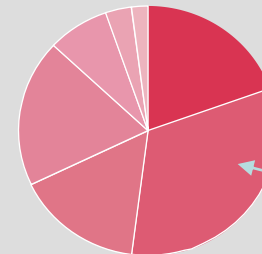
Industrial Furnaces and Related Products



Anode Materials



Friction Materials



Carbon Black  
32%

# Tokai Carbon

(Global Production Locations – Carbon Black)



- 8 production plants
- 937KT annual capacity
- 5<sup>th</sup> largest player in the global carbon black market

# Carbon Black

- Produced by the incomplete combustion of hydrocarbons (insufficient oxygen for complete combustion)



Acetylene Torch

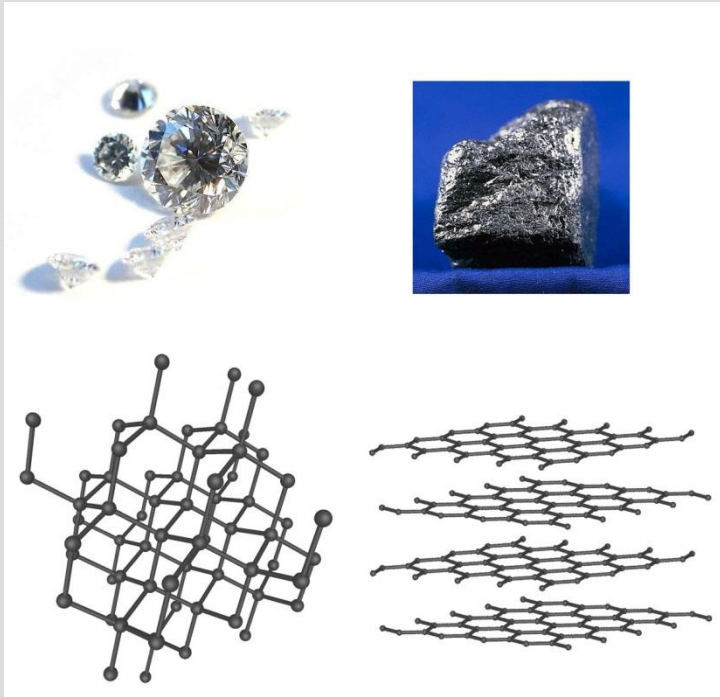


Candle + Spoon

# Carbon Black

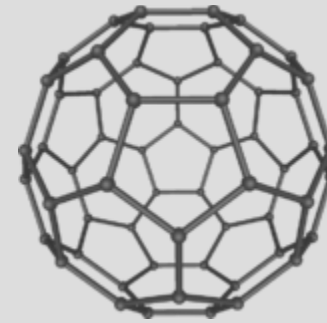
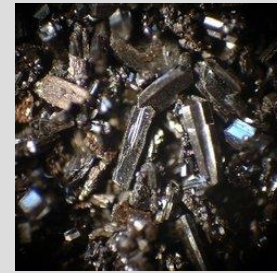
- Produced by the incomplete combustion of hydrocarbons
  - $C_mH_n + yO_2 \rightarrow 2yCO + n/2H_2 + (m-2y)O_2$
  - Solid carbon formed when  $m > 2y$
- Historical evidence that it was used as colorant by Chinese in 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D.
- Large scale industrial production started in early 1900s after discovery of its reinforcing potential in rubber

# Allotropic Forms of Carbon

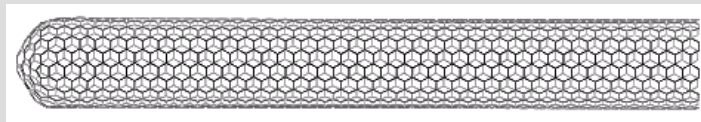


Structure of Diamond

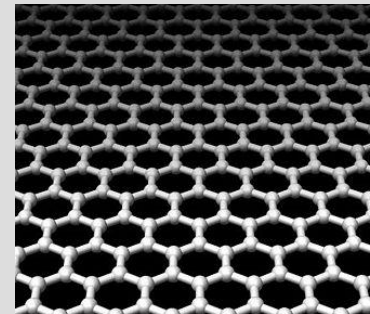
Structure of Graphite



Structure of Fullerene



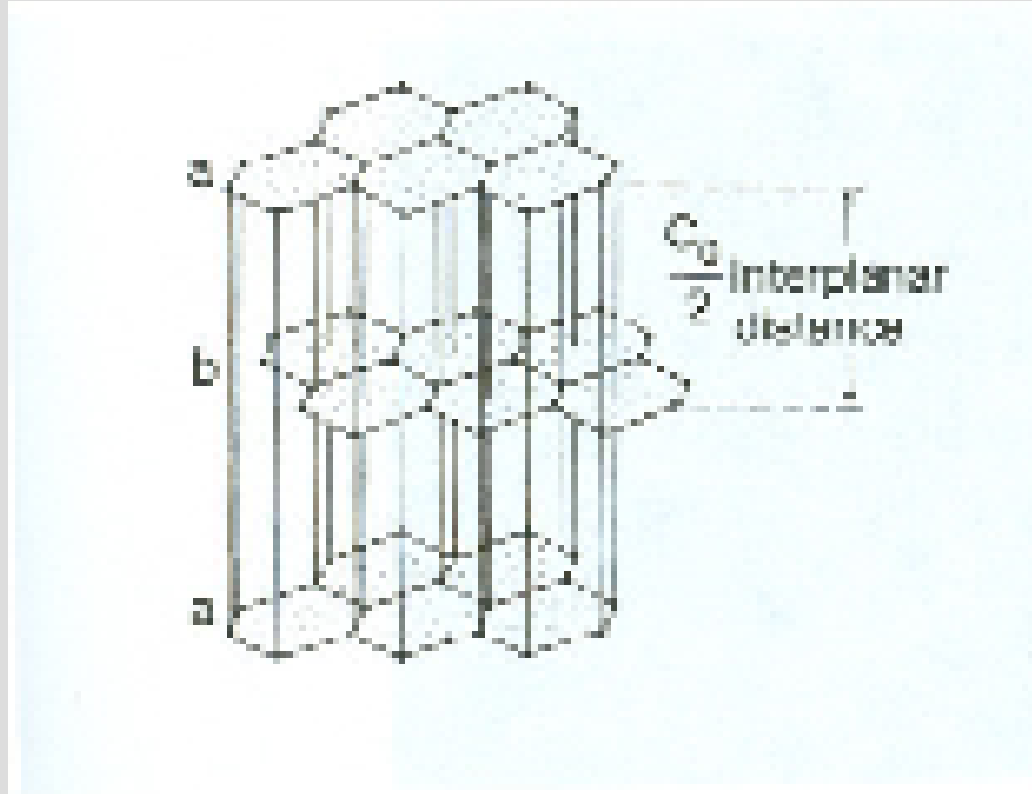
Structure of Nanotubes



Graphene

Structural element  
of graphite,  
nanotubes and  
fullerenes

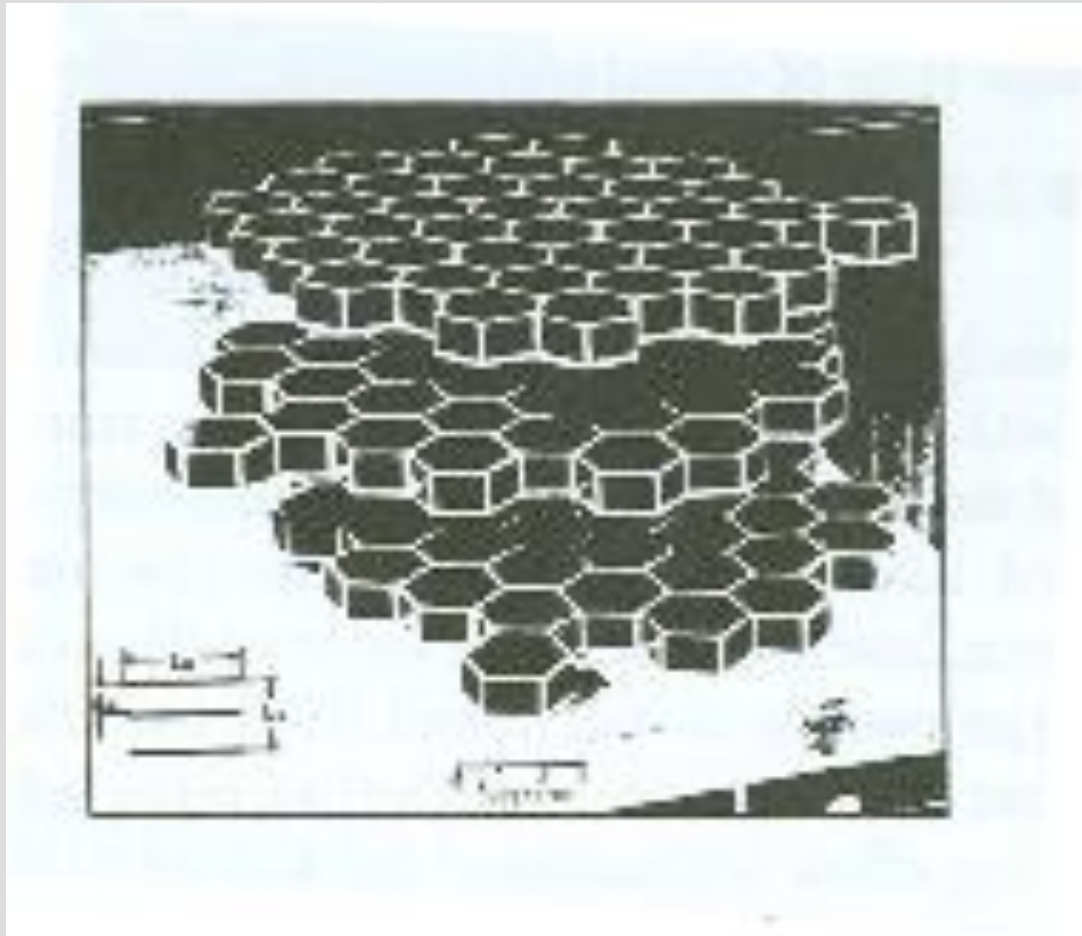
# Graphite



Every other layer aligned. X-ray diffraction only shows three dimensional reflections ( $00l$ ) reflections.

The d spacing, i.e. spacing between layers, is 0.335 nm

# Carbon Black



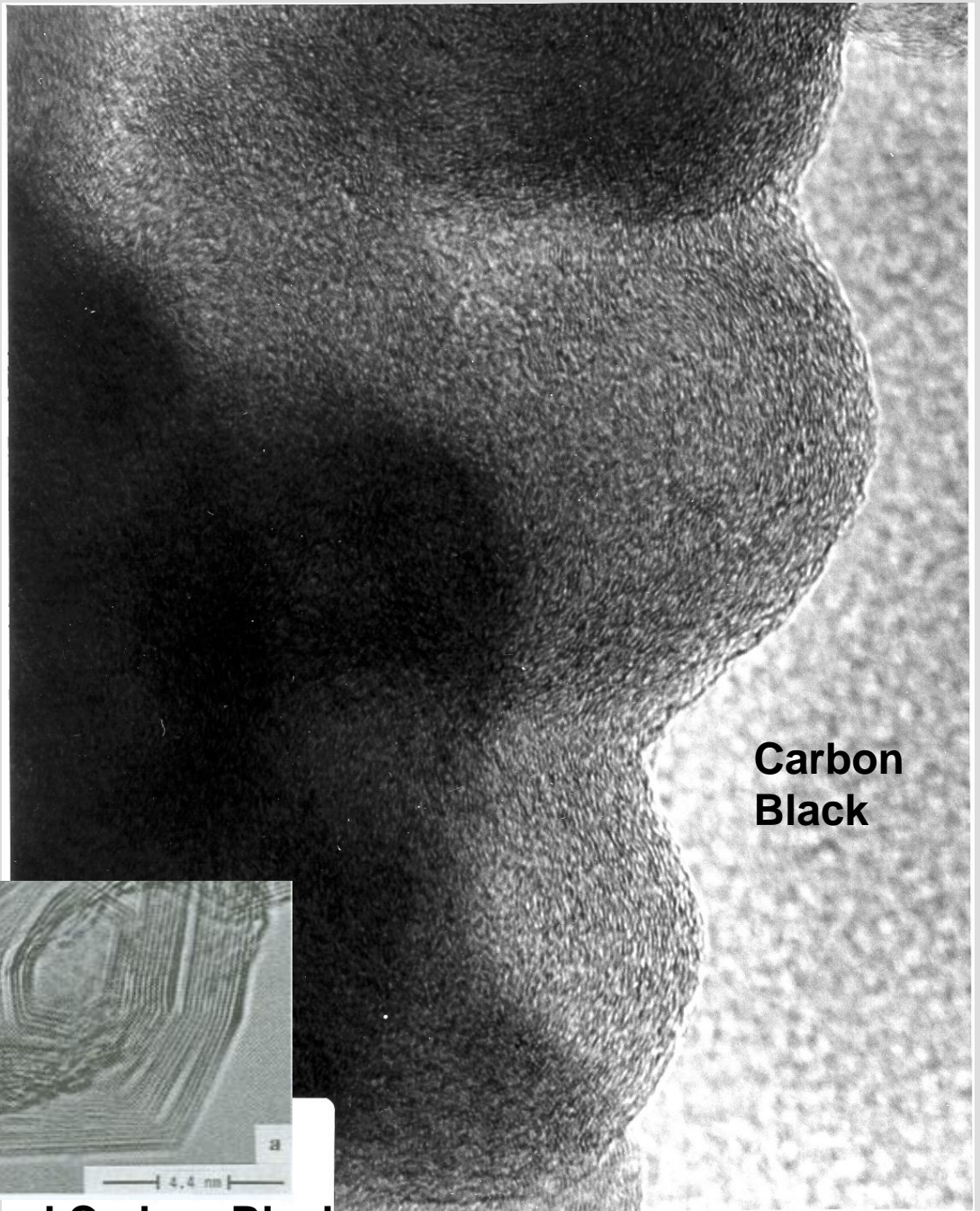
X-ray diffraction shows both three dimensional  $(00l)$  and two dimensional  $(hk)$  reflections – a type of structure known as turbostratic

