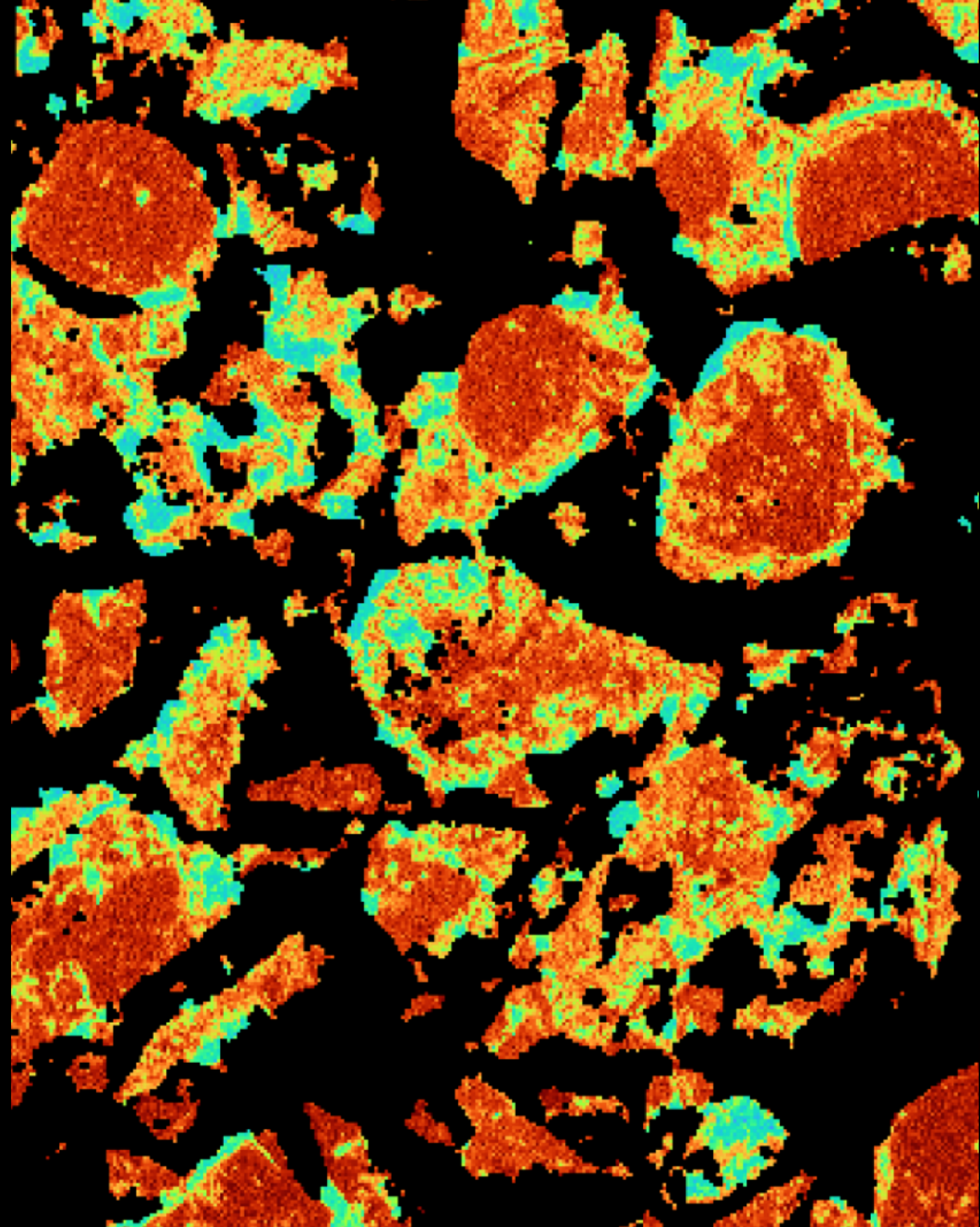


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Sustainable metal recovery using sulfur



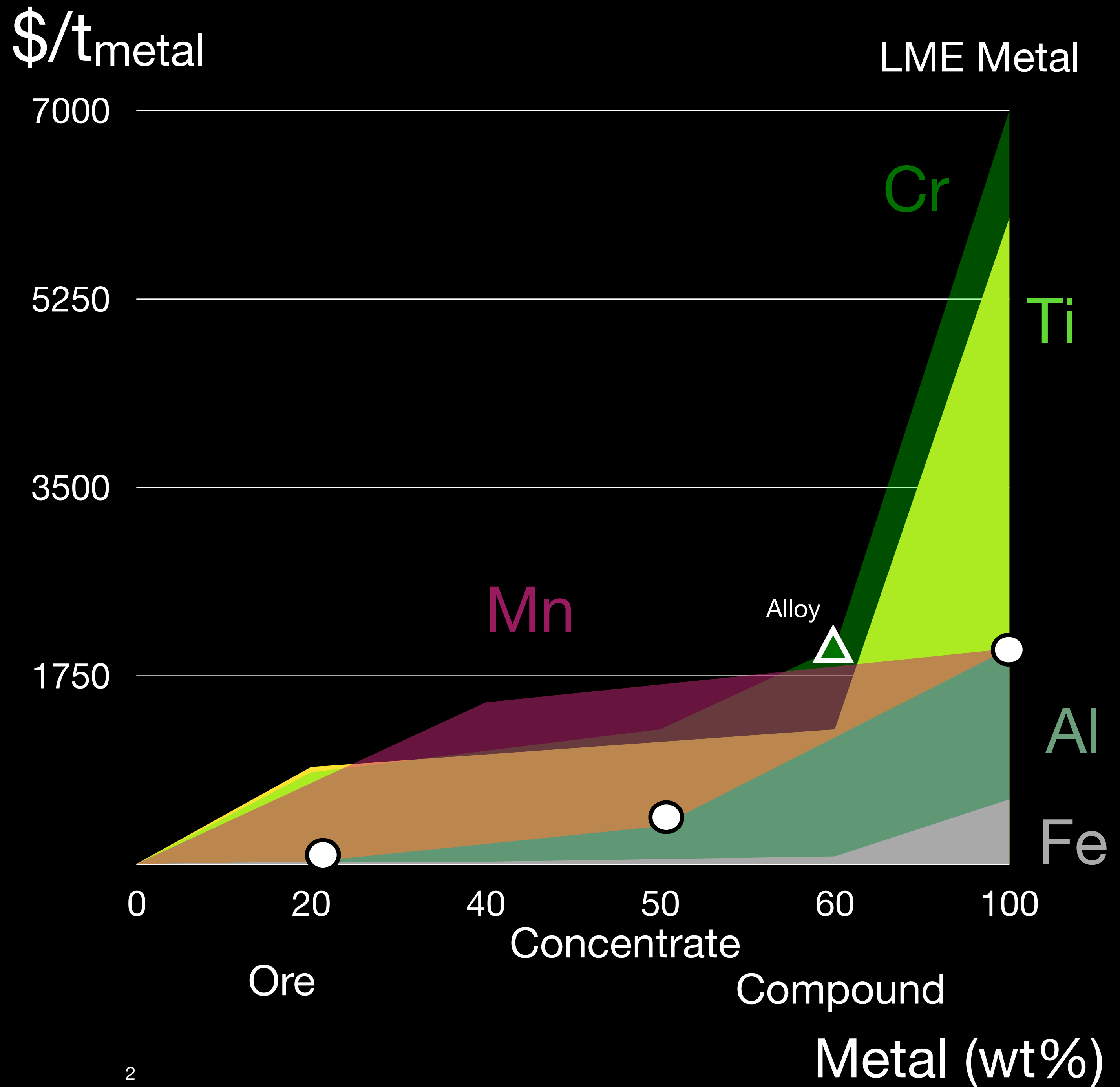
$\$/t_{\text{metal}}$

Supply chain (1)

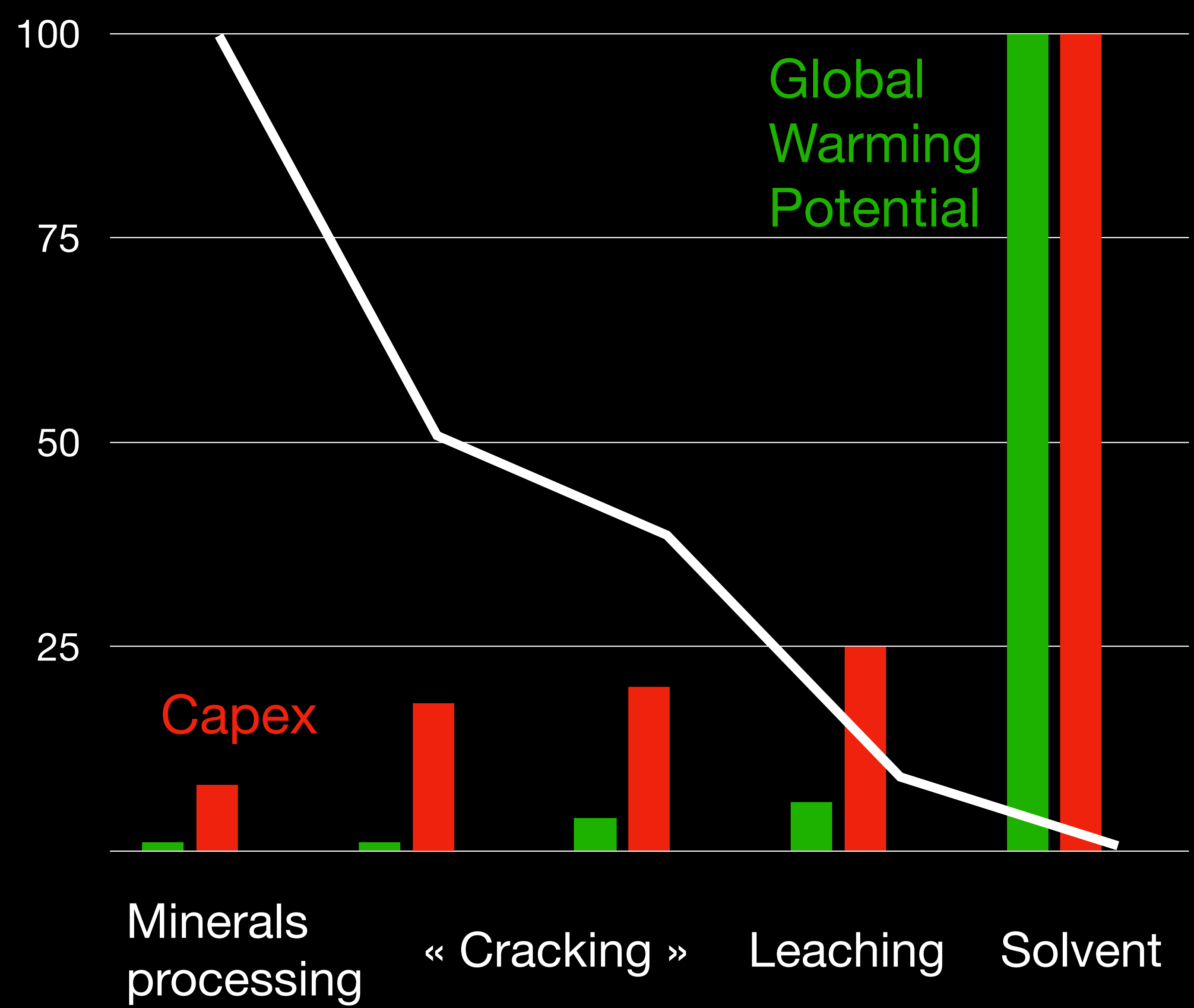
Upstream low value added inherent to the sector, makes incremental solutions unlikely to mitigate the environmental impact while maintaining the highest standards.

