The use of DES and Ionic Liquids in ION4RAW

Online event, 11th May 2022 María Tripiana, IDENER

ION RAW Ionometallurgy of primary sources for an enhanced raw materials recovery

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Outline

- **1.** Project overview: What? Who? What is the aim? What about the timing? Which are the goals and outputs?
- 2. The use of Deep Eutectic Solvents and Ionic Liquids in ION4RAW



What?

ION4RAW will develop a new energy- and material-efficient mineral processing technology to recover by-products from primary sources by means of innovative *Deep Eutectic Solvent (DES) ionic liquids* and *advanced electro-recovery* as an only step.



What?

- ION4RAW will develop a new energy- and material-efficient mineral processing technology to recover by-products from primary sources by means of innovative *Deep Eutectic Solvent (DES) ionic liquids* and *advanced electro-recovery* as an only step.
- Most of the targeted by-products elements are Critical Raw Materials such as bismuth (Bi), germanium (Ge), indium (In), cobalt (Co), platinum (Pt) and antimony (Sb). Accompanying major product metals, e.g. copper (Cu), silver (Ag) and gold (Au), may also be recovered by this process.





Who?



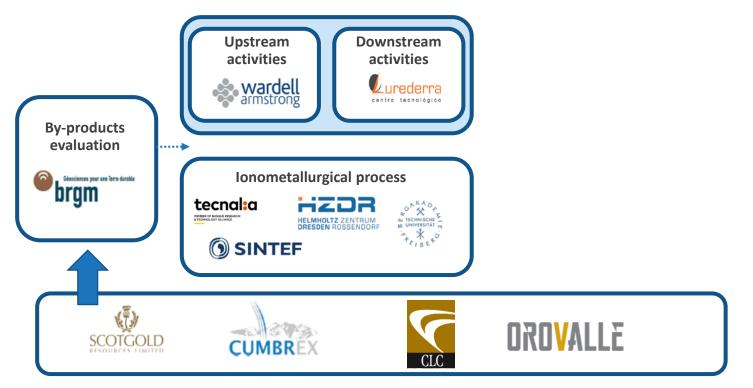




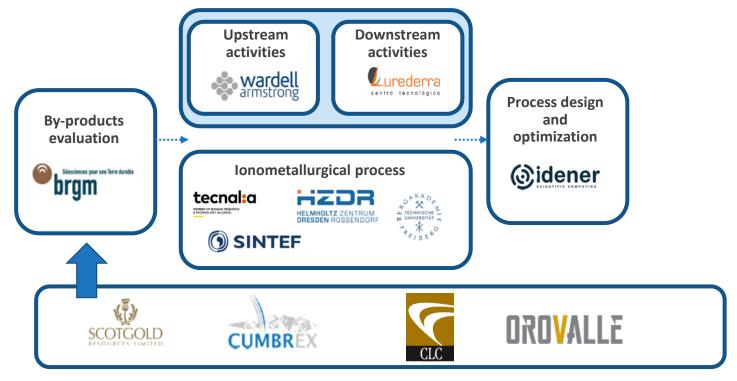




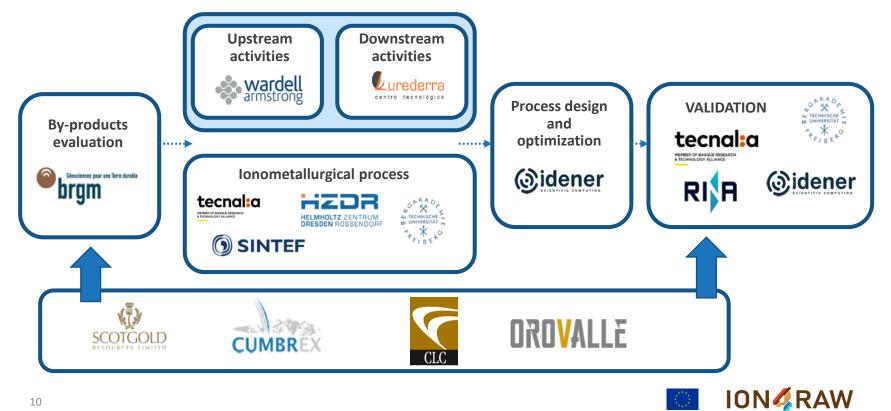


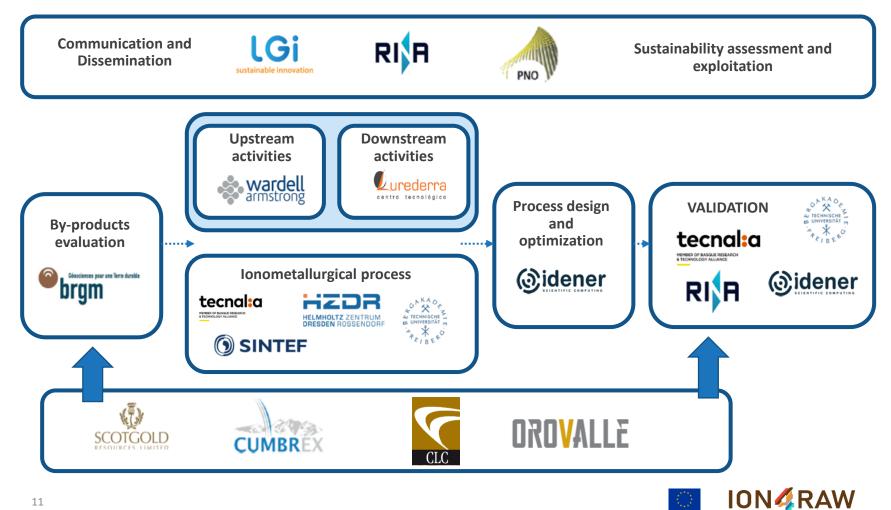




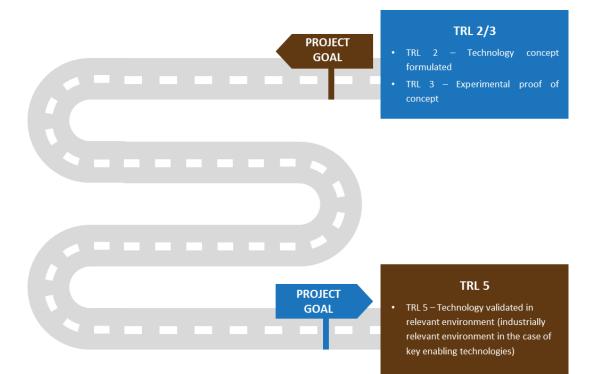






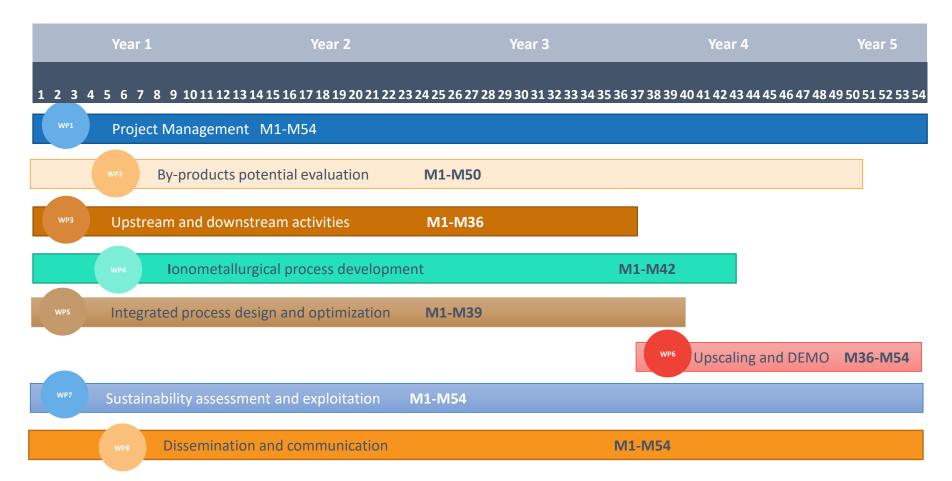


- The flexibility of the process (to be demonstrated to TRL 5 through a prototype) increases its market penetration potential as a sound systemic solution.
- The technical feasibility of this concept is supported by the TRL 2-3. From this starting point, the Ion4Raw project aims to reach TRL 5 by implementing a process prototype at the TECNALIA facilities.



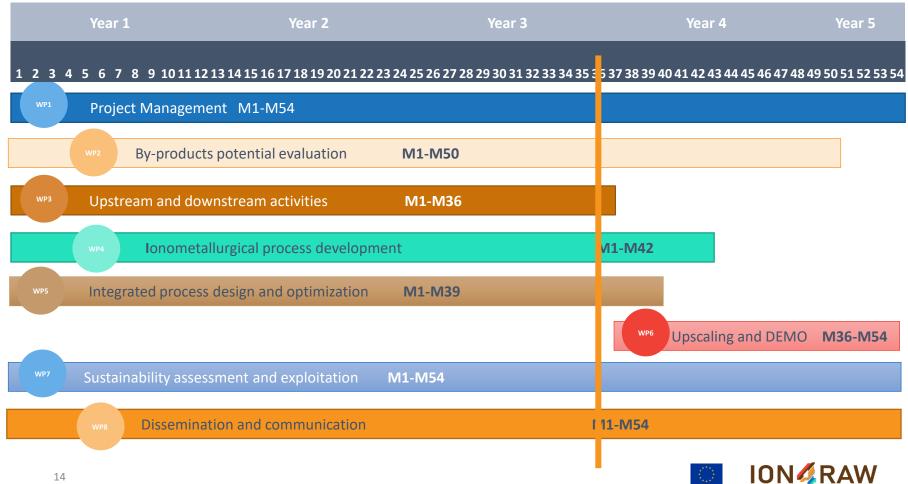


What about the timing?