Turbostratic – layers are parallel but rotated around c-axis

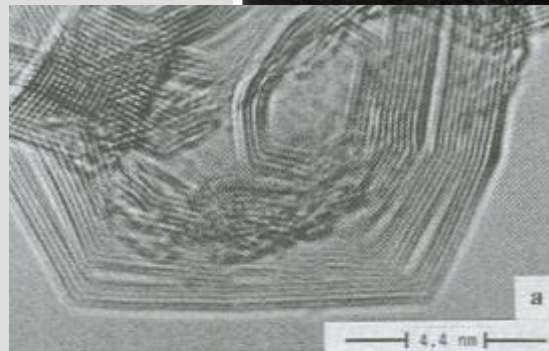


# High Resolution Electron Micrograph of Carbon Black

Turbostratic structure  
evident in carbon black



**Carbon  
Black**

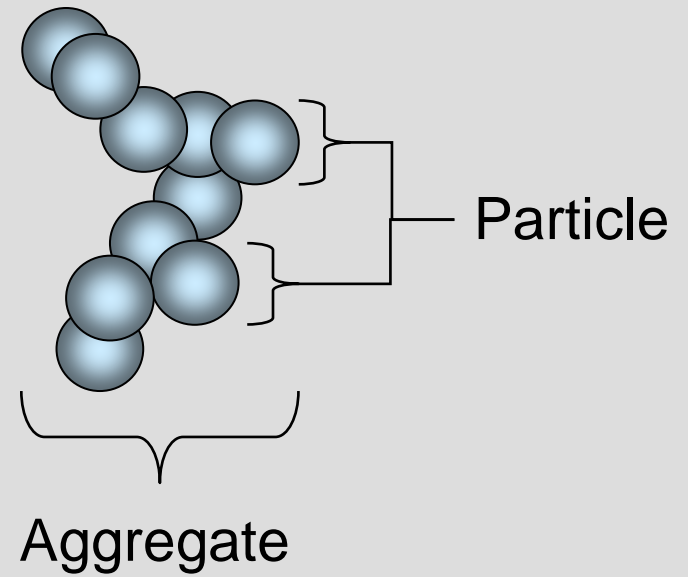
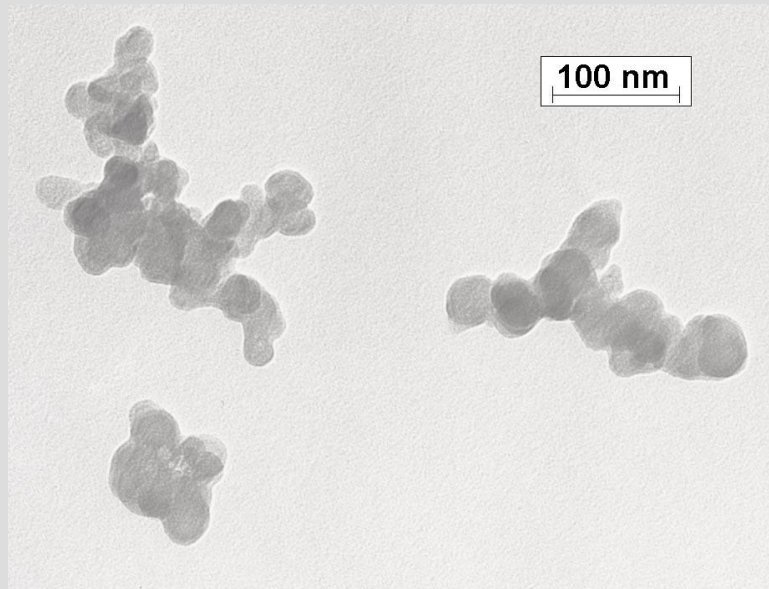


**Graphitized Carbon Black**

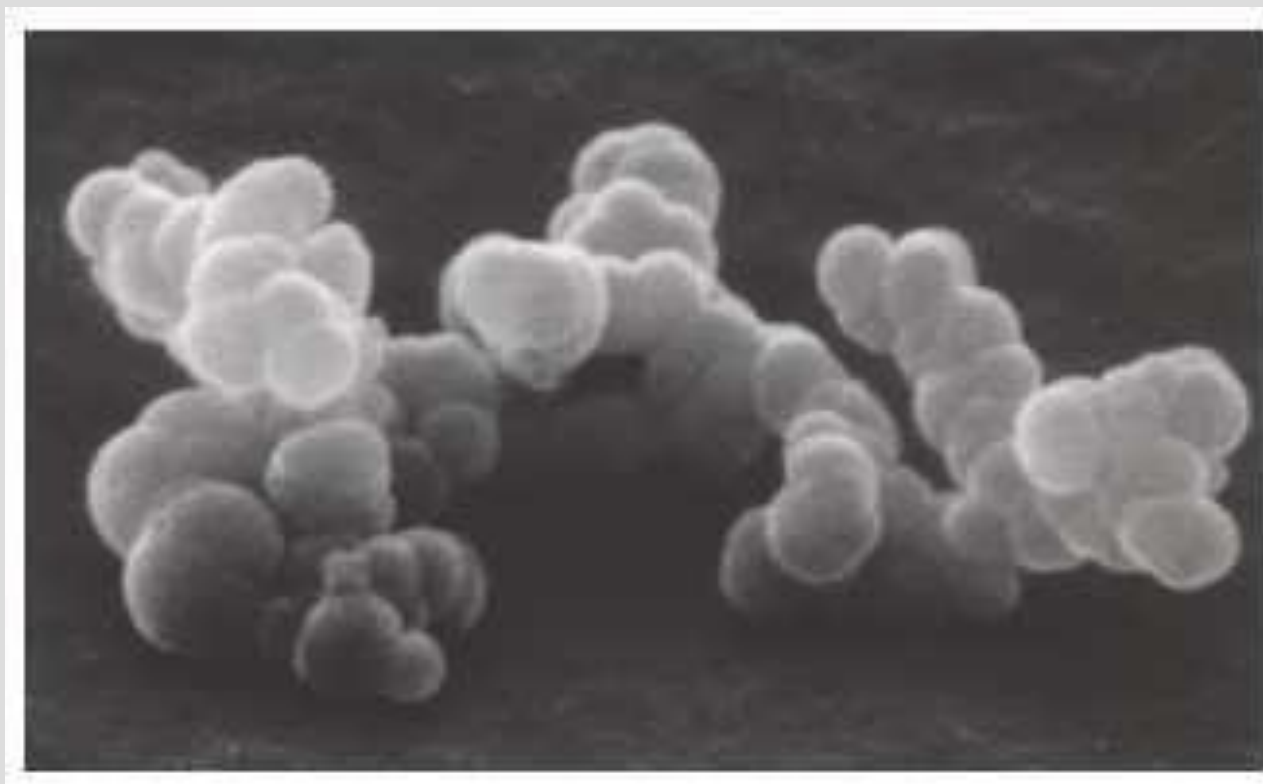
# Model cutaway of single carbon black particle



# Transmission Electron Micrograph of Carbon Black

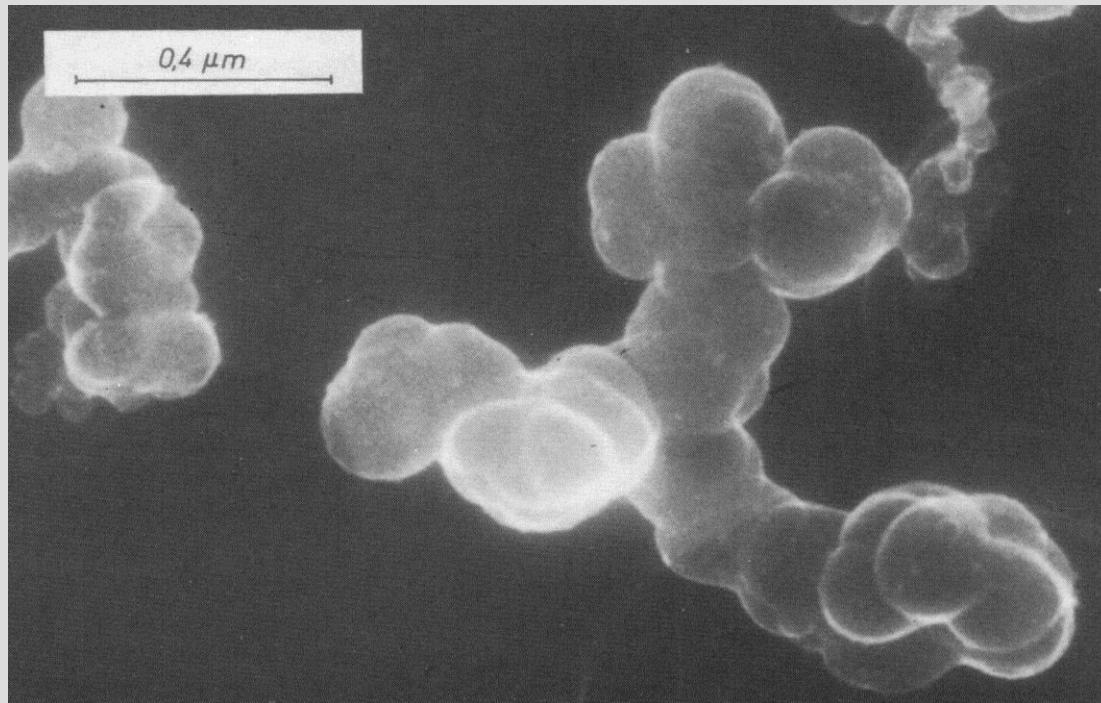


## Scanning Electron Micrograph of Carbon Black Aggregate



## Carbon Black – Tremendous Specific **Surface Area**

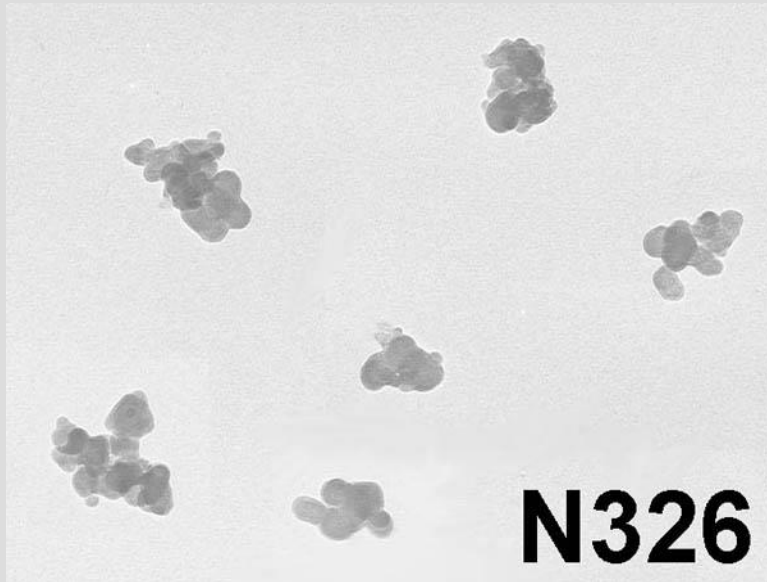
50 – 1000 m<sup>2</sup>/g



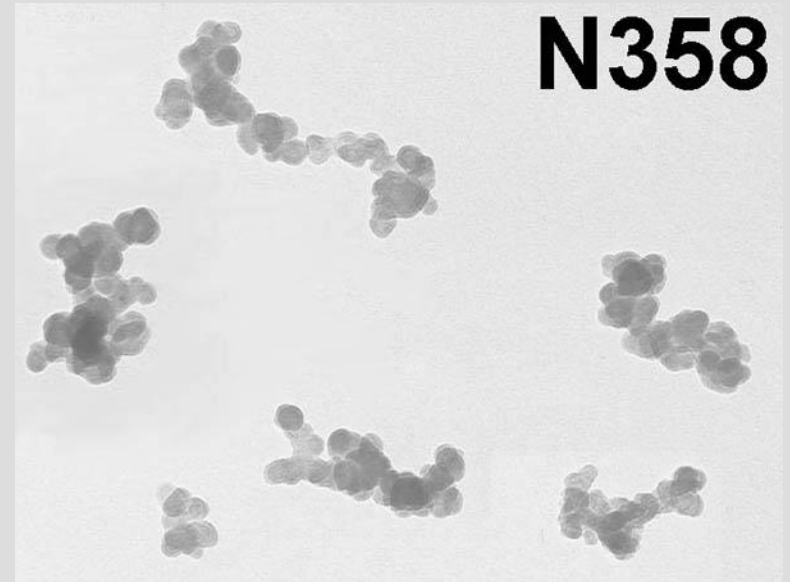
Specific Surface Area primary property influencing performance

