

SisClever Process