Supply chain (1)

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Other Metal Content



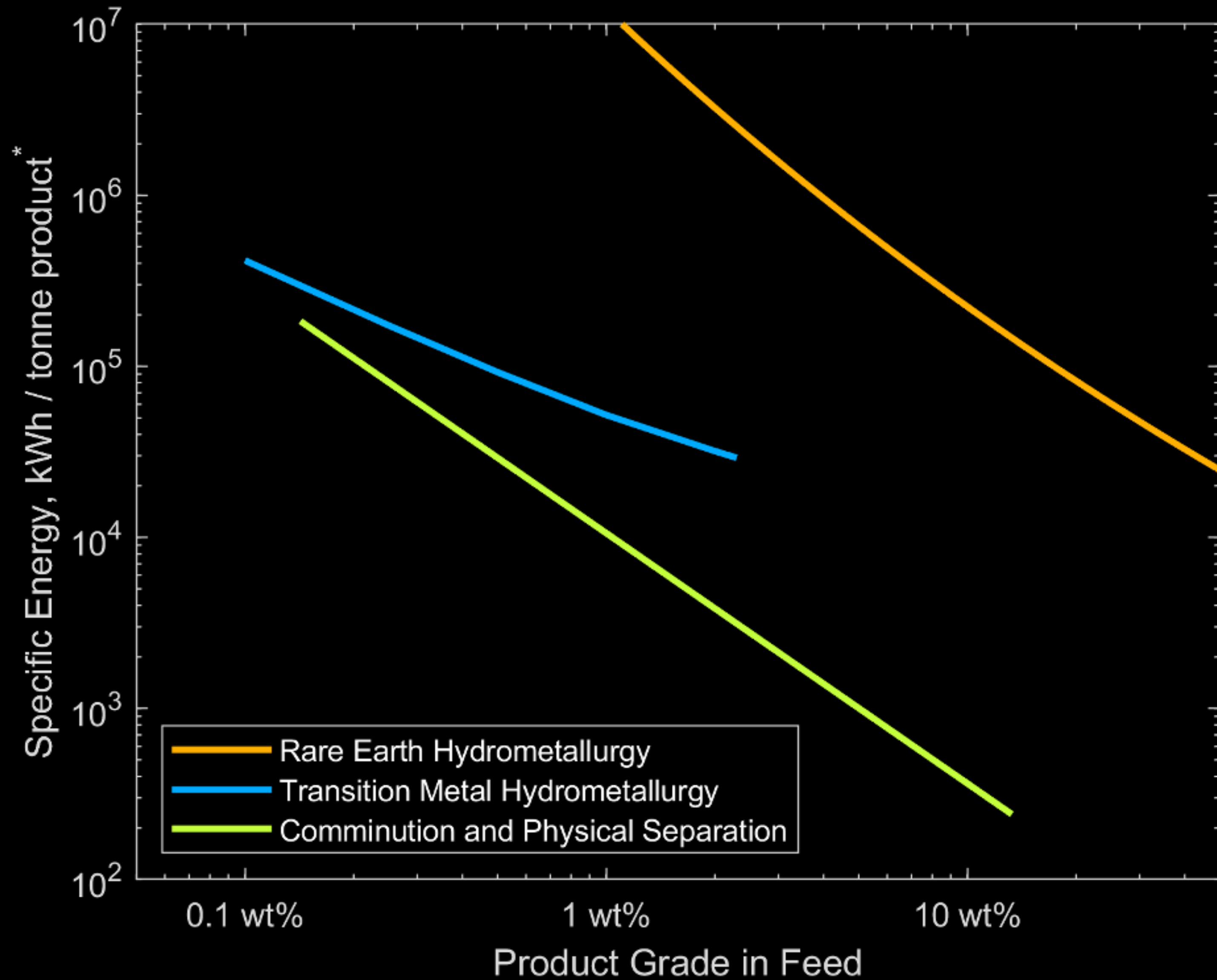
Supply chain(2)

Process Technology Bottleneck

Processes based on hydrometallurgy and organic solvents are the most expensive and questionable from a sustainability standpoint