## Structure of Carbon Black other key performance property

Structure is the relative degree or complexity of branching of the aggregates



Low Structure



High Structure

# TEM MICROGRAPHS SHOWING PARTICLE SIZE RANGE FOR TYPICAL FURNACE GRADES FOR RUBBER APPLICATIONS

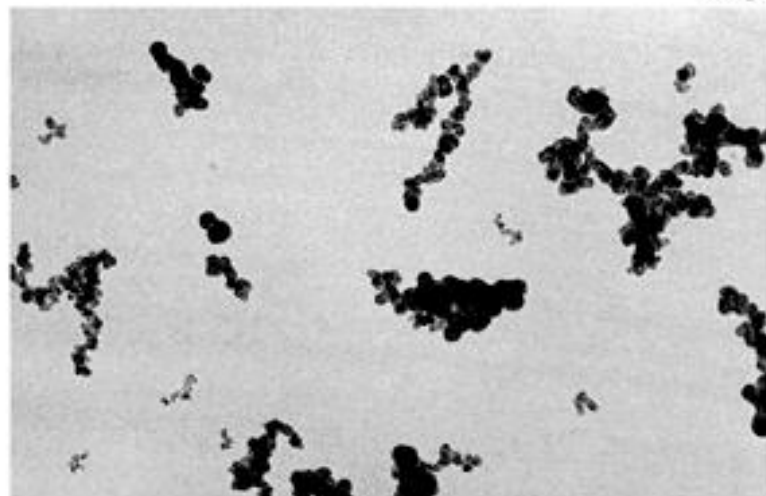


N110

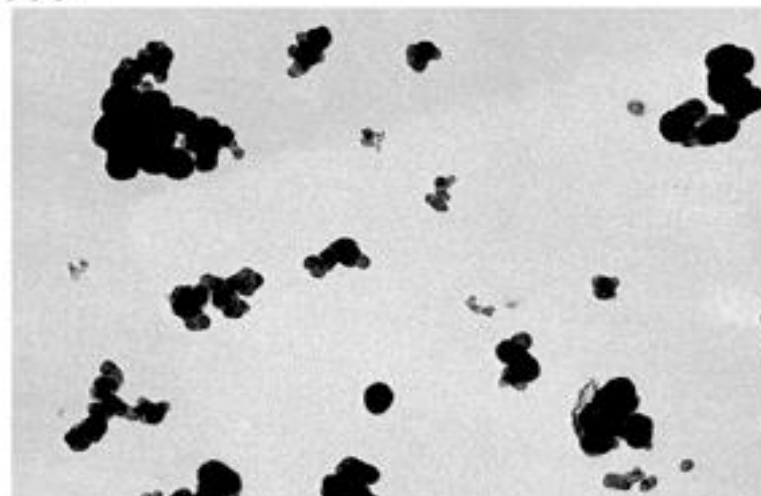


N351

X50,000



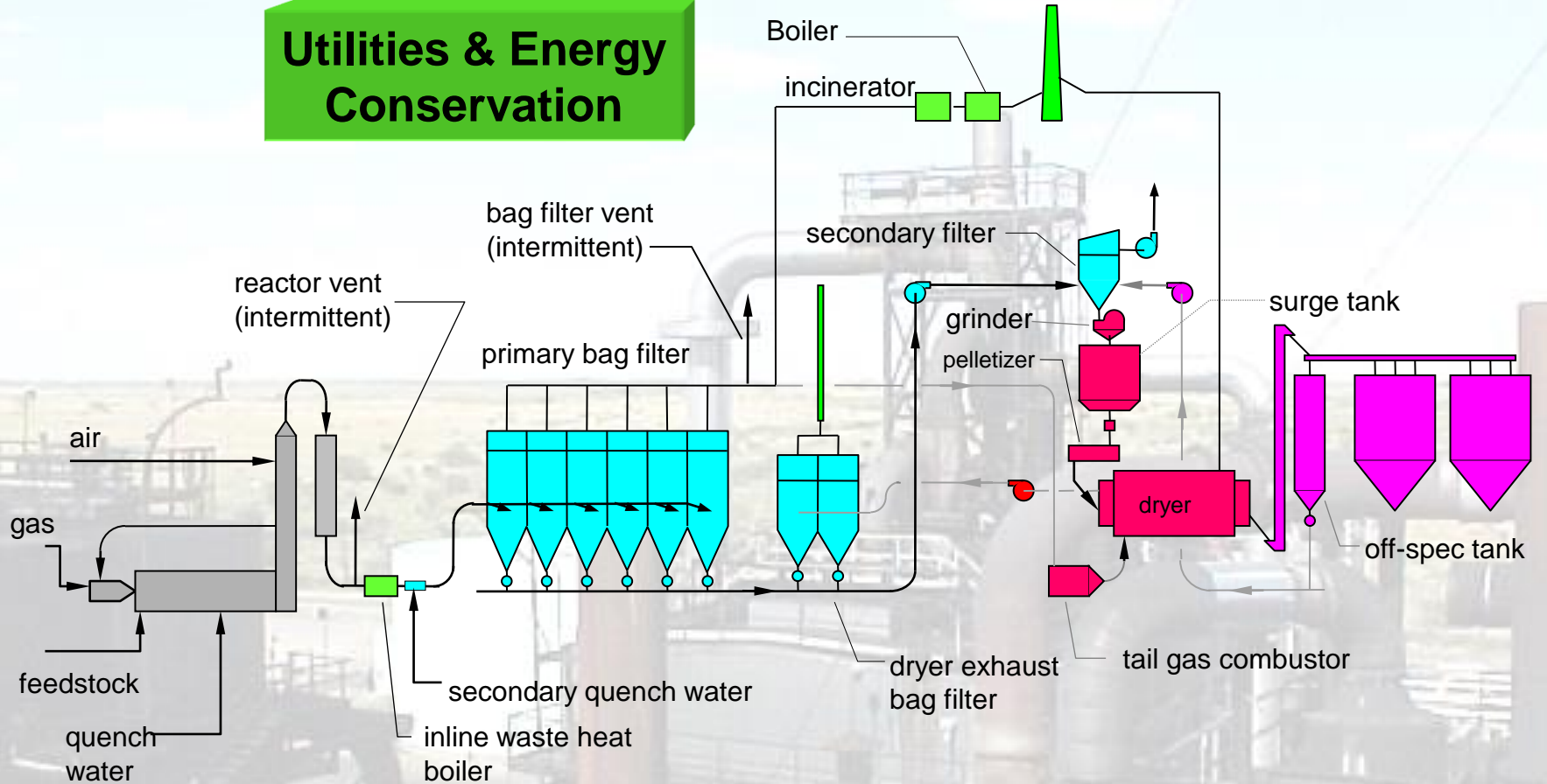
N650



N762

# Carbon Black Process

**Utilities & Energy Conservation**



**Reactor  
Section/Carbon Black  
Formation**

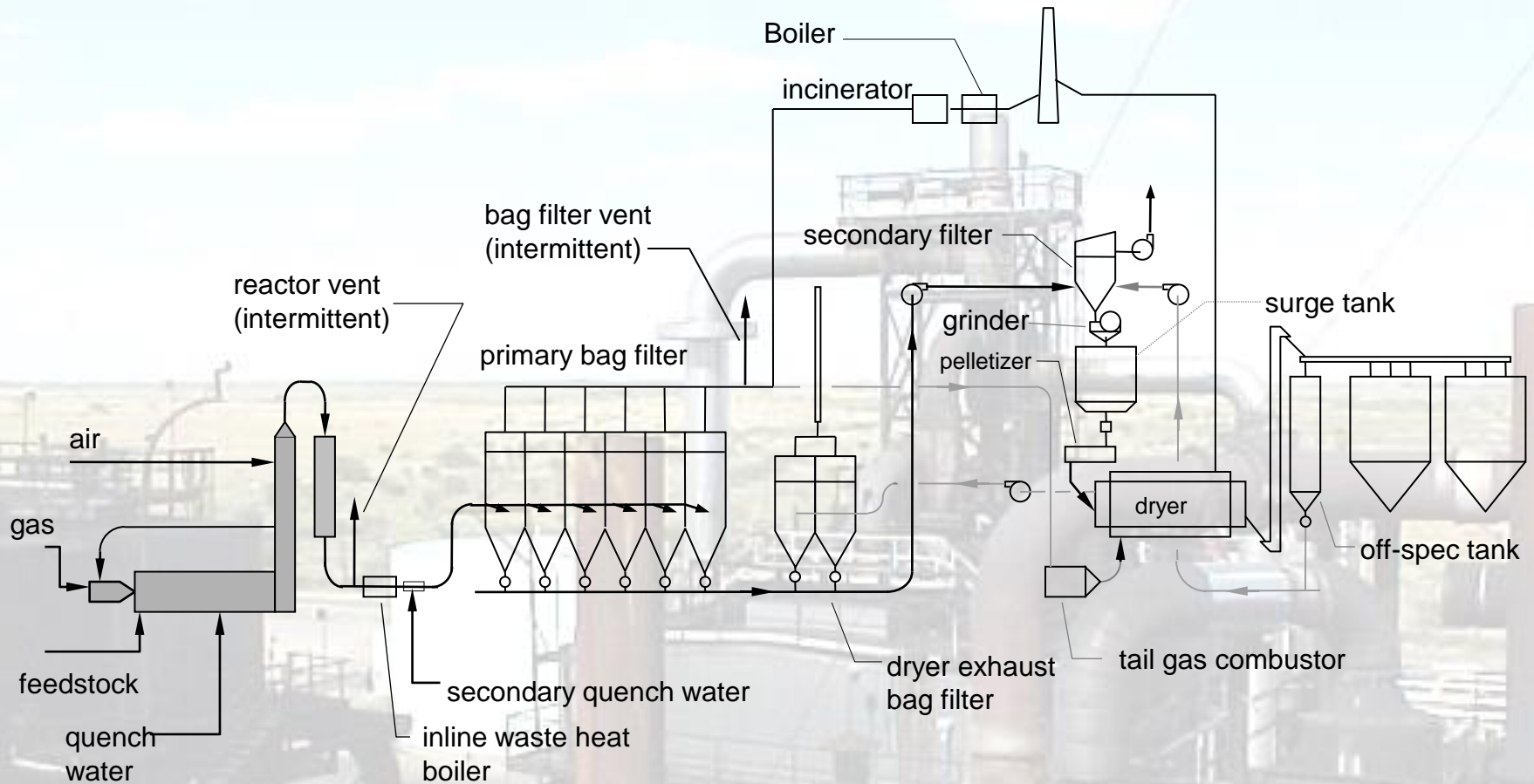
**Collection  
&  
Conveying**

**Pelletizing &  
Drying**

**Storage &  
Handling**



# Carbon Black Process



**Reactor Section/Carbon Black Formation –  
where the carbon black is formed**

# Raw Materials

**Making carbon black requires five (5) materials:**

- Fuel (natural gas or oil)
- Oxidizer (air)
- Feedstock Oil (no. 6 type oil)
- Water
- Structure control additive (potassium salt)

# Reactor

Preheated Air



Feedstock Oil



Natural Gas



Refractory

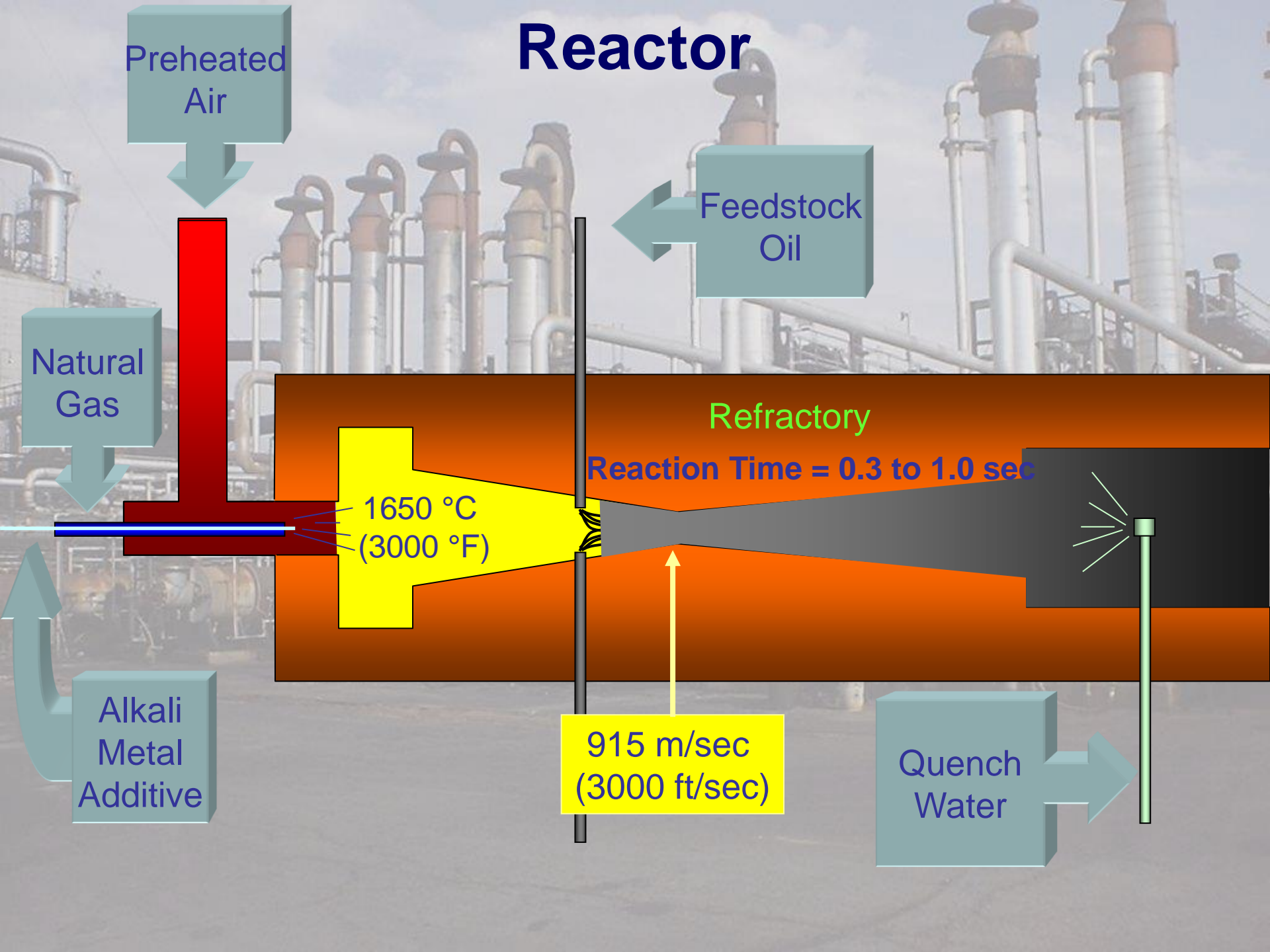
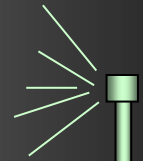
Reaction Time = 0.3 to 1.0 sec

