Characteristics of Coal and Anthracite

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Introduction

Coal is a rock made of nearly immaculate or pure carbon. e coal in di erent deposits have di erent compositions, thus, coal is classi ed in various categories Anthracite categori ed as a dark black form of coal and the highest quality grade. It s very hard, has lo moisture content and a carbon content of nearly 95. Moreover, anthracite is usually the oldest sort of coal, having shaped from biomass that as buried 350 million years back. e formation of anthracite not only takes a long time, but moreover requires e ceptionally high temperatures. e temperatures essential for the development of anthracite coal are as it ere conceivable on the borders of mountain belts. ese regions are appropriate since the method of building a mountain pushes sheets of rock over the layers here coal is being formed. is comes about ithin the layers containing coal being pushed do n to profundities of 8 to 10 km here the temperature can reach 300 C.

Characteristics

Anthracite contains a high quantity of ed carbon 80 to 95 percent and e ceptionally lo sulfur and nitrogen lo er than 1 percent each. Volatile matter is lo at roughly 5 percent, ith 10 to 20 percent ash possible. Moisture content is generally 5 to 15 percent. e coal is slo - burning and troublesome to ignite because of its high density, so fe pulveri ed, coal- red plants burn it.

Heating Value

Anthracite burns the hottest among coal types (generally 900 degrees or higher). Waste coal disposed of in the midst of anthracite mining, called culm, contains generally to Btu per pound. It can be utili ed for a assortment of purposes in all elds and industries. A fe of the common uses of are as follo s.

Heating Systems

As one of the foremost brittle kinds of coal, anthracite is the perfect resource to utili e for the generation of heat for an e tended amount of time. As the coal is burnt, it produces a hot blue ame that can generate

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