Mineralogical barrier and energy consumption

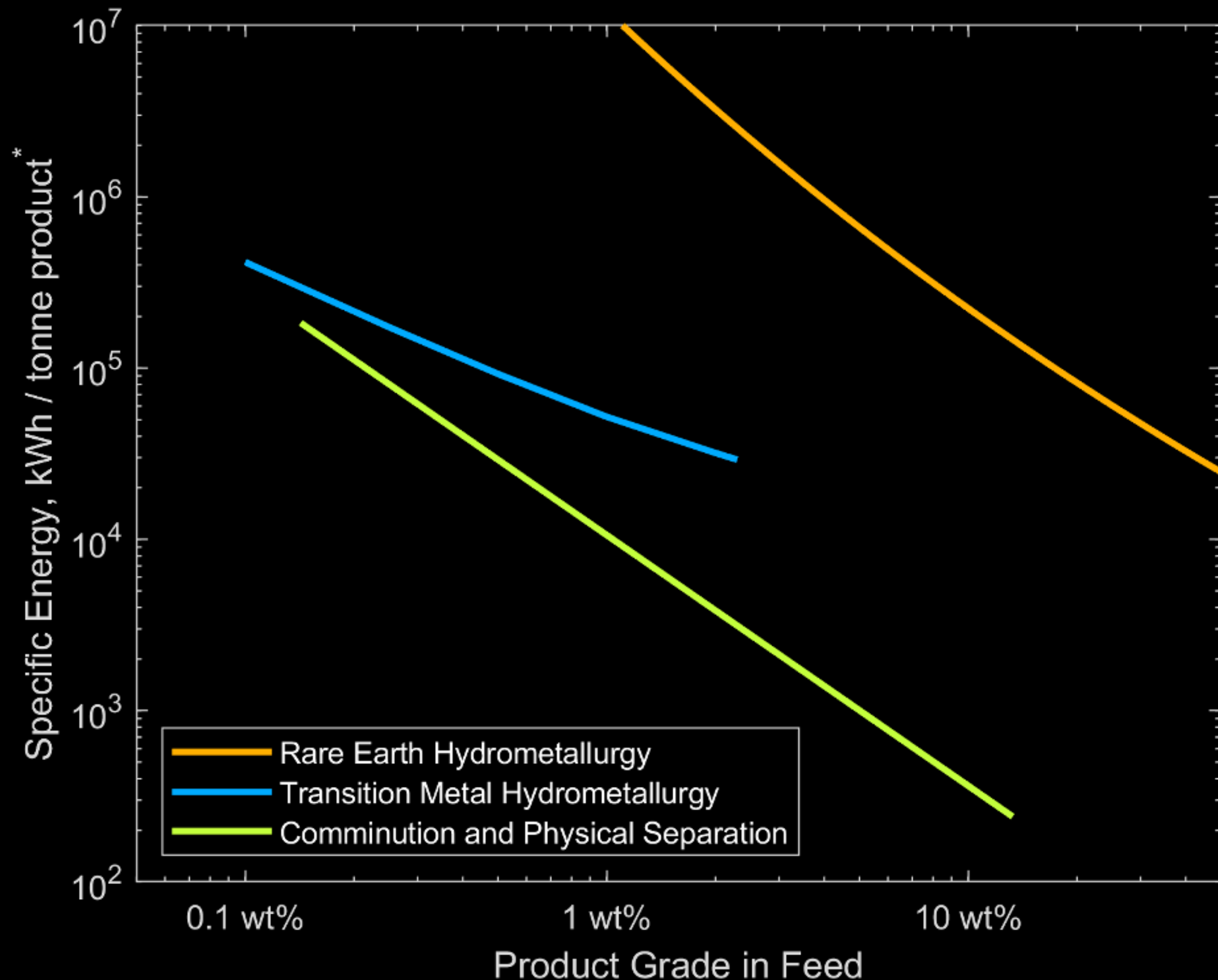
TMS 2022



Mineralogical barrier and energy consumption

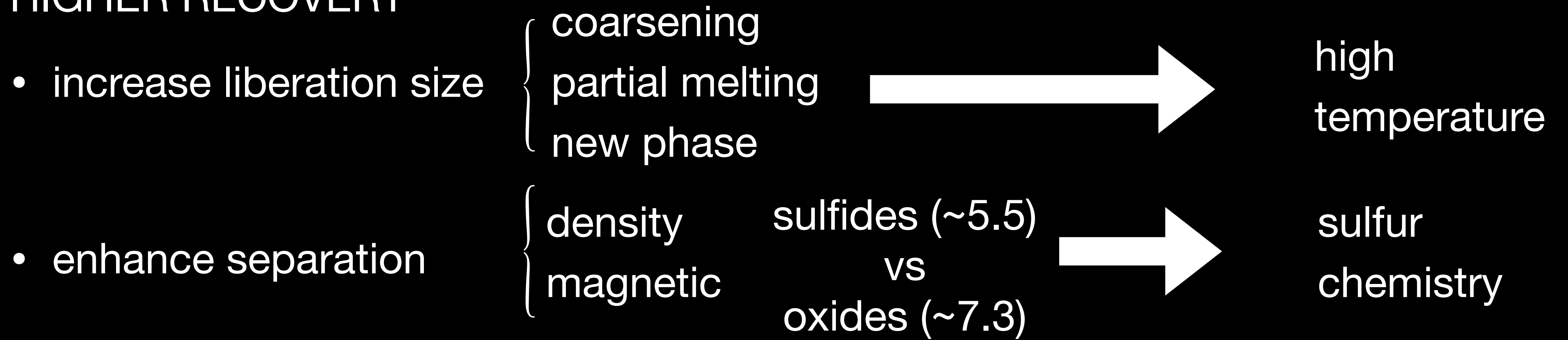
TMS 2022

- The volume of material handled is larger in aqueous than solid-state separations.
- Processes converge at low feedstock grades.



Materials Processing - directions

HIGHER RECOVERY



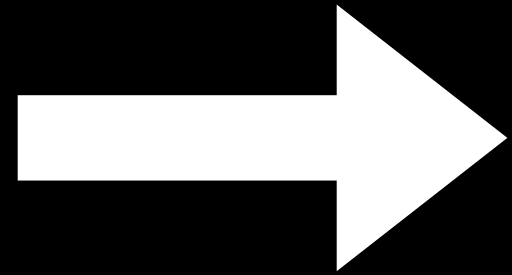
Materials Processing - directions

HIGHER RECOVERY

- increase liberation size

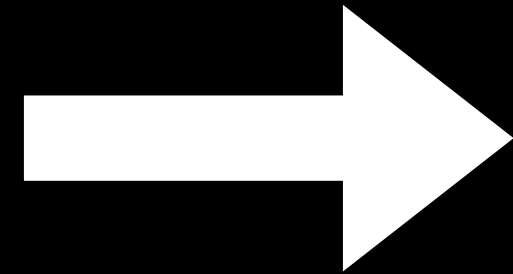
{	coarsening		high temperature
	partial melting		
	new phase		

- enhance separation

{	density	sulfides (~5.5)		sulfur chemistry
	magnetic	vs oxides (~7.3)		

BETTER SELECTIVITY

- change chemistry

	sulfides vs oxides		sulfur chemistry
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- change state of matter

	liquid vs solid		high temperature
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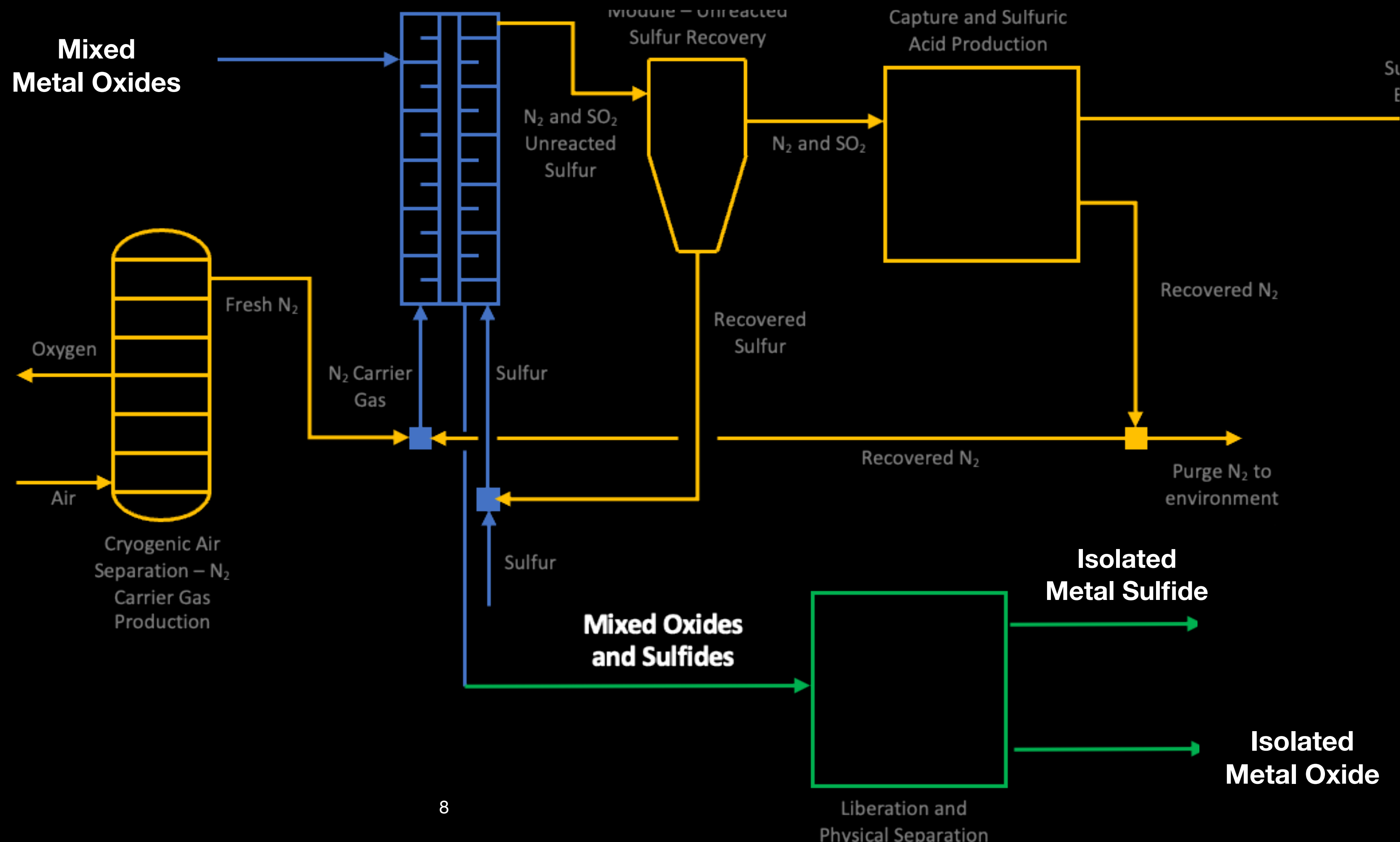
Selective sulfidation flow-sheet

Stinn and Allanore, *Nature*, 2022

Gas

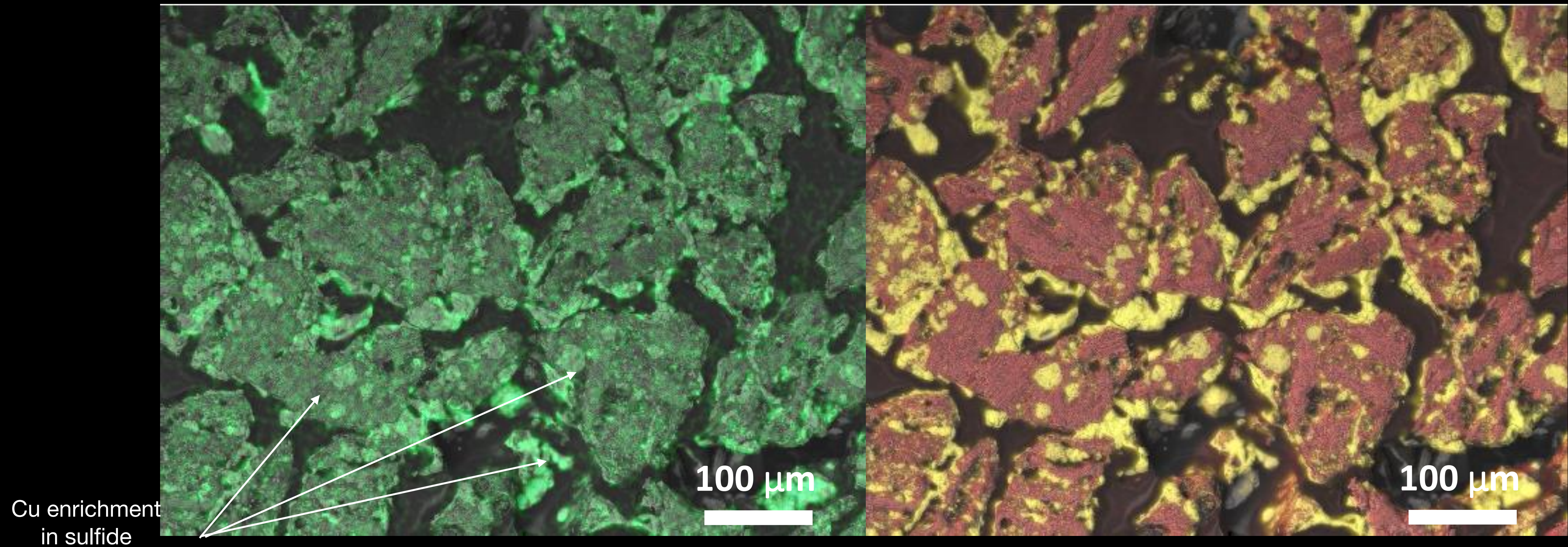
Chem

Physical



Sulfidation of copper slag (“fayalite”+Cu)