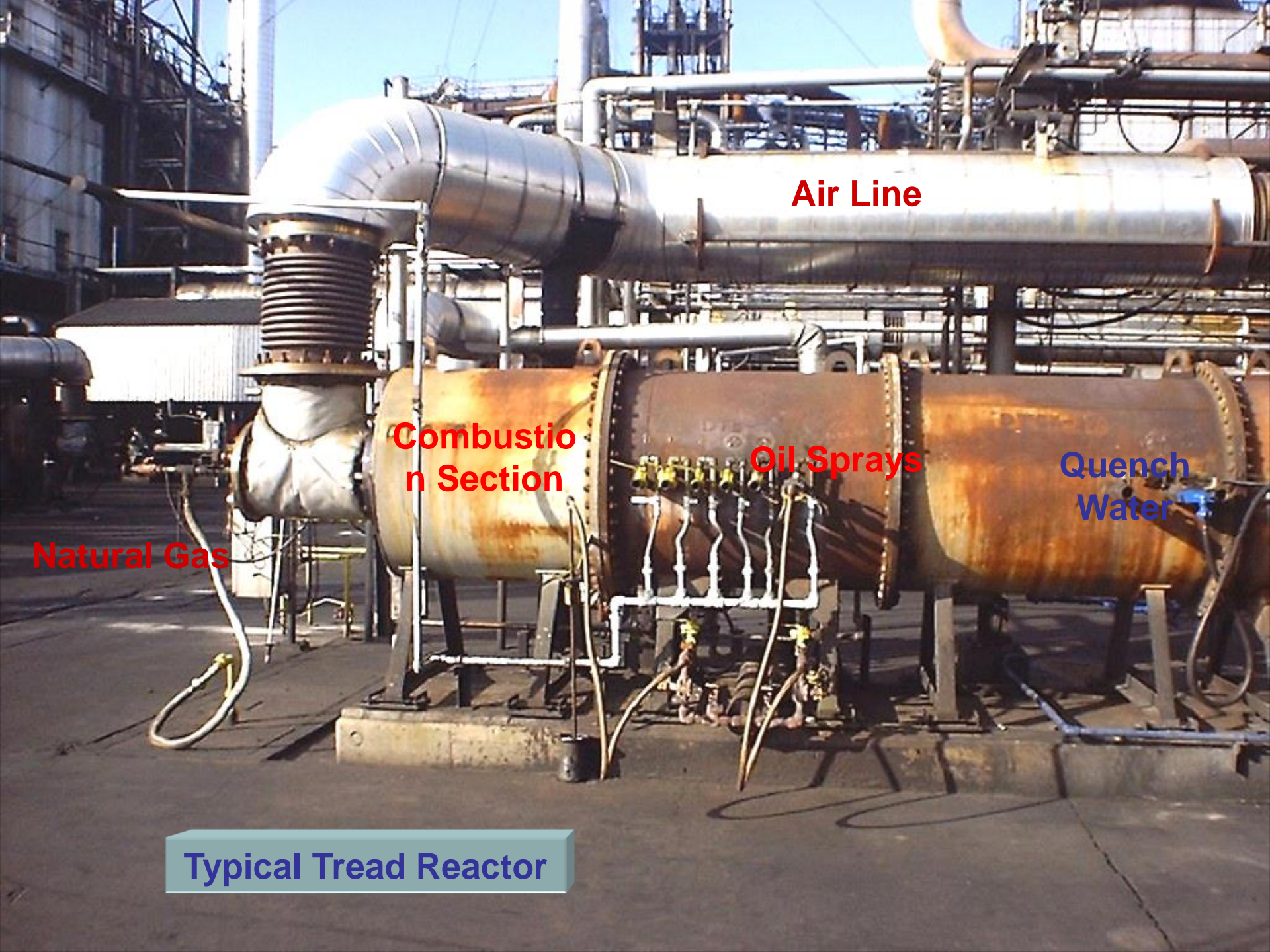
1650 °C  
(3000 °F)

Alkali Metal Additive

915 m/sec  
(3000 ft/sec)

Quench Water





**Air Line**

**Combustion Section**

**Oil Sprays**

**Quench Water**

**Natural Gas**

**Typical Tread Reactor**



Typical Tread Reactor

# Process Air Preheater

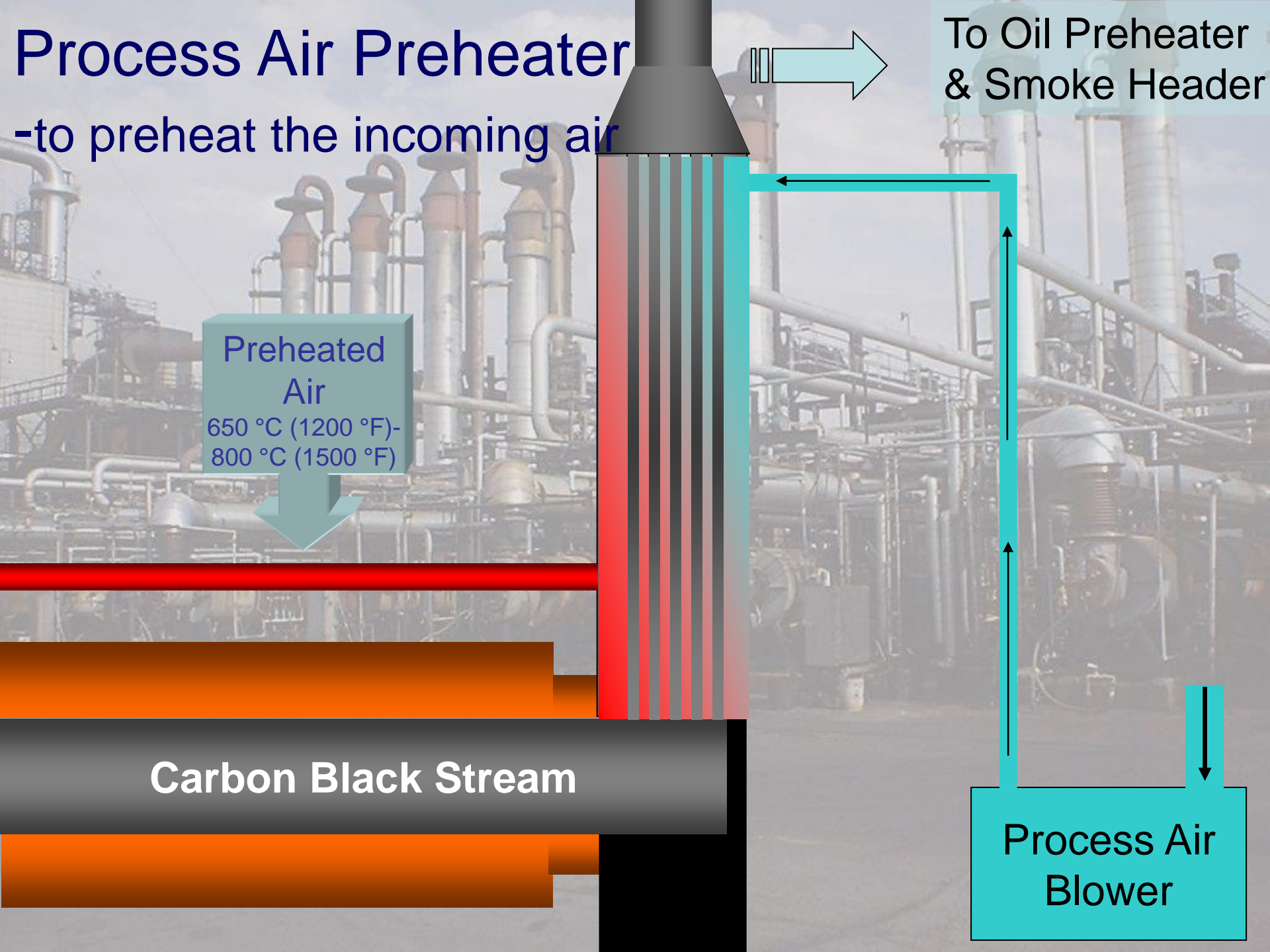
-to preheat the incoming air

Preheated Air  
650 °C (1200 °F)-  
800 °C (1500 °F)