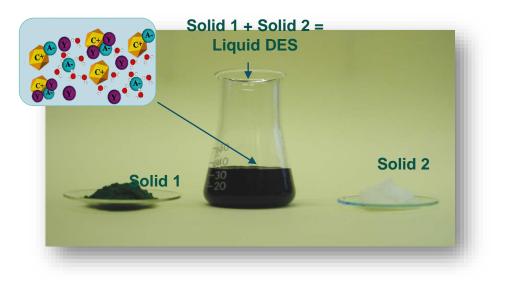


What about the timing?



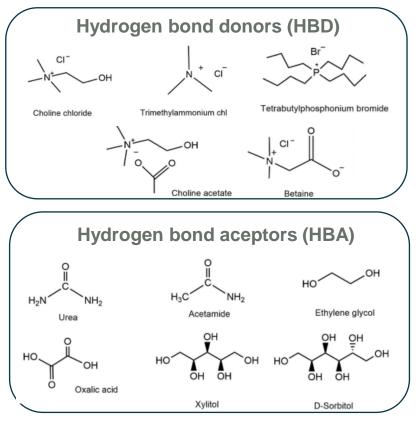
Deep Eutectic Solvents (DES)

Deep Eutectic Solvents (DES) are formed from a eutectic mixture of Lewis or Brønsted acids and bases



| Туре | Precursors |
|----------|---|
| Type I | Quaternary ammonium salt + metal chloride |
| Type II | Quaternary ammonium salt + metal chloride hydrate |
| Type III | Hydrogen bond acceptor + hydrogen bond donor |
| Type IV | Metal chloride hydrate + hydrogen bond donor |

Examples of precursors for "type III" DES





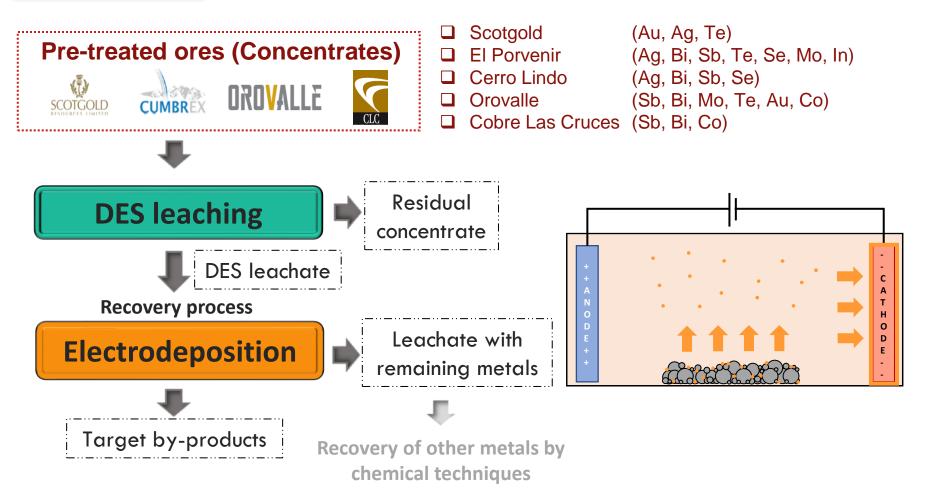
Why DES?

- Green solvents, environmentally benign compared to classical hydrometallurgical acids for leaching such as HCl, H₂SO₄ and HNO₃ or cyanide solutions.
- Less energy consuming alternative for sulphide ores' leaching compared to actual pyrometallurgical processes like smelting or roasting.
- Easy to prepare, with low toxicity, chemically stable and can be biodegradable.
- Economically viable on a large scale: DES can be recycled and reused in case by case in a closed circuit, so, in a pilot plant scale, the process can be economically viable even for low value metals.