Sulfidation of copper slag (“fayalite”+Cu)



possible formation of new Cu and Fe sulfides from copper oxide slag

Sulfidation of bauxite



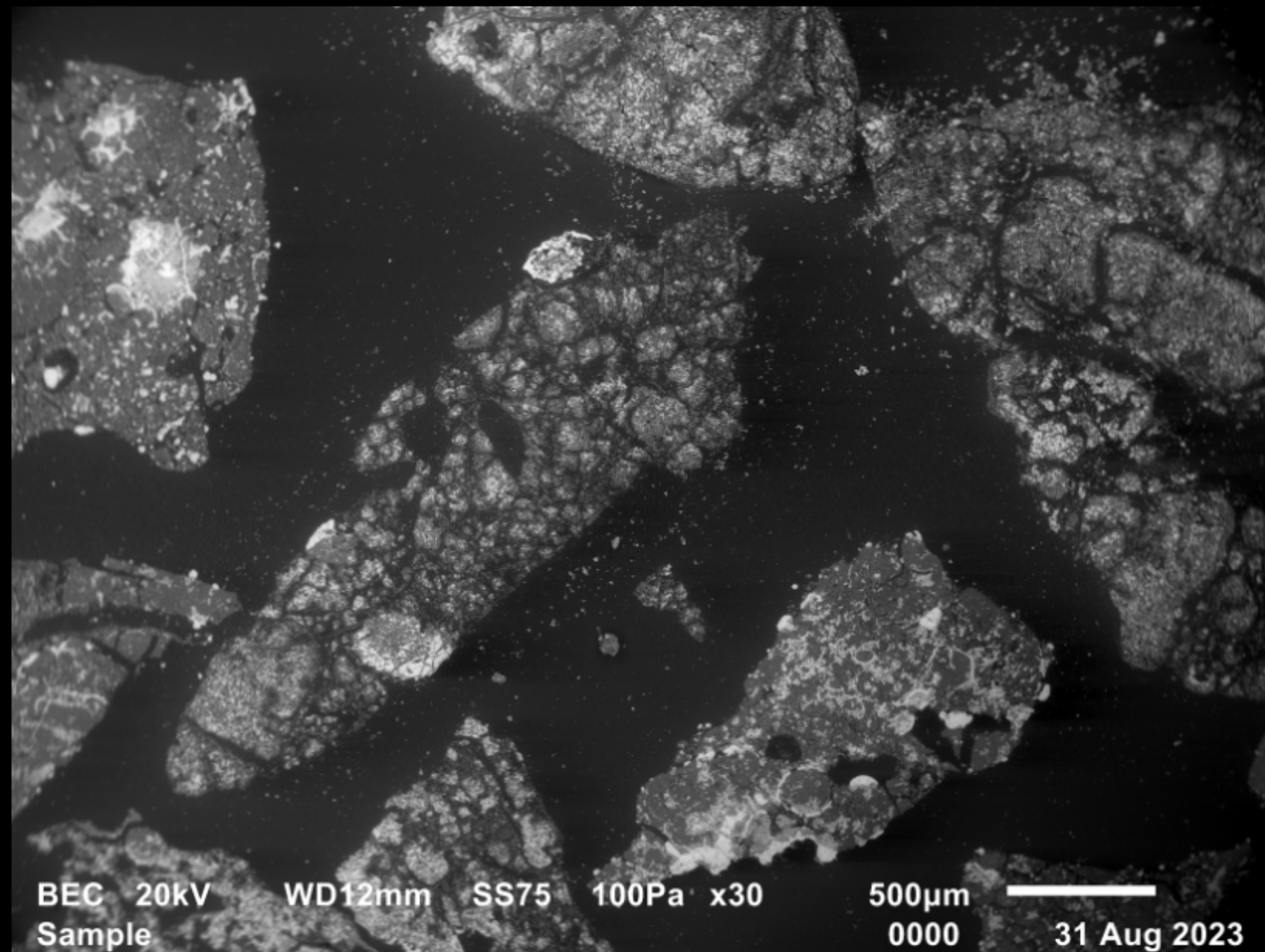
Bauxite



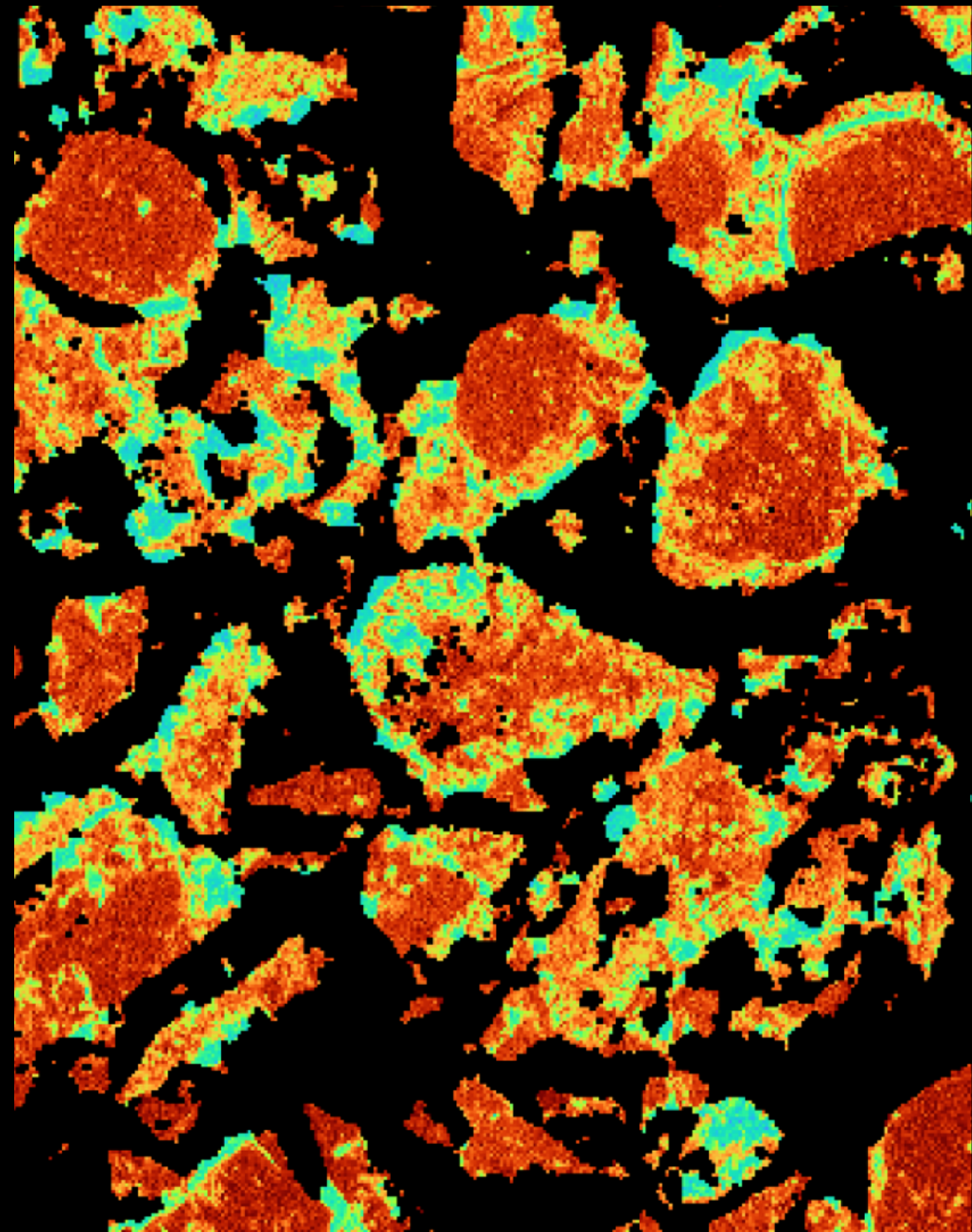
Crushed
(5cm OD, 2cm deep)