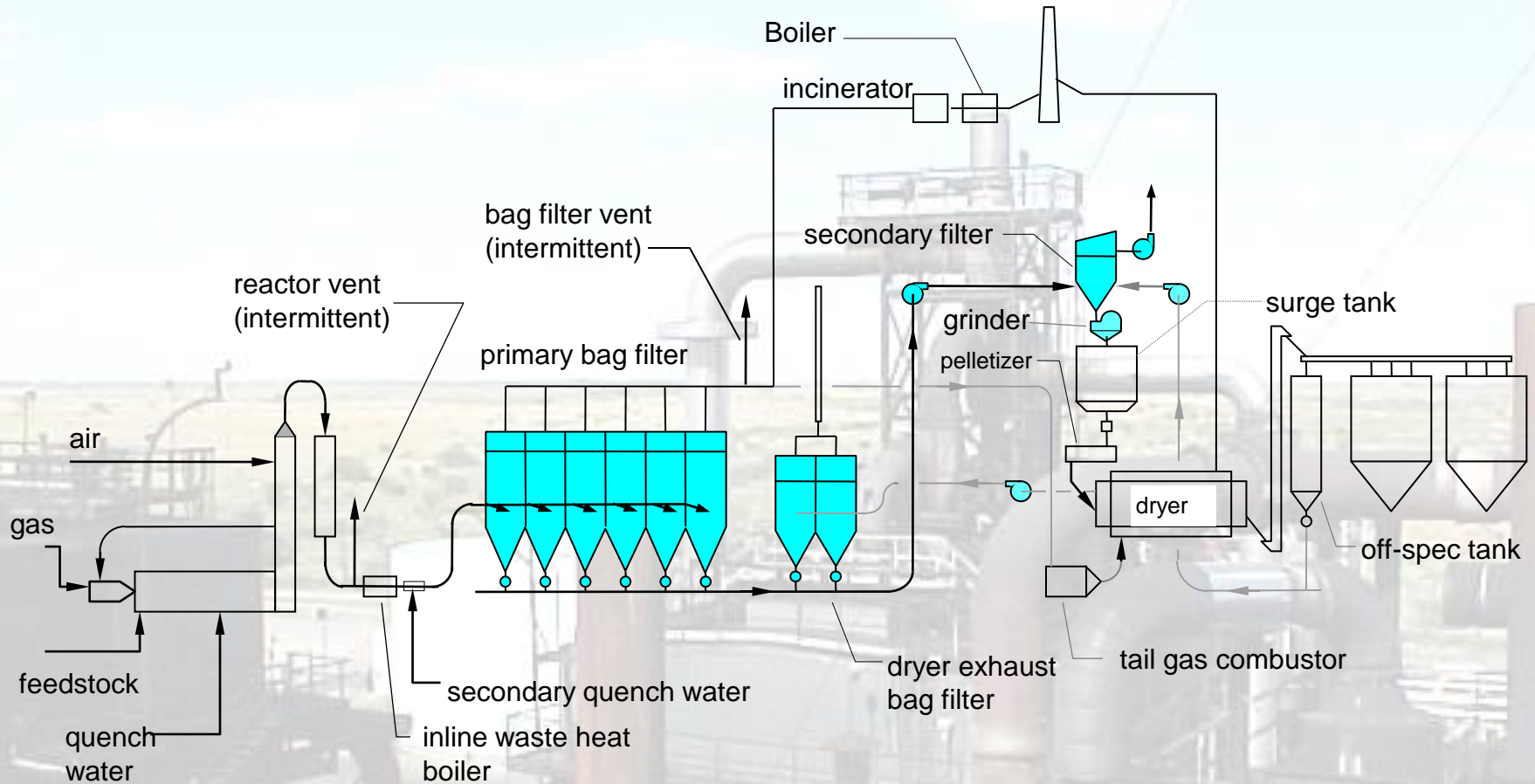
Carbon Black Stream

To Oil Preheater  
& Smoke Header

Process Air  
Blower

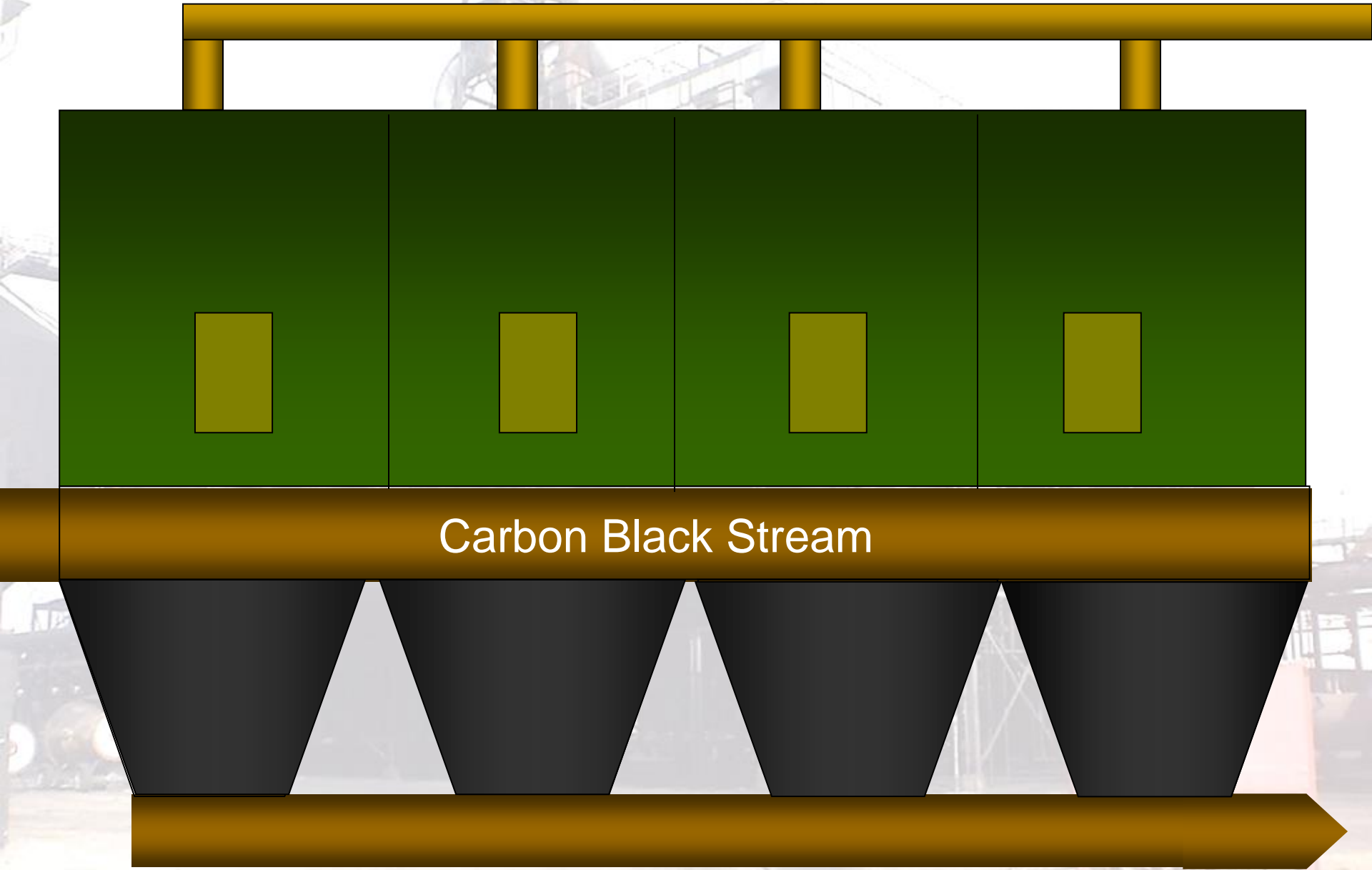


# Carbon Black Process



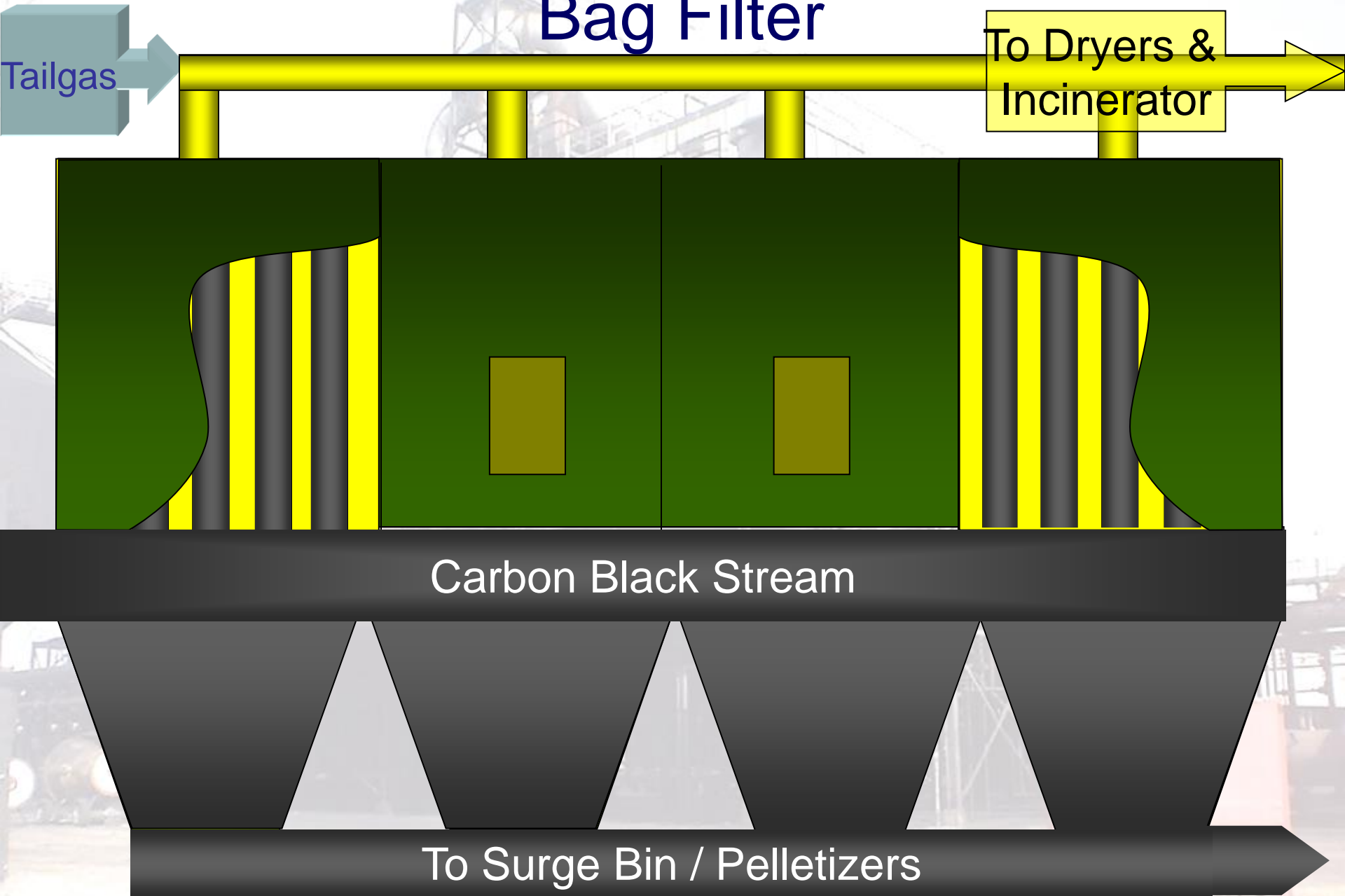
**Collection & Conveying – separate carbon black from process gas stream & transport to pelletizing area**

