

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk melakukan proses *retreatment middling* berupa ilmenite yang masih bercampur dengan cassiterite yang memiliki kandungan Sn kurang dari 3% menggunakan alat *three disc magnetic separator*. Metodologi penelitian melibatkan eksperimentasi dengan berbagai variasi kuat medan magnet dan ketebalan lapisan *feed*, serta analisis kuantitatif menggunakan XRF.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendalami pengaruh dari variasi kuat medan magnet (0,6 Tesla – 2 Tesla) dan ketebalan lapisan *feed* (2 lapisan dan 3 lapisan) terhadap nilai *recovery* dan kadar konsentrat timah (Sn) dan juga menganalisis kadar dan *recovery* optimum yang dihasilkan berdasarkan pengaruh kuat medan magnet dan ketebalan lapisan *feed* pada proses *retreatment middling*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan distribusi persebaran timah pada setiap fraksi ukuran sampel. Selain itu, nisbah konsentrasi dan kadar Sn juga bervariasi untuk setiap variasi pengujian. Salah satu temuan kunci adalah bahwa terdapat hubungan terbalik antara kadar Sn dengan *recovery*: semakin tinggi kadar yang didapatkan, maka perolehan *recovery* semakin kecil. Kadar Sn (%) tertinggi, sebesar 27,64%, diperoleh pada pengujian dengan variasi kuat medan magnet tertinggi dan ketebalan lapisan *feed* terkecil. Sementara itu, *recovery* tertinggi sebesar 43,08% ditemukan pada pengujian dengan kuat medan magnet terkecil dan ketebalan lapisan *feed* yang lebih besar.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dapat ditarik beberapa kesimpulan penting, yaitu untuk mendapatkan kadar Sn tertinggi, dianjurkan untuk menggunakan ketebalan lapisan *feed* yang lebih tipis dengan kuat medan magnet yang lebih tinggi. Namun, untuk mencapai *recovery* tertinggi, kombinasi yang optimal adalah ketebalan lapisan *feed* yang lebih tebal dengan kuat medan magnet yang lebih rendah. Hasil penelitian ini memberikan wawasan penting bagi industri pertambangan dan pengolahan mineral, khususnya dalam mengoptimalkan proses *retreatment middling* untuk meningkatkan kadar dan *recovery* timah.

Kata Kunci: *Three Disc Magnetic Separator, Retreatment middling, Kuat Medan Magnet, Ketebalan Lapisan Feed, Kadar & Recovery Timah (Sn)*

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to carry out the retreatment process of middlings in the form of ilmenite mixed with cassiterite that contains Sn of less than 3% using a three-disc magnetic separator. The research methodology involved experimentation with various magnetic field strengths and feed layer thicknesses, as well as a quantitative analysis using XRF.

This research aims to explore the influence of variation in magnetic field strength (0.6 Tesla – 2 Tesla) and feed layer thickness (2 layers and 3 layers) on the recovery rate and tin (Sn) concentrate grade. It also analyzes the optimal grade and recovery produced based on the influence of the magnetic field strength and feed layer thickness in the retreatment middling process. The results showed the distribution of tin in each sample size fraction. Moreover, the concentration ratio and Sn grade also varied for each testing variation. A key finding is that there's an inverse relationship between Sn grade and recovery: the higher the grade achieved, the lower the recovery. The highest Sn grade (%) of 27.64% was obtained in the test with the highest magnetic field strength and the thinnest feed layer. Meanwhile, the highest recovery rate of 43.08% was found in the test with the lowest magnetic field strength and a thicker feed layer.

Based on the research results, several important conclusions can be drawn. To obtain the highest Sn grade, it's recommended to use a thinner feed layer with a higher magnetic field strength. However, to achieve the highest recovery, the optimal combination is a thicker feed layer with a lower magnetic field strength. This research provides valuable insights for the mining and mineral processing industry, especially in optimizing the retreatment middling process to increase the grade and recovery of tin.

Keywords: Three Disc Magnetic Separator, Retreatment middling, Magnetic Field Strength, Feed Layer Thickness, Tin (Sn) Grade & Recovery