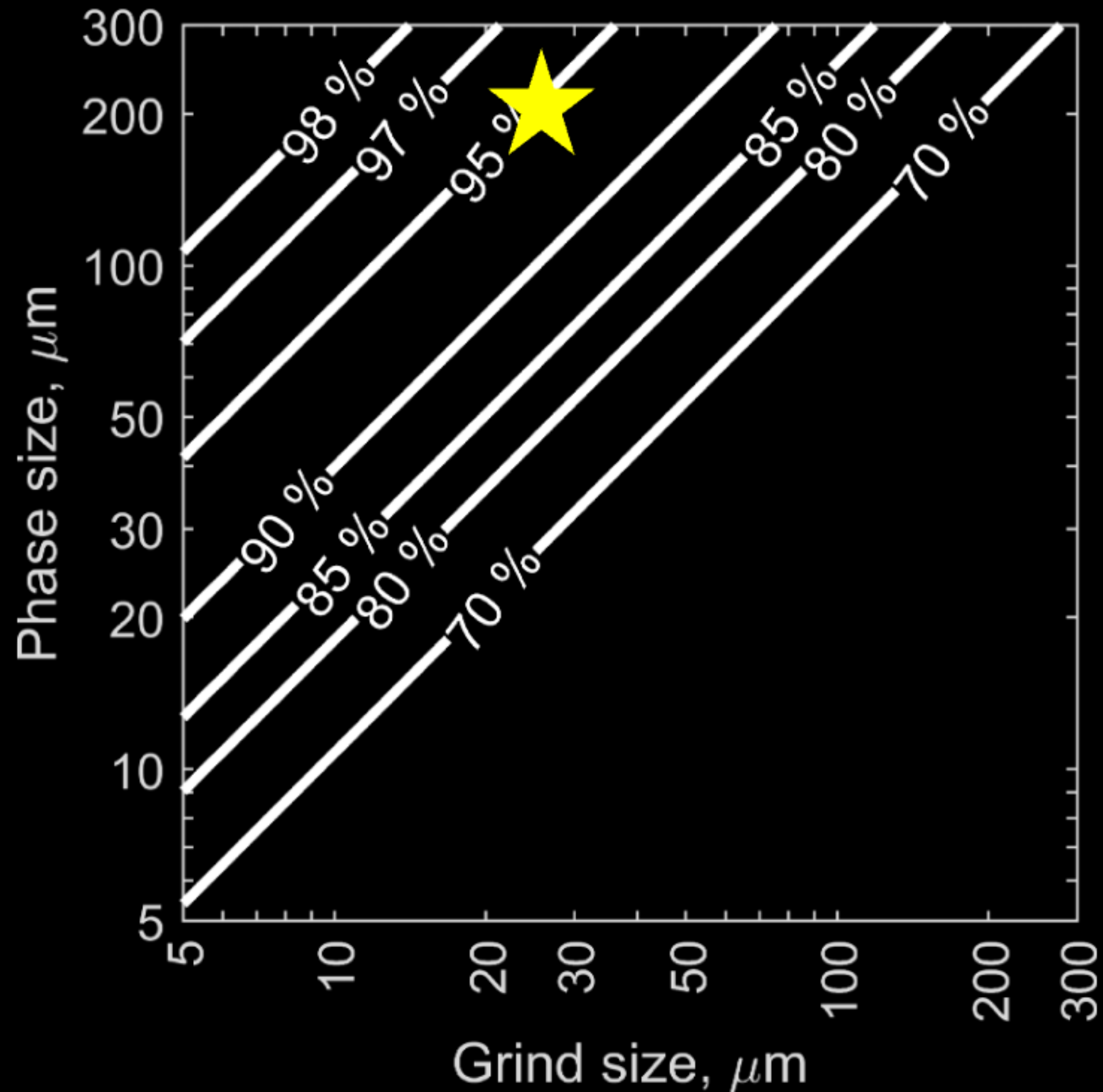
Sulfidized



Light phases: Fe-rich sulfide
Dark phases: Al-rich oxide



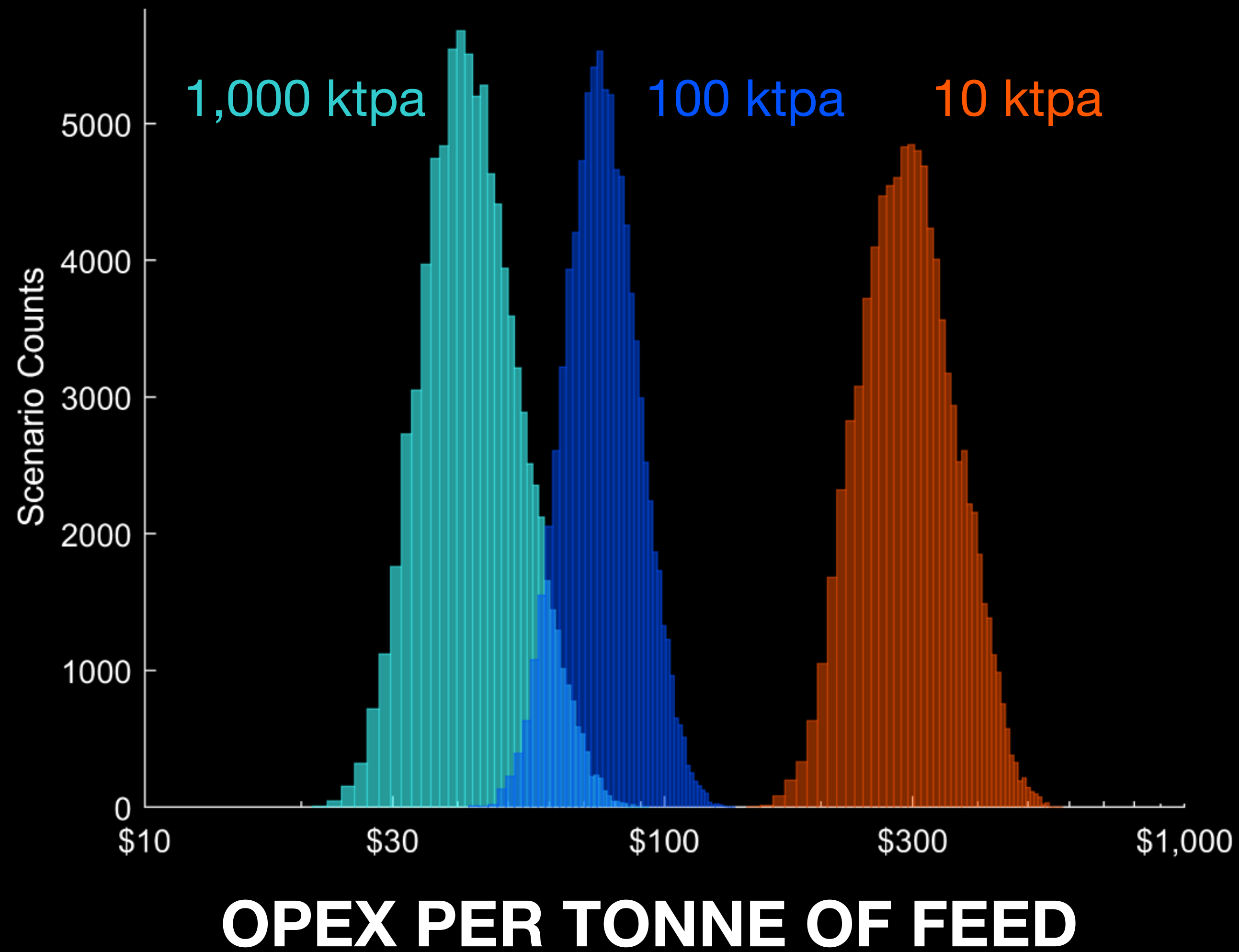
Sulfidation of bauxite



- From Finch and Petruk's solution to the King liberation model:
 - >95% of 200 μm sulfide phases can be liberated from oxides at a grind size of 25 μm
 - Recoverable via physical separation