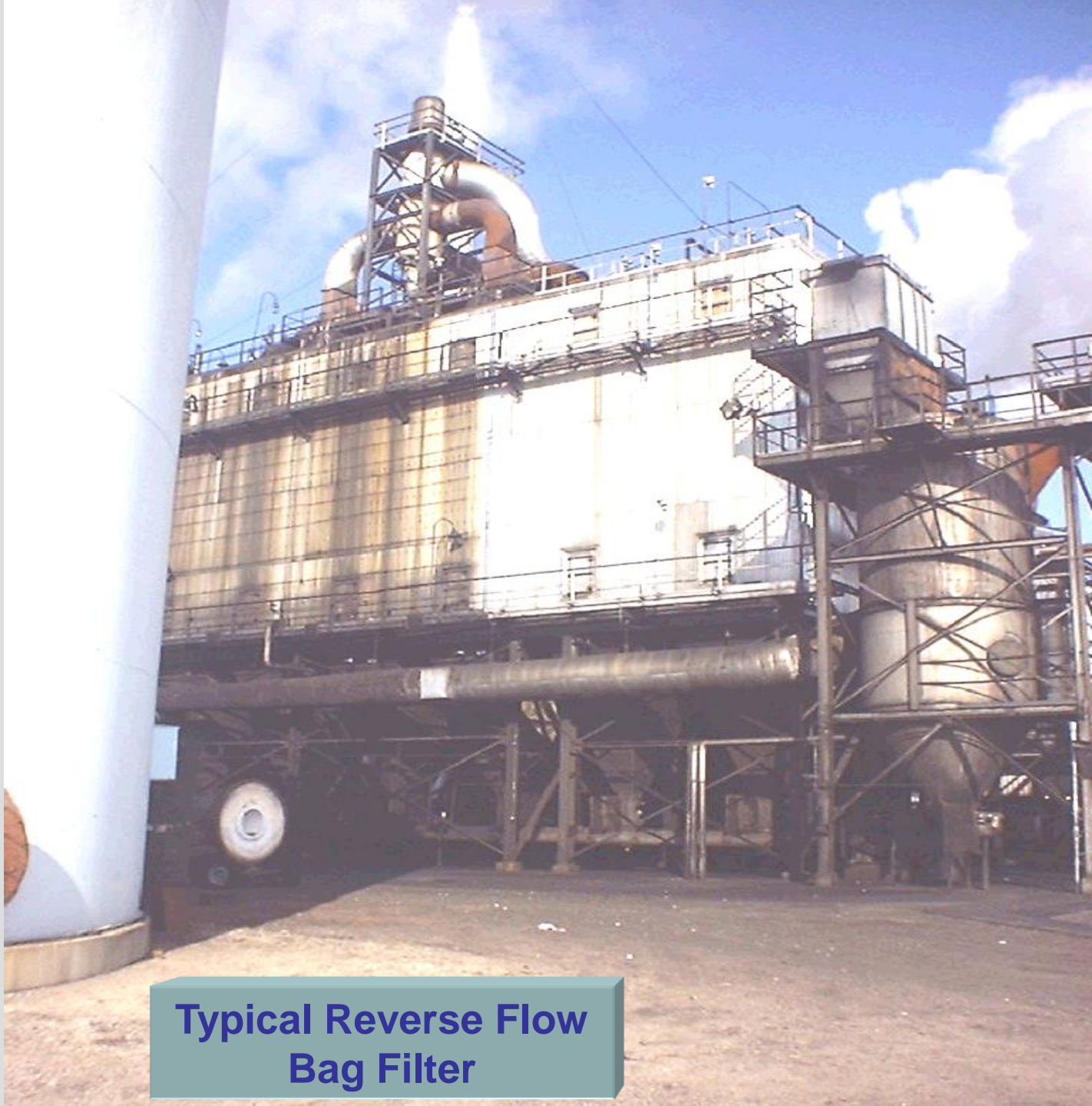
# Bag Filter





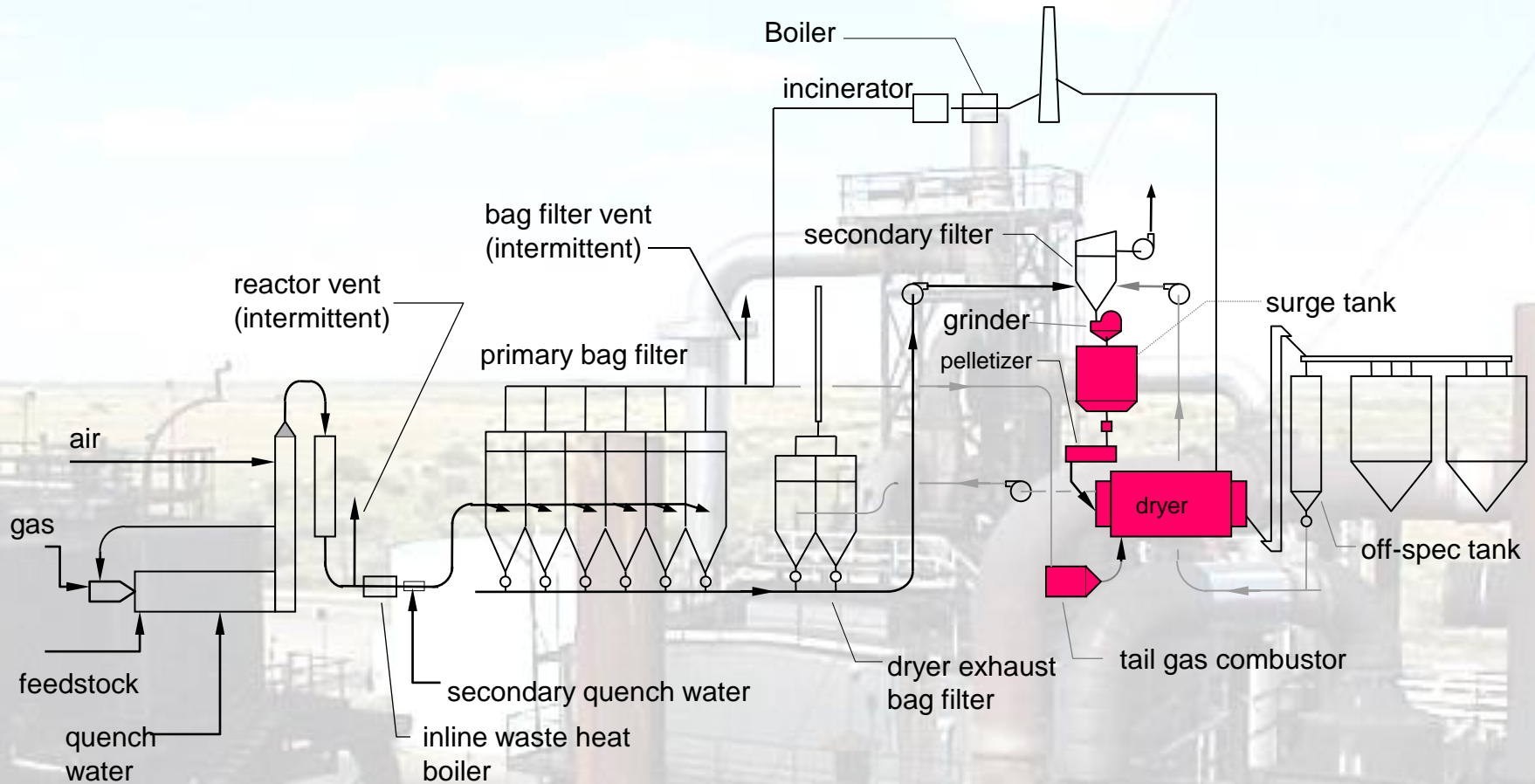
# Bag Filter





**Typical Reverse Flow  
Bag Filter**

# Carbon Black Process



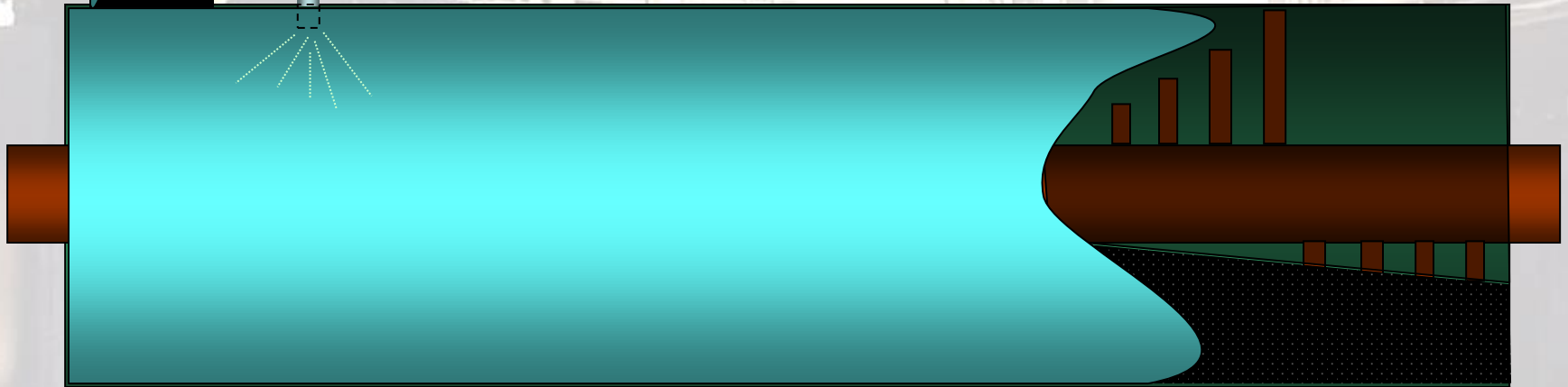
**Palletizing & Drying – densify the carbon black to meet transportation & customer requirements**