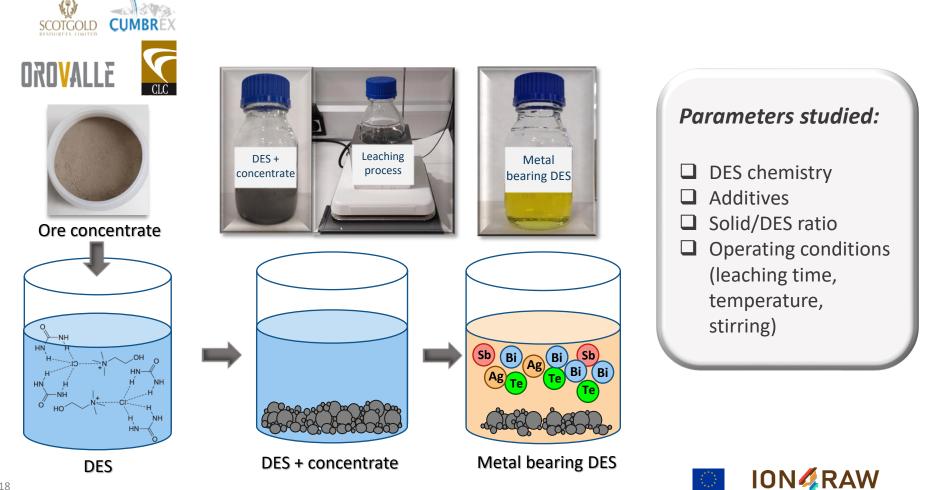
Non toxic

Main steps:





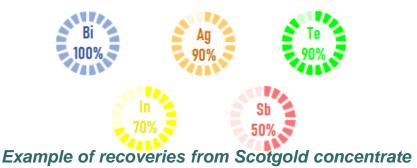
Leaching step: Experimental procedure



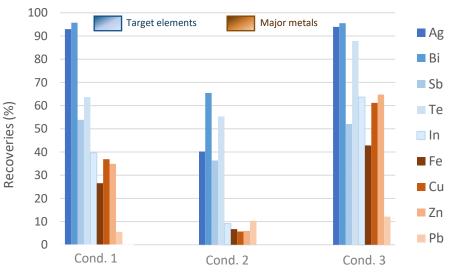
Leaching step: Main results

- DES are able to greatly leach bismuth (Bi), silver (Ag) and tellurium (Te), and moderately antimony (Sb) and indium (In) from the different sulphide concentrates studied.
- The recovery efficiencies depend on the chemistry of the DES, solid/DES ratio and leaching operating conditions (time, temperature, etc), among others.
- In general, target by-products are leached together with major metals like copper (Cu) and some other base metals like iron (Fe), zinc (Zn) or lead (Pb).

Recoveries from El Porvenir concentrate

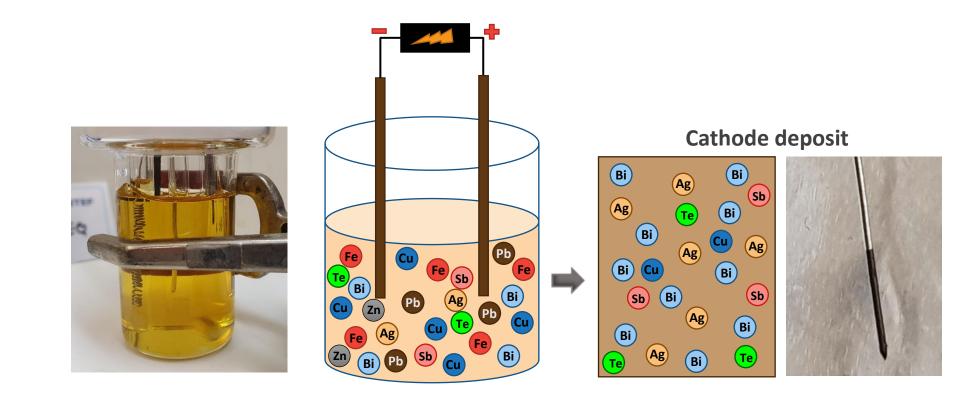


Example of recoveries from El Porvenig concentrate





Electrodeposition step: Experimental procedure





Electrodeposition step : Main results

- Non-selective leaching process results in co-deposition during electrochemical recovery
- The presence of Fe and Cu in high oxidation states in the DES-leachates leads to low current efficiencies of metal recovery in the electrodeposition step
- The composition of the deposit depends on relative concentrations of the metals in the DES-leachates. The resulting deposition potential during the electrochemical recovery also affects the composition and morphology of the deposit
- DES-leachates from the El Porvenir concentrate results in co-deposition of the target metals Cu, Bi, Ag, Sb and Te when depositing at optimal conditions
 - Sulfur species are also leached and may also co-deposit with the metals and/or affect the anode reaction



Next steps

- Optimization of the process conditions to achieve the best compromise between recovery efficiencies, quality of final products and economic feasibility
- Designing of prototype, scale-up of the process and DEMO validation.
- Optimization of DES recyclability and valorization of residual solid and rest of process outputs.





Thank you. Get in touch for more information!



Follow the progress of the project on the ION4RAW website.



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