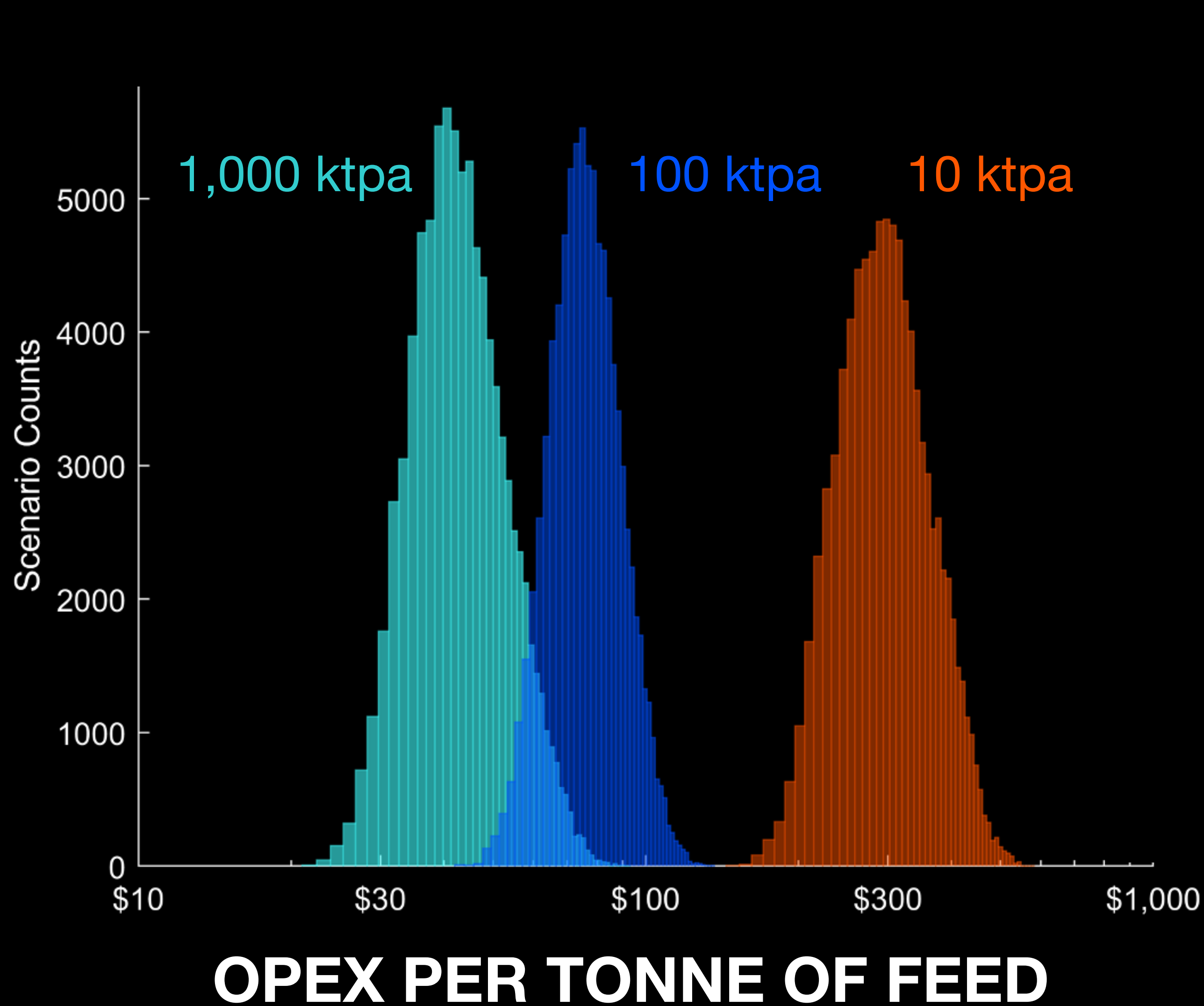
Sustainable? - example rare-earth

Stinn and Allanore, *Nature*, 2022



Sustainable? - example rare-earth

Stinn and Allanore, *Nature*, 2022

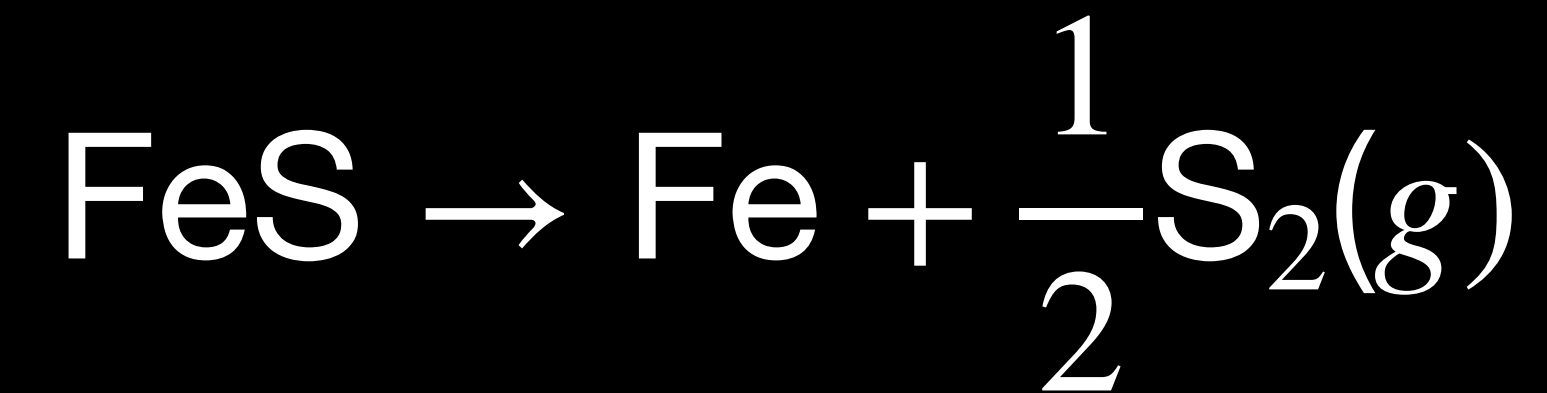
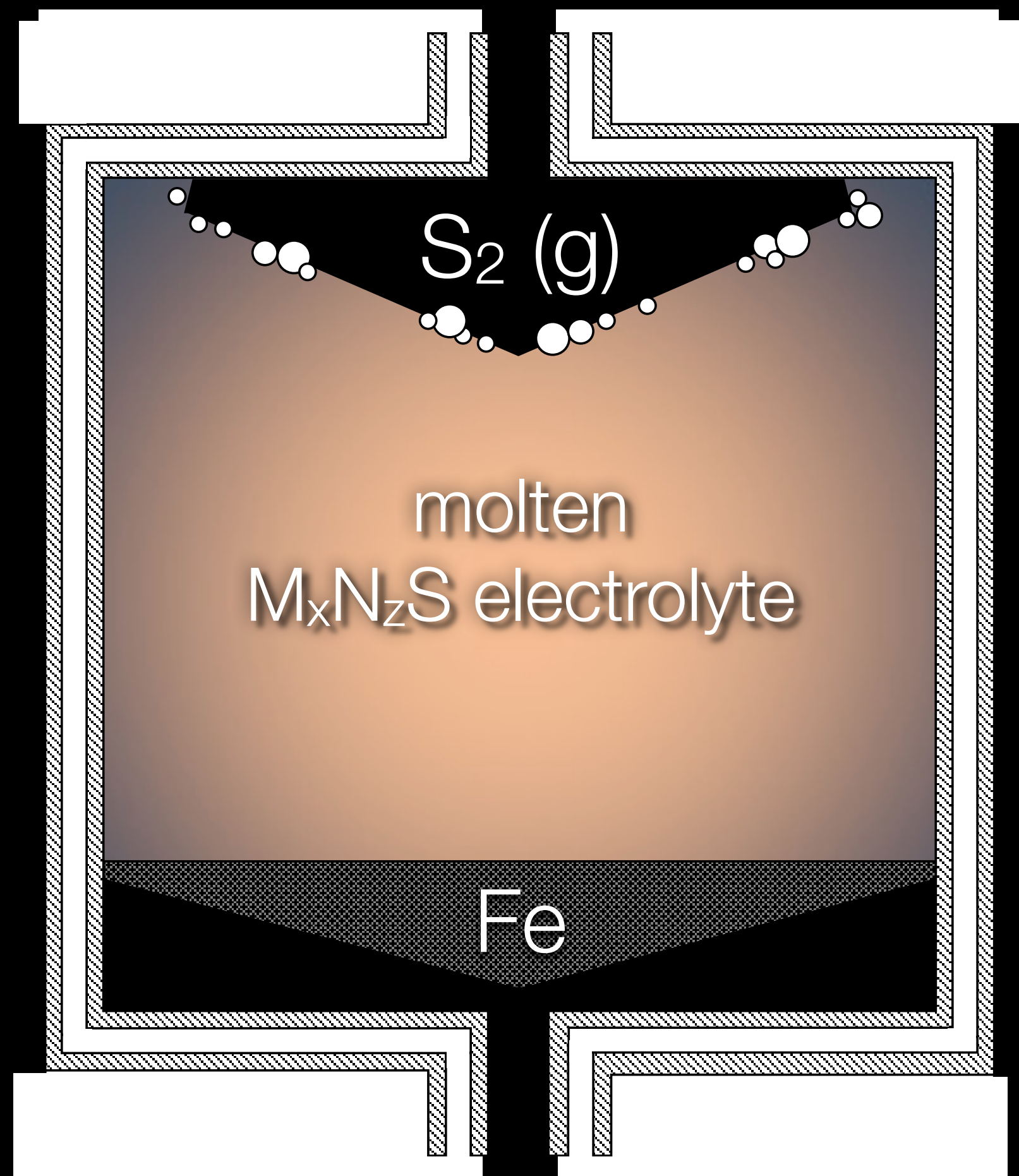


kg CO_{2eq}
PER TONNE



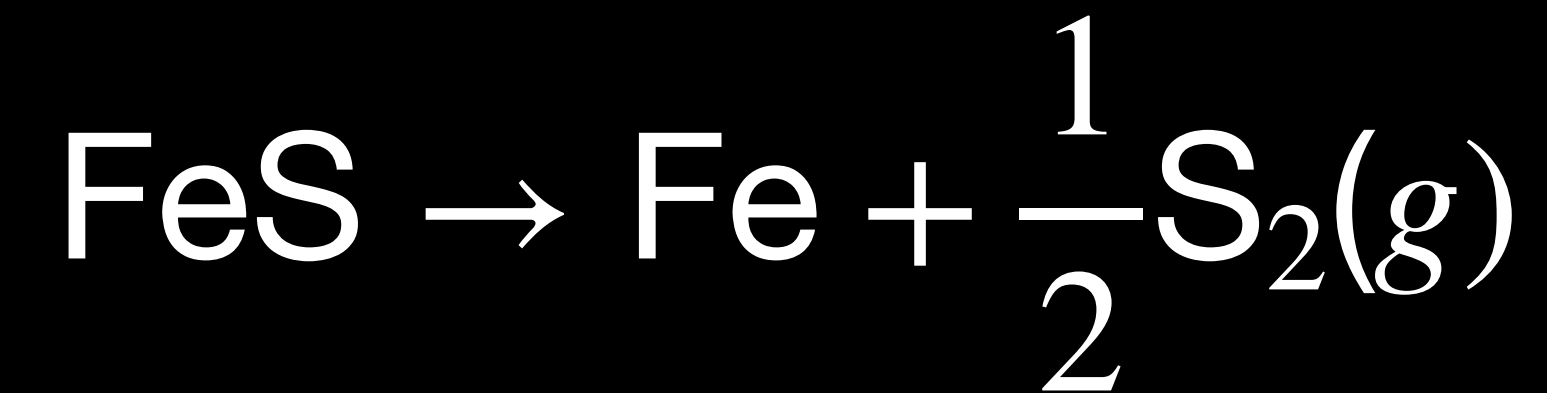
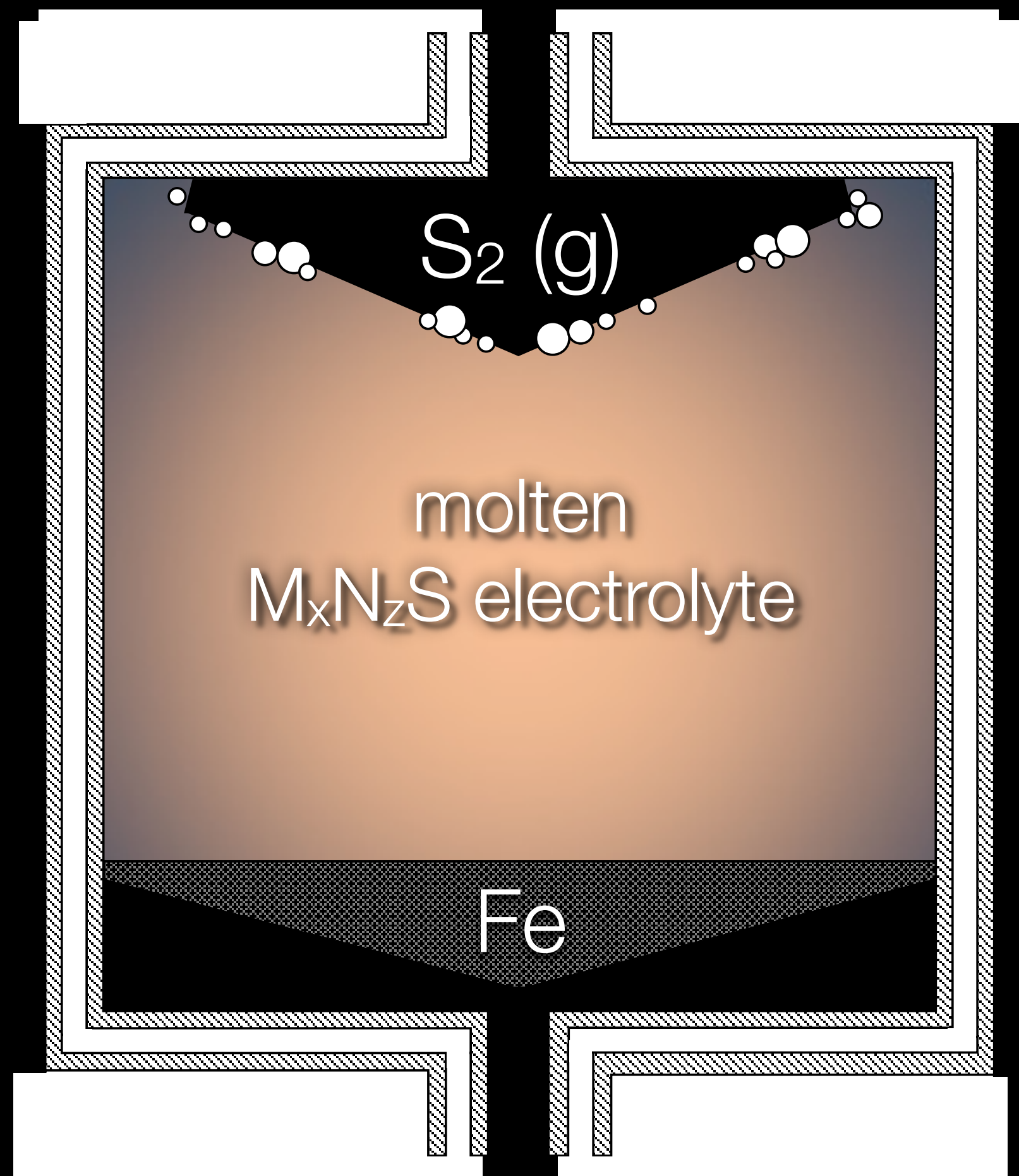
GHG-free production of metal from sulfide