# Pelletizer

Loose Black from  
Powder Pump



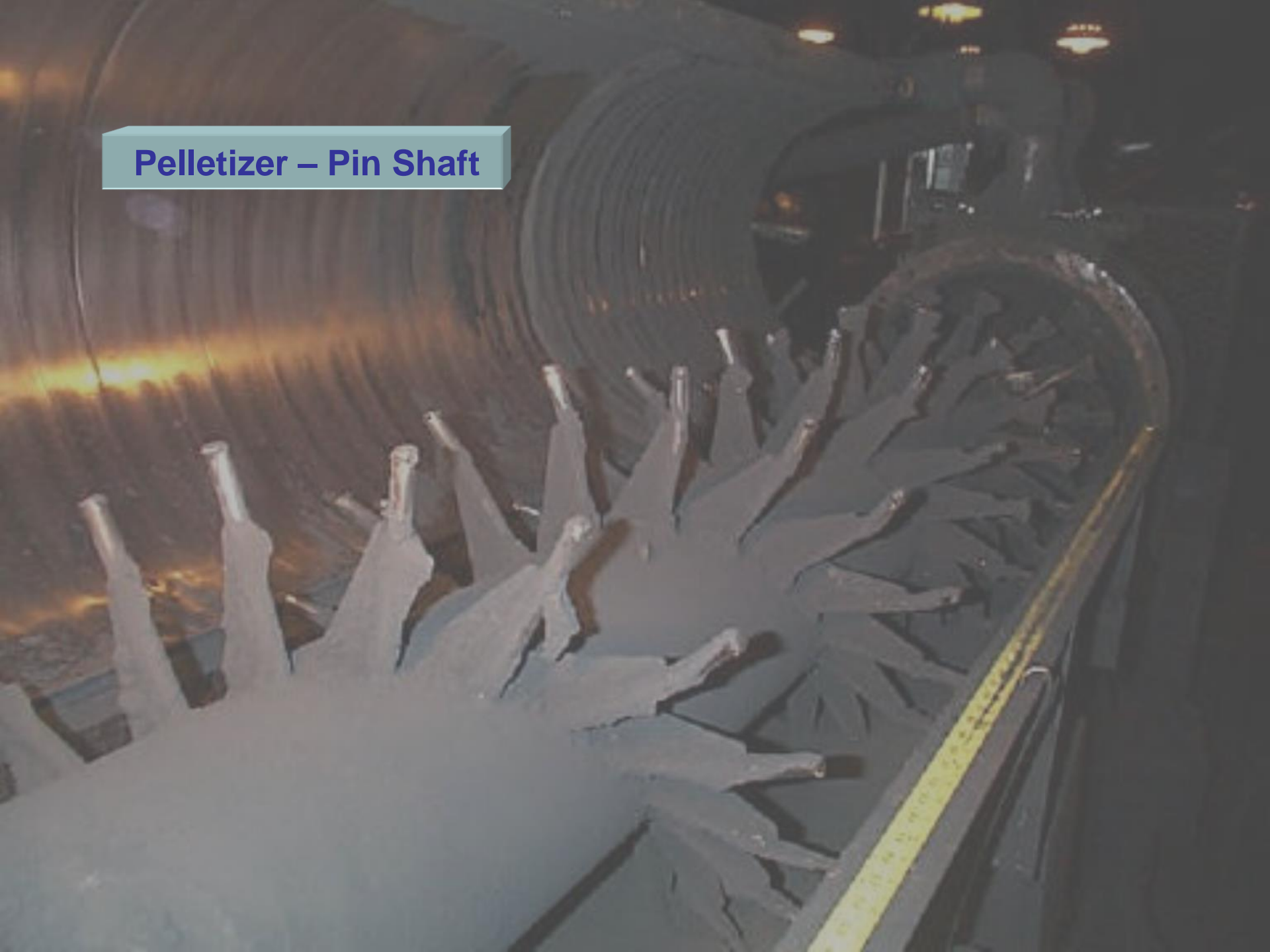
Water &  
Pellet Binder



Pellets  
To Dryer



## Pelletizer – Pin Shaft

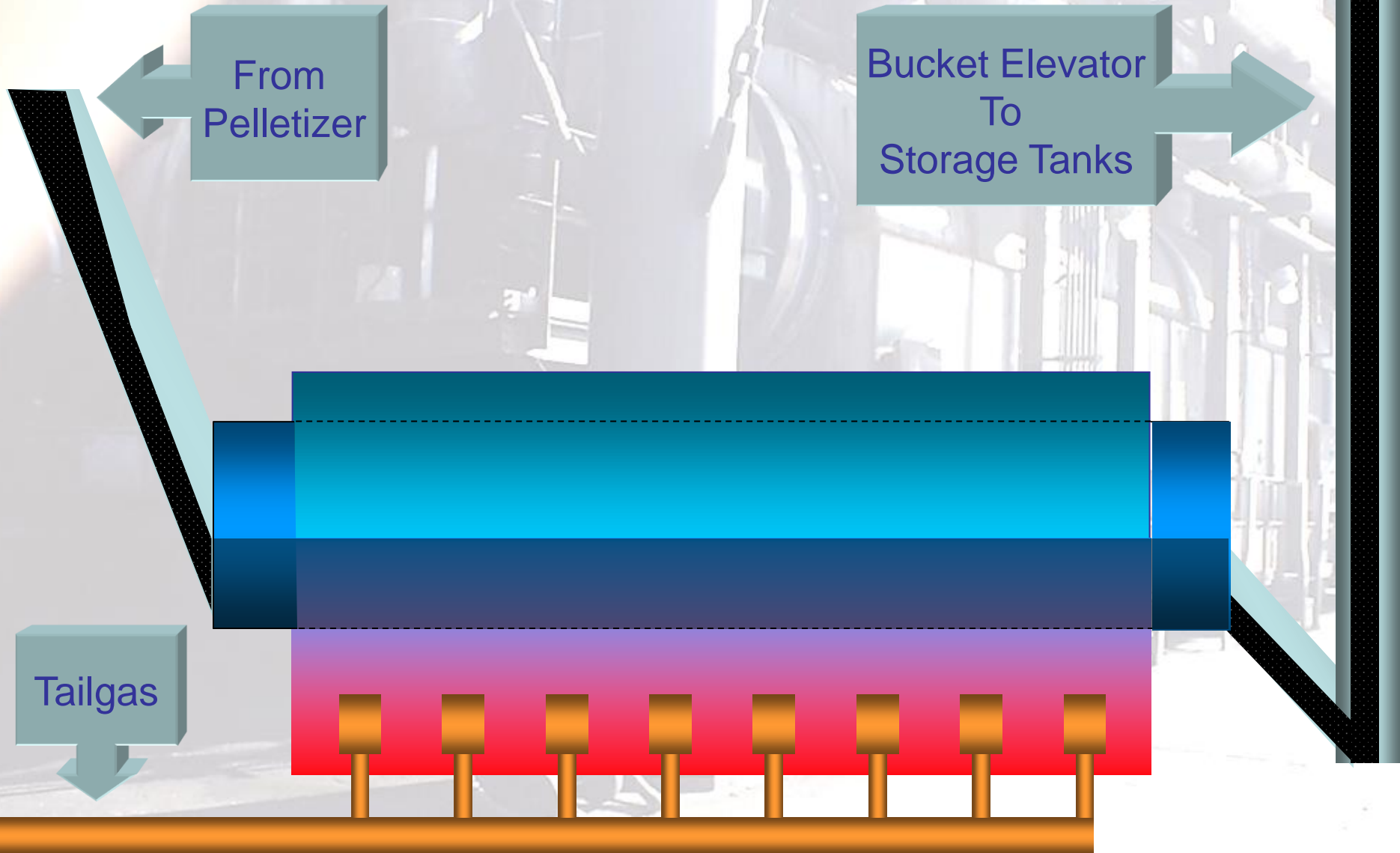


# Dryer

From  
Pelletizer

Bucket Elevator  
To  
Storage Tanks

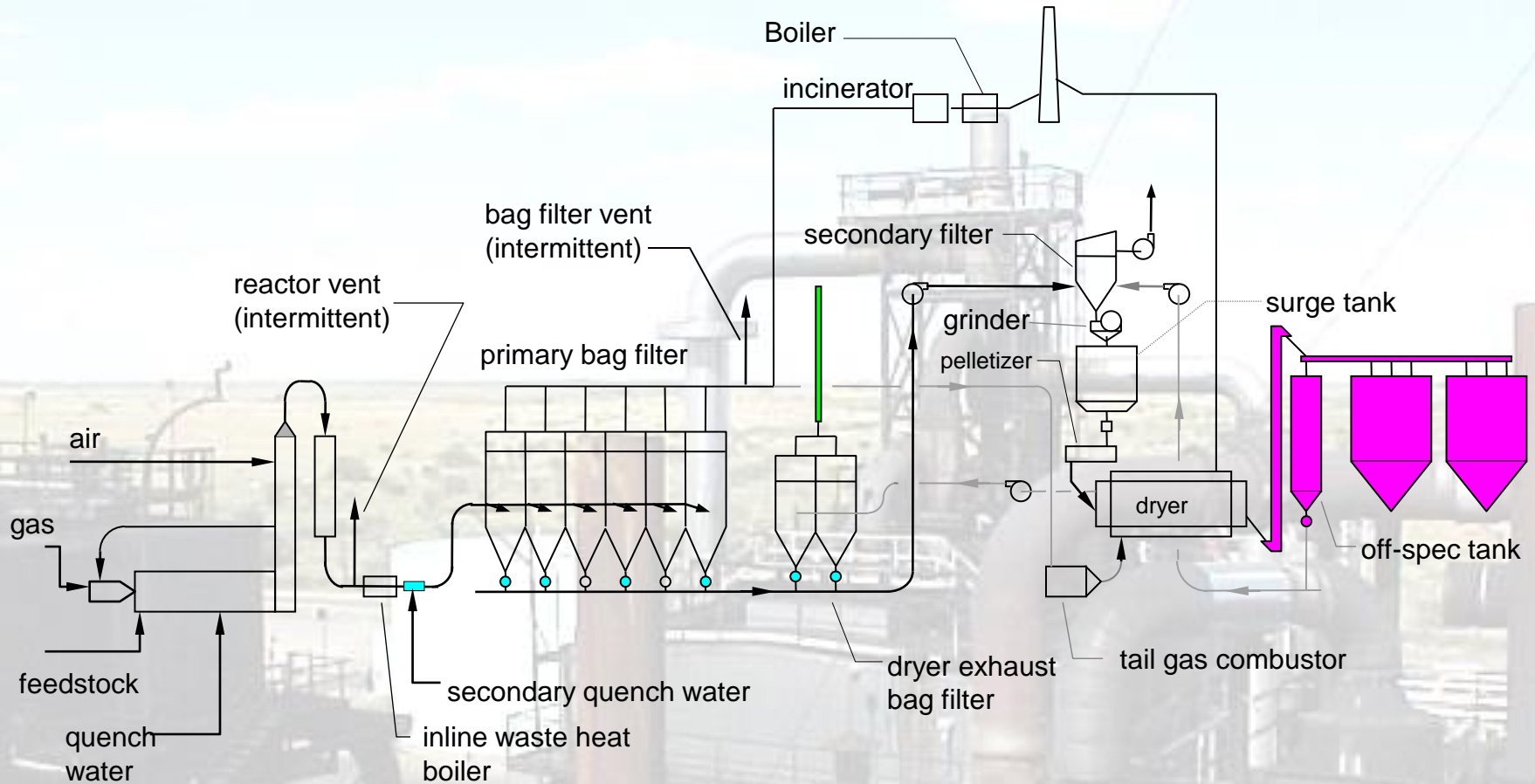
Tailgas





Dryer

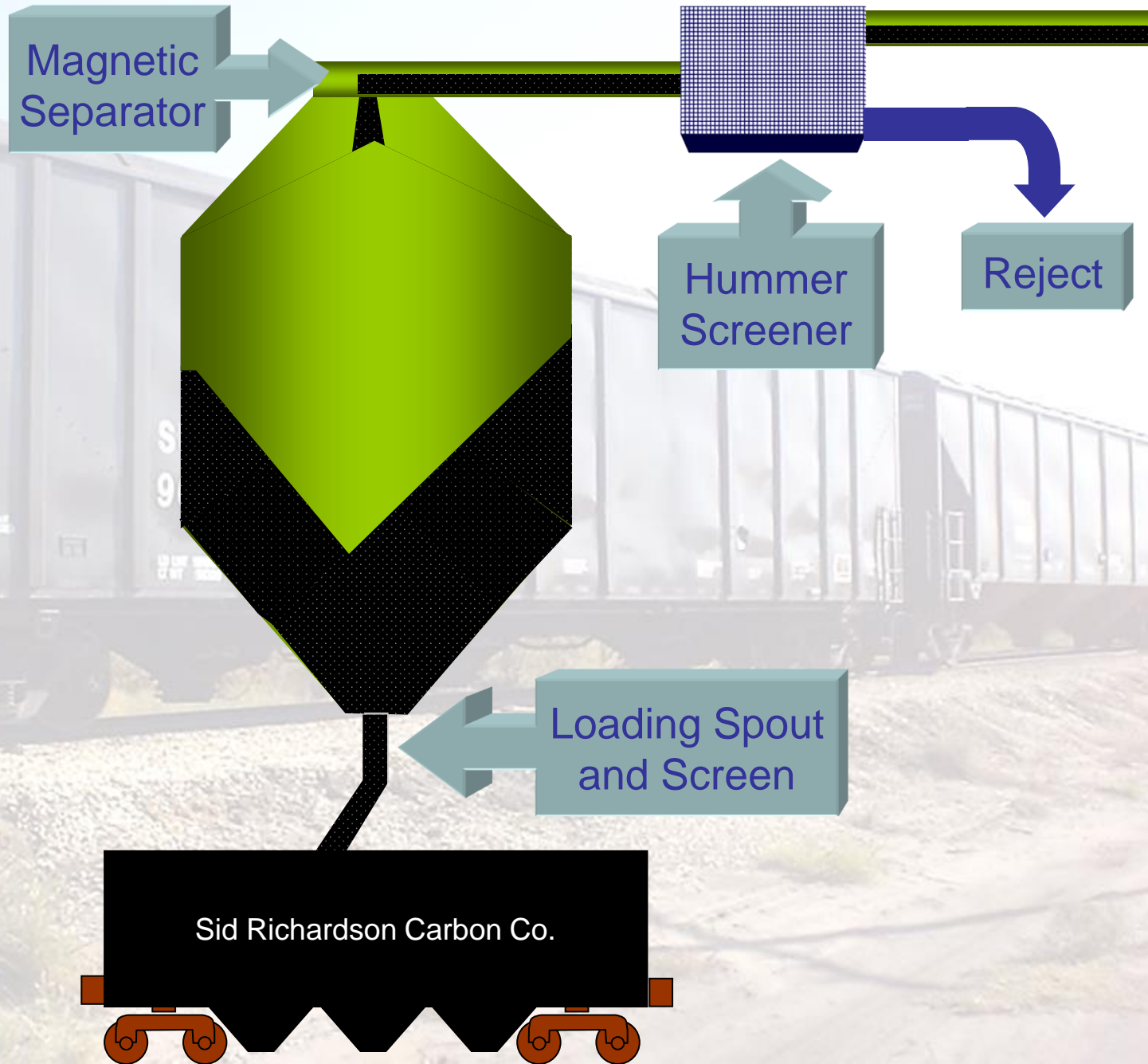
# Carbon Black Process



**Storage & Handling – Convey carbon black pellets to storage area for transportation to customer**



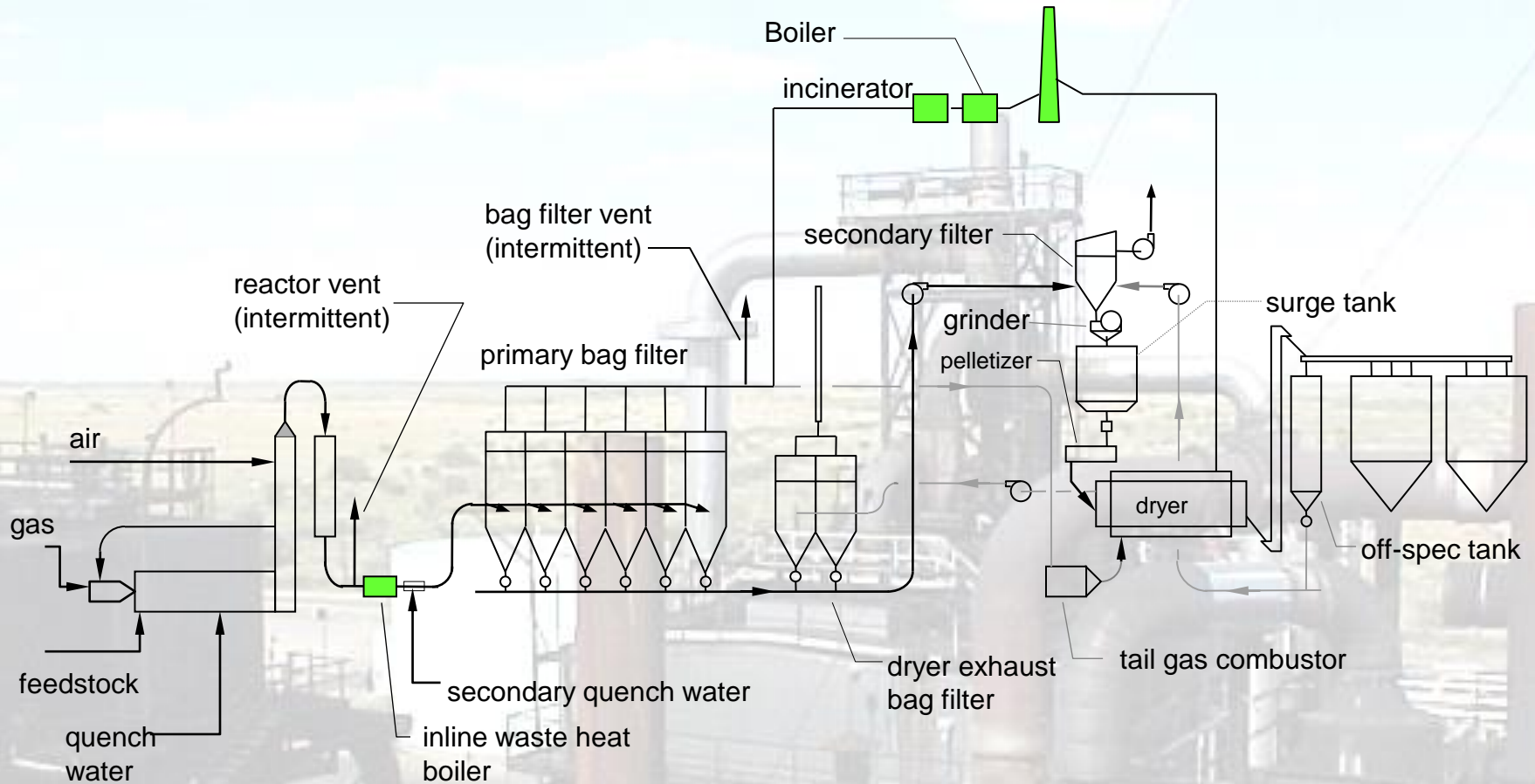
# Storage & Loading





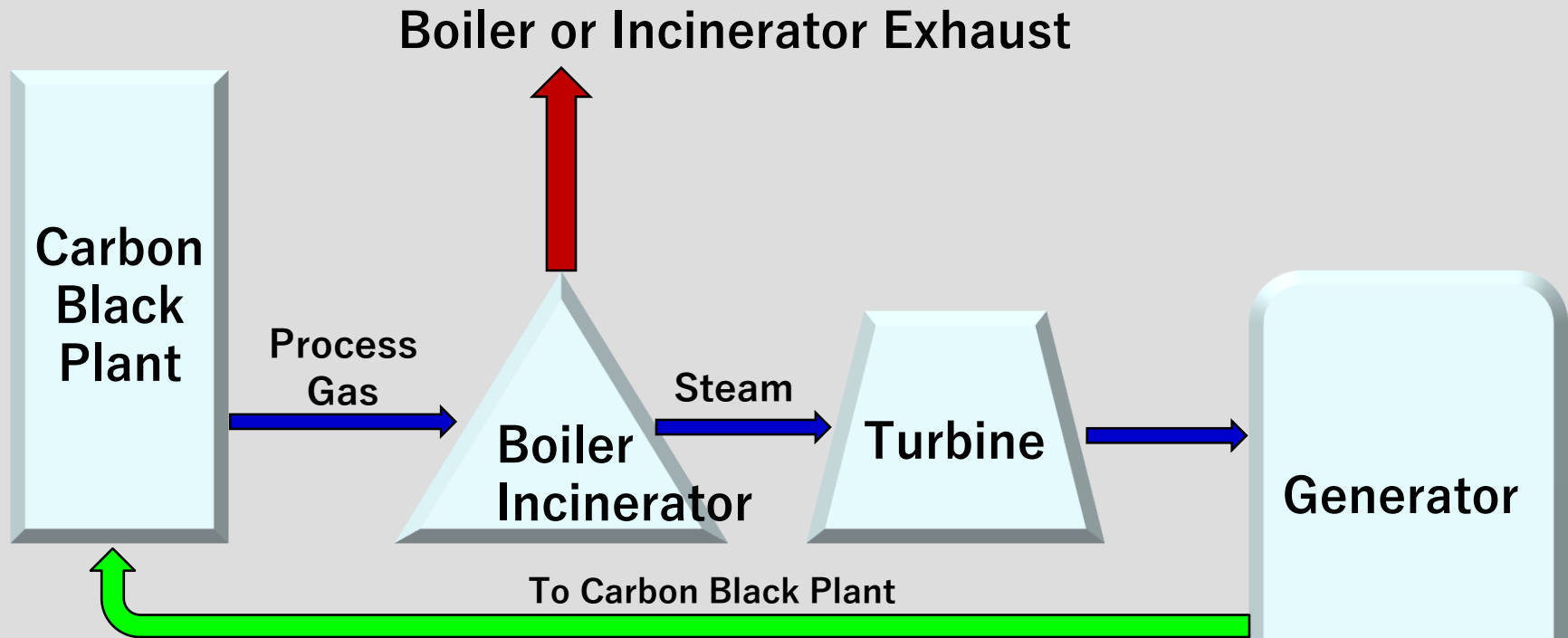
## Storage Tanks

# Carbon Black Process



**Utilities/Energy Conservation – utilize the waste gases from the process for energy conservation and to produce steam and/or electricity**

# Carbon Black Co-Gen Plant



## Environmental Impact:

Generating Power with Process Gas Eliminates  
The need to burn 90,000 tons of coal per year which,  
in turn, eliminates the following amount of pollutants:

380,200,000 lbs of CO<sub>2</sub>  
661,500 lbs of SO<sub>2</sub>  
1,102,000 lbs of NO<sub>x</sub>  
38,020 lbs of PM<sub>10</sub>

To Grid

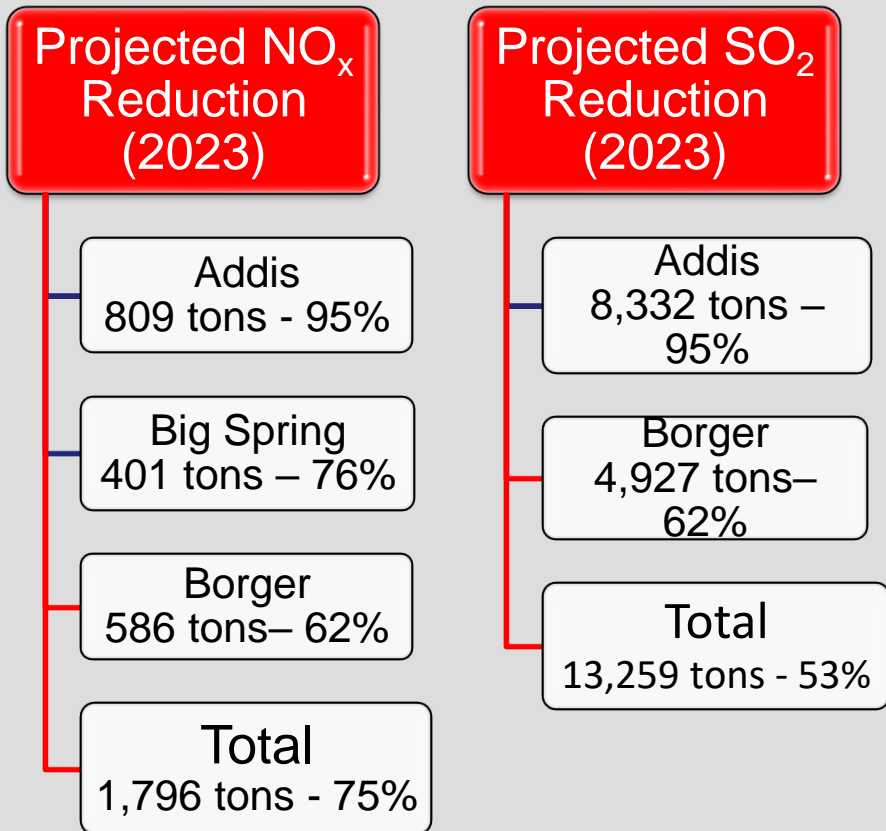


**Big Spring Electricity  
Co-Generation Unit –  
Major Contributor to CO<sub>2</sub>  
Emission Reduction**



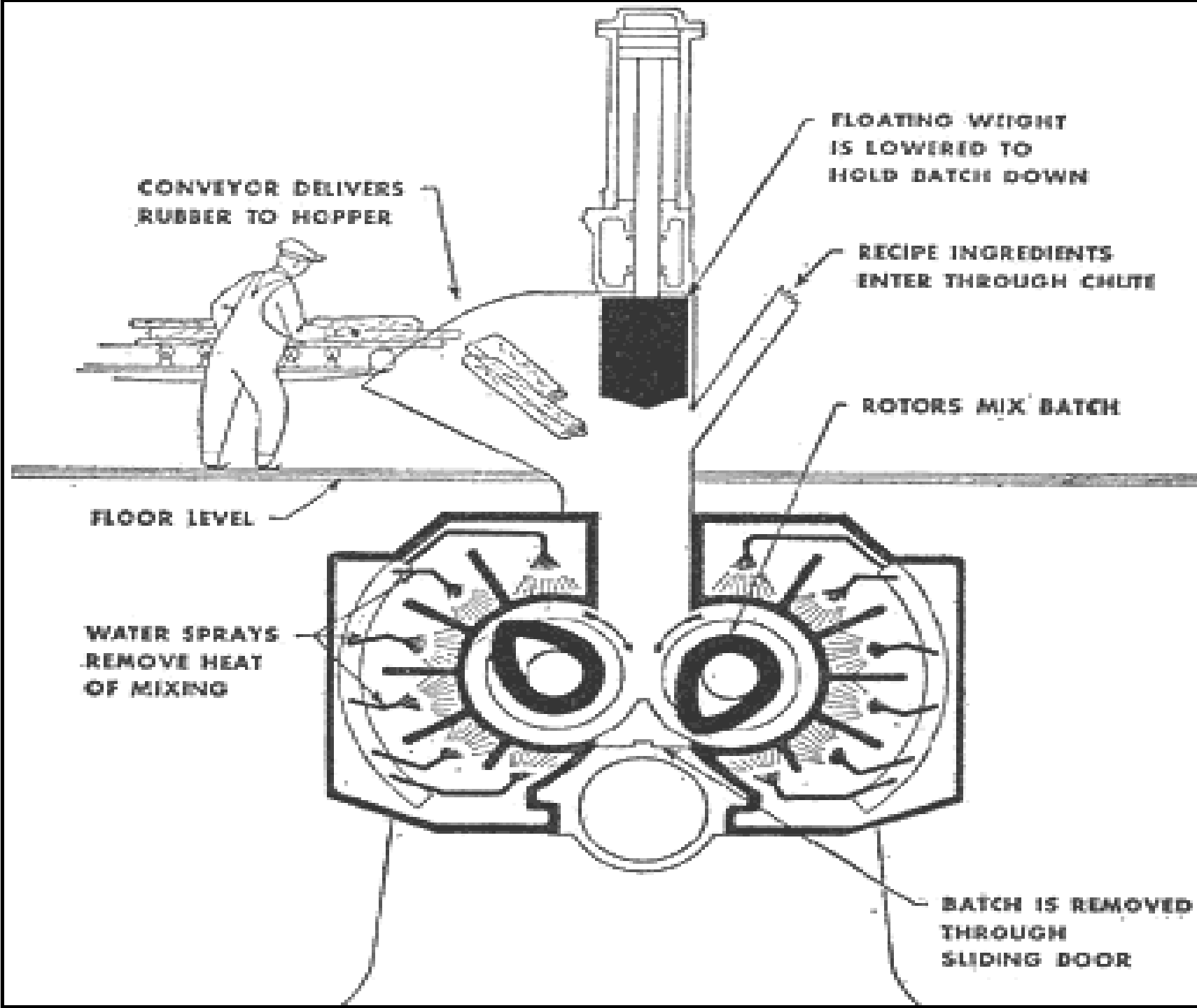
# Tokai Carbon CB – Current Efforts

- TCCB is also reducing other emissions
  - NO<sub>x</sub> (Nitrogen Oxides)
    - All 3 TCCB plants will have SCR (Selective Catalytic Reactor) units ready by 2023. This technology is similar to a catalytic converter in an automobile's exhaust pipe.
  - SO<sub>2</sub> (Sulfur Dioxide)
    - Two plants will utilize WSA (wet sulfuric acid) units by 2023 to reduce SO<sub>2</sub>. This converts SO<sub>2</sub> to SO<sub>3</sub> ultimately creating sulfuric acid, which will be repurposed.



# Tire Customers







# TIRES

Carbon Black provides strength to polymers

Different components of tire use various grades of CB

Tires normally are about 30% carbon black

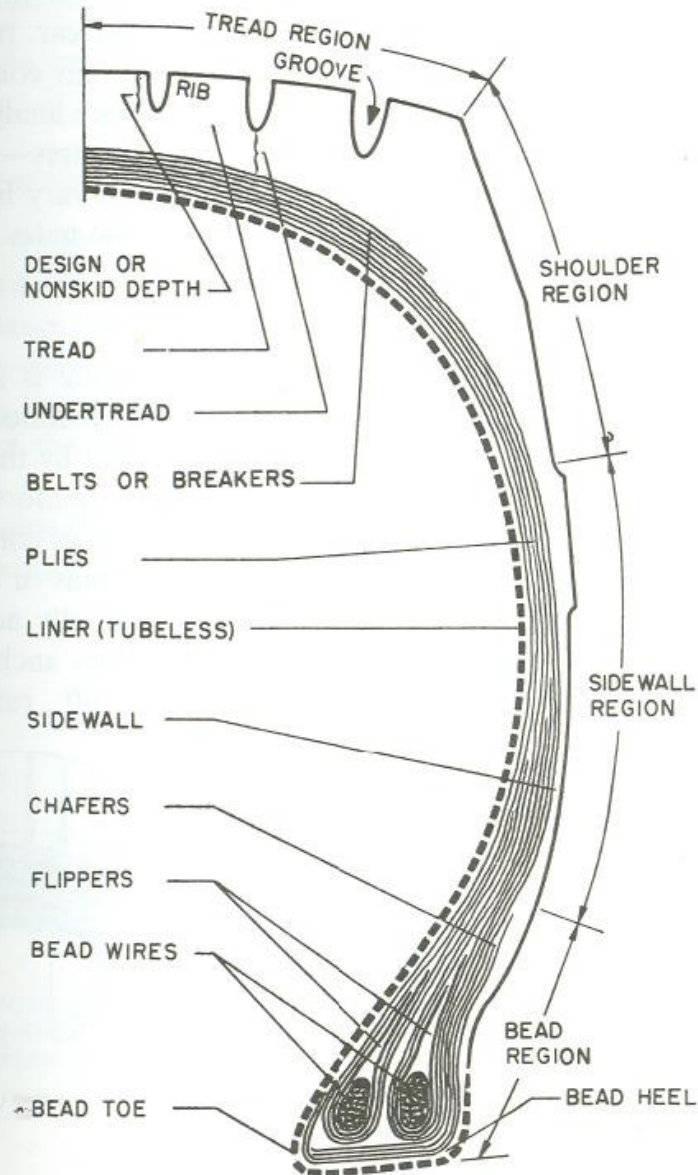


Fig. 3. Structural components.



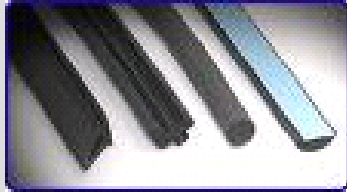
# Mechanical Rubber Goods



Rubber  
Roofing

Belts, Hoses

Seals



# Mechanical Rubber Goods

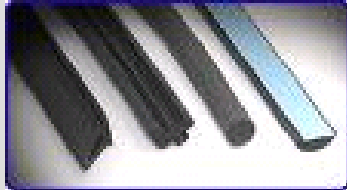
- reinforcing filler

## Plastics

- UV protection, colorant

Belts, Hoses

Seals



Plastic Masterbatch

# The Plastics Industry



# Carbon Black is Main Black Pigment Widely used in Inks, Paints, Coatings



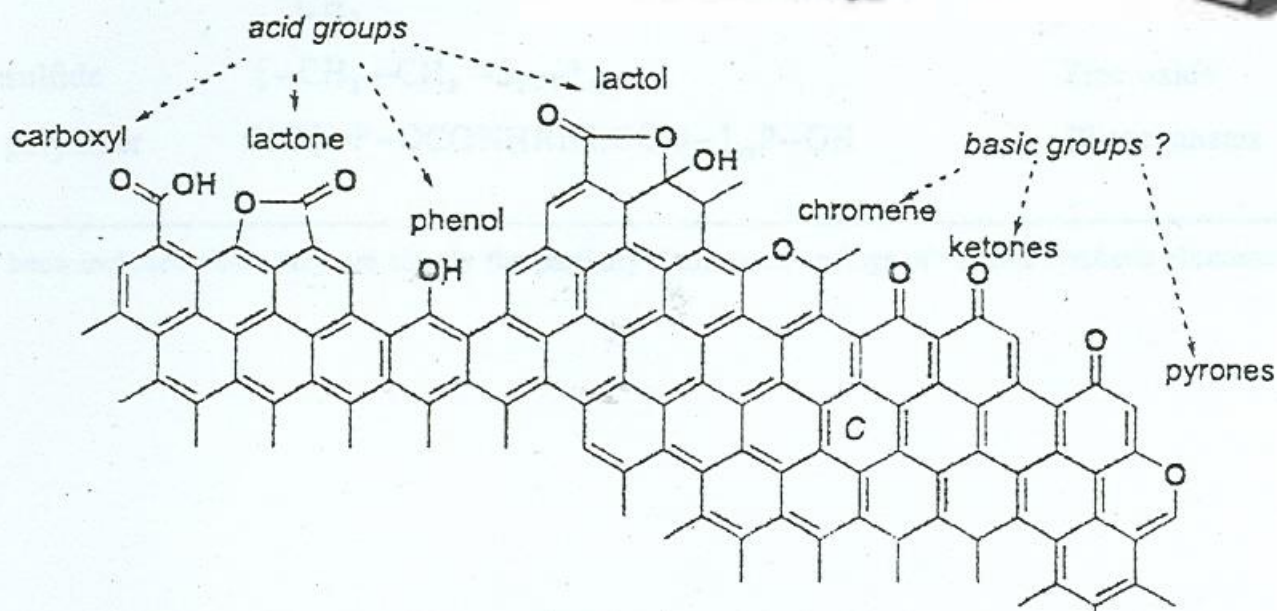
# Conductive Carbon Blacks



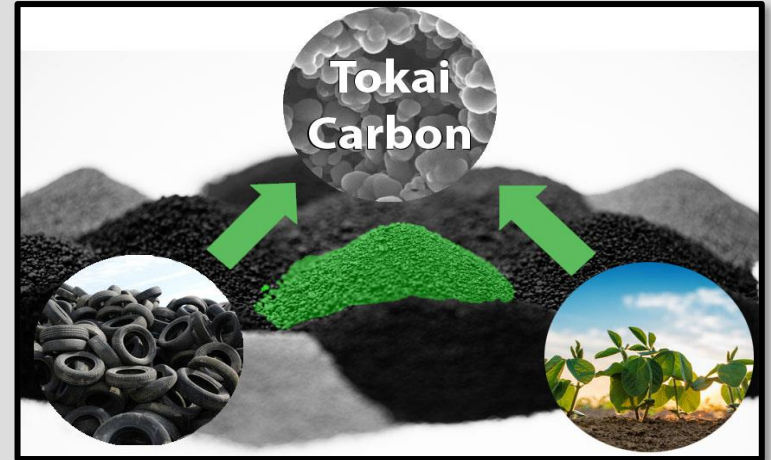
**Primary Market – Industrial Cables**

Purposes – Static Dissipation, UV Protection, EM Shielding

# Surface Modified Carbon Blacks



# Sustainability Efforts



## Ecovadis

**TOKAI CARBON CB LTD**

United States of America | Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.



**ISO 14001**



**UNGC**



**United Nations  
Global Compact**



Thanks for your attention!