Sulfides processing in absence of oxygen



GHG-free production of metal from sulfide

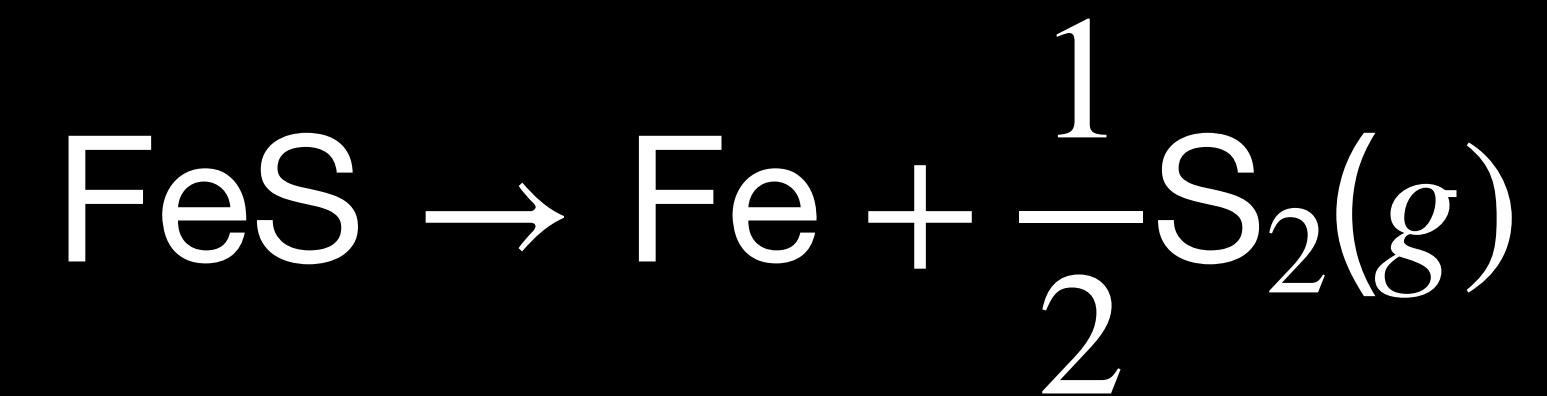
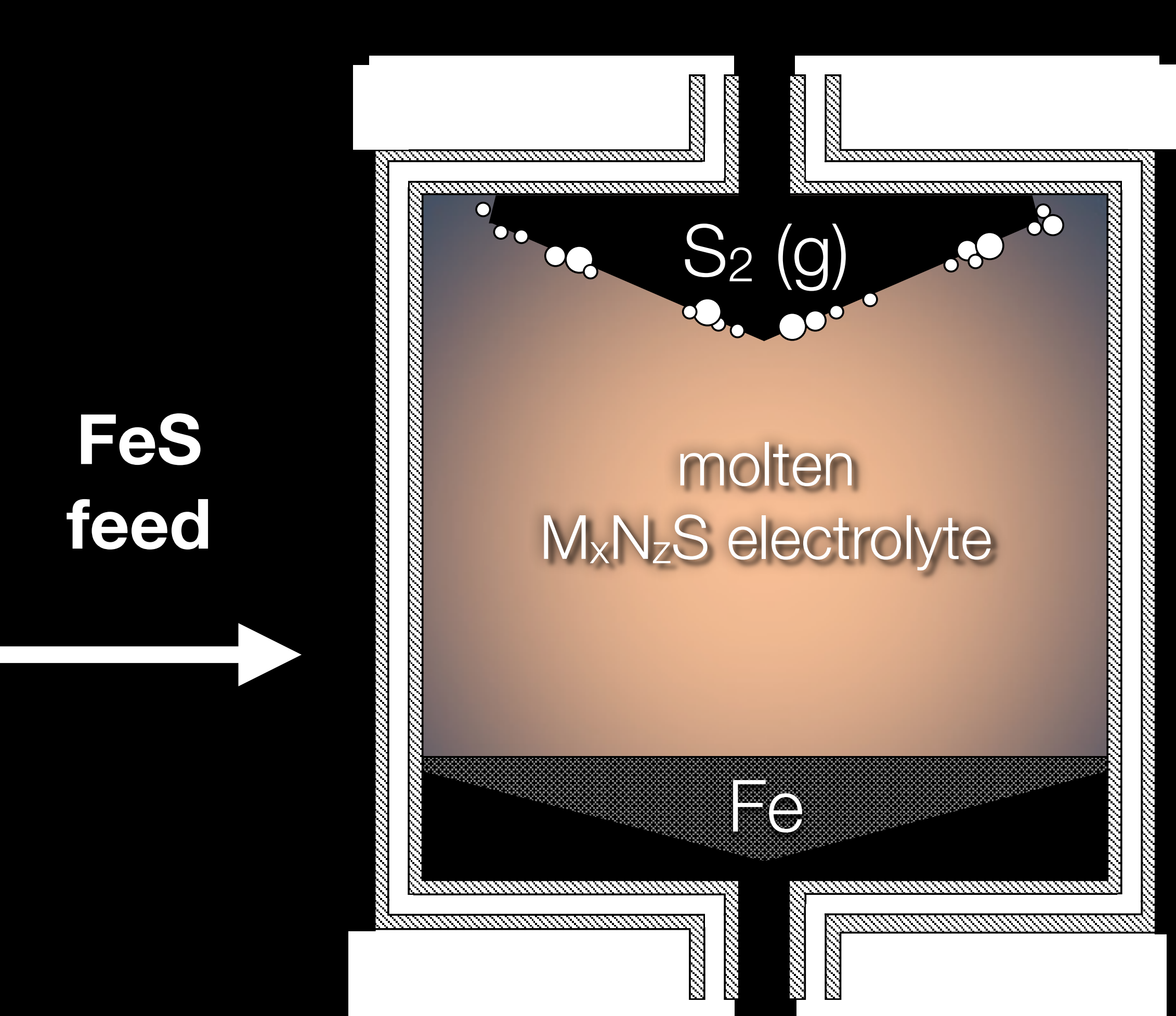
Sulfides processing in absence of oxygen



- current flow generates heat

GHG-free production of metal from sulfide

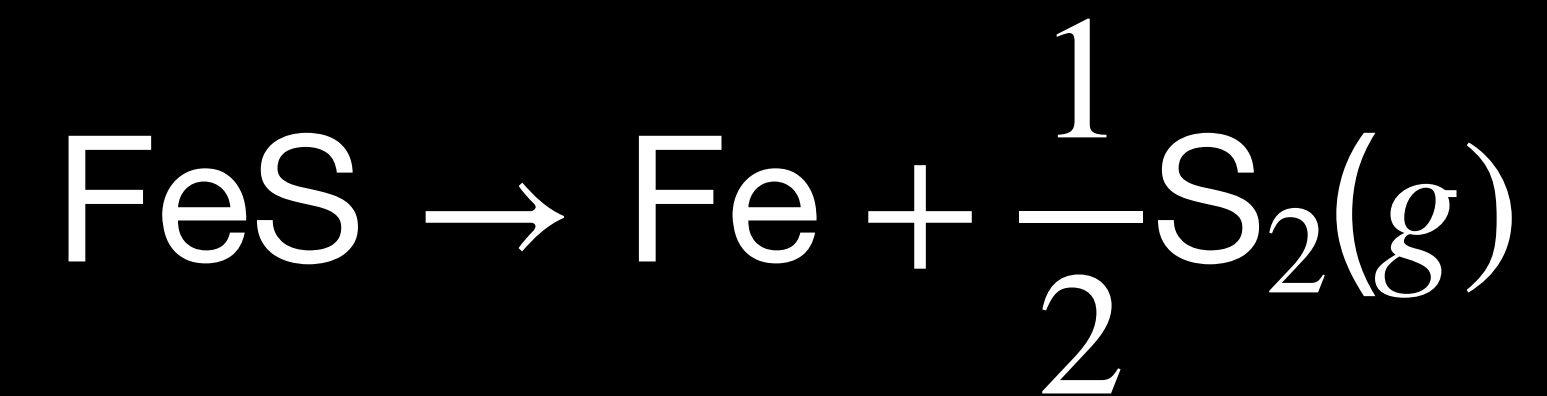
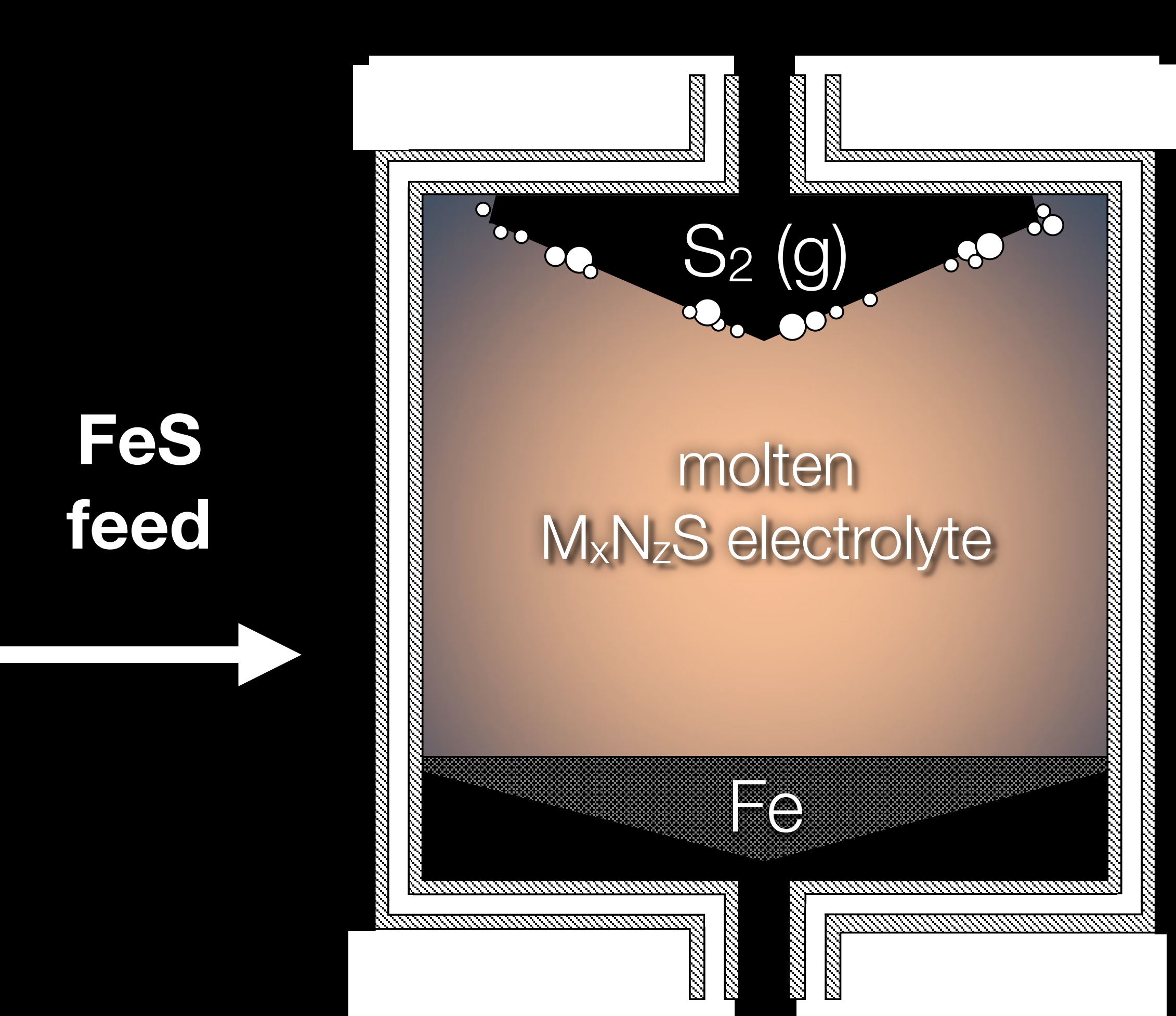
Sulfides processing in absence of oxygen



- current flow generates heat
- 66% of energy needed vs oxide

GHG-free production of metal from sulfide

Sulfides processing in absence of oxygen



- current flow generates heat
- 66% of energy needed vs oxide
- proven possible for Cu, Zn, Pb, Au, Ag, Mo, Re, Ni, ...

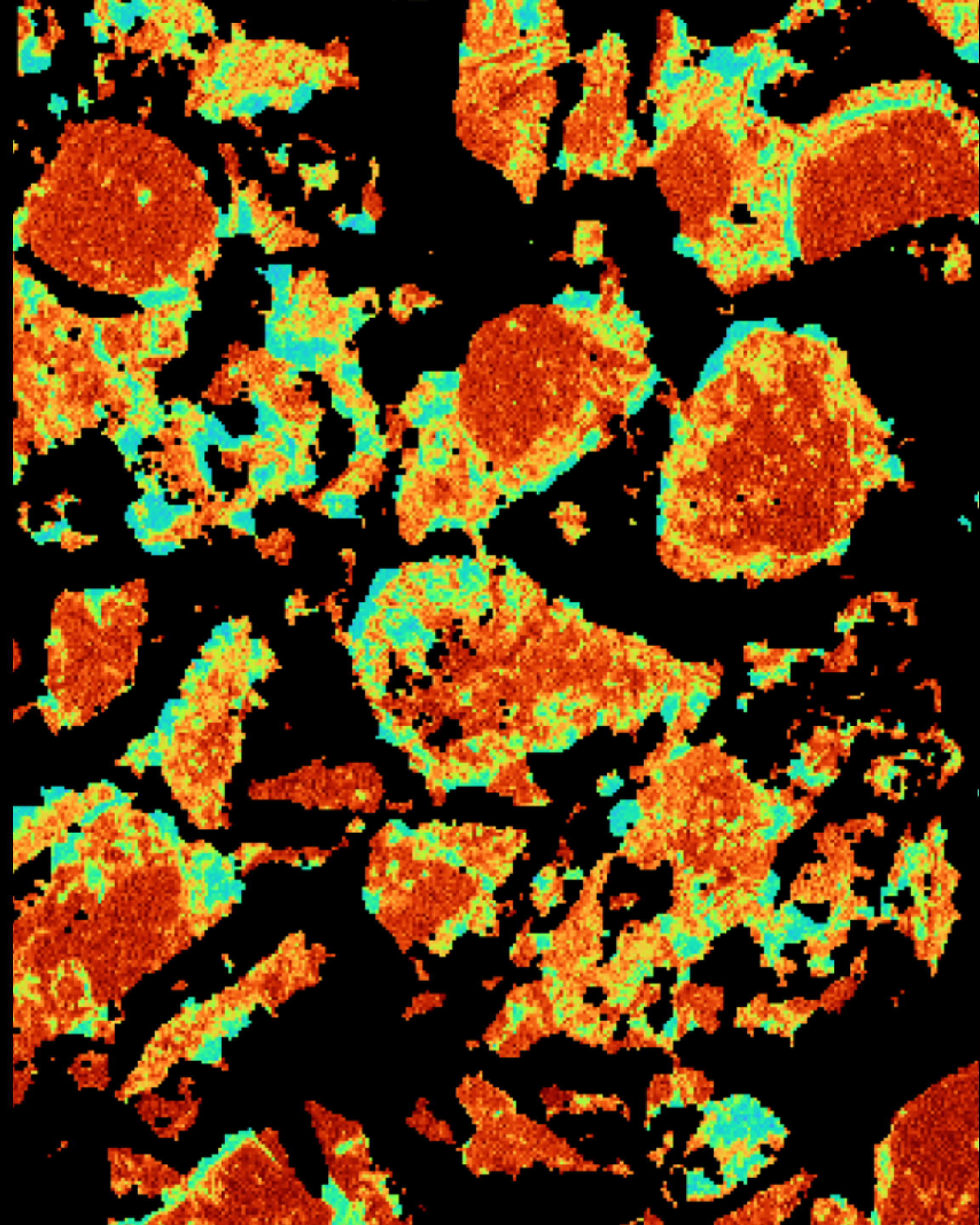
Prior Findings (DOE-AMO, CuFeS₂ electrolysis)

Iron production stage



- 300g/h scale
- High Faradaic efficiency
- Low cell voltage
- High current density
- Ability to produce “hot metal”, i.e. iron with up to 4% C

- Sulfur is an extremely efficient mediator for redistribution and new phase growth from natural minerals
- The prior-art at scale shows the path toward energy and cost efficient usage of sulfur
- Several features known to metallurgy (sulfuric acid, power generation, ...)
- Opportunity for GHG-free reduction approach, e.g. using electricity.
- At MIT, we have kilogram scale capabilities, working now on the tonne scale.



**“It does not mean a
thing if it ain’t got that
swing...”**

Duke Ellington/Irving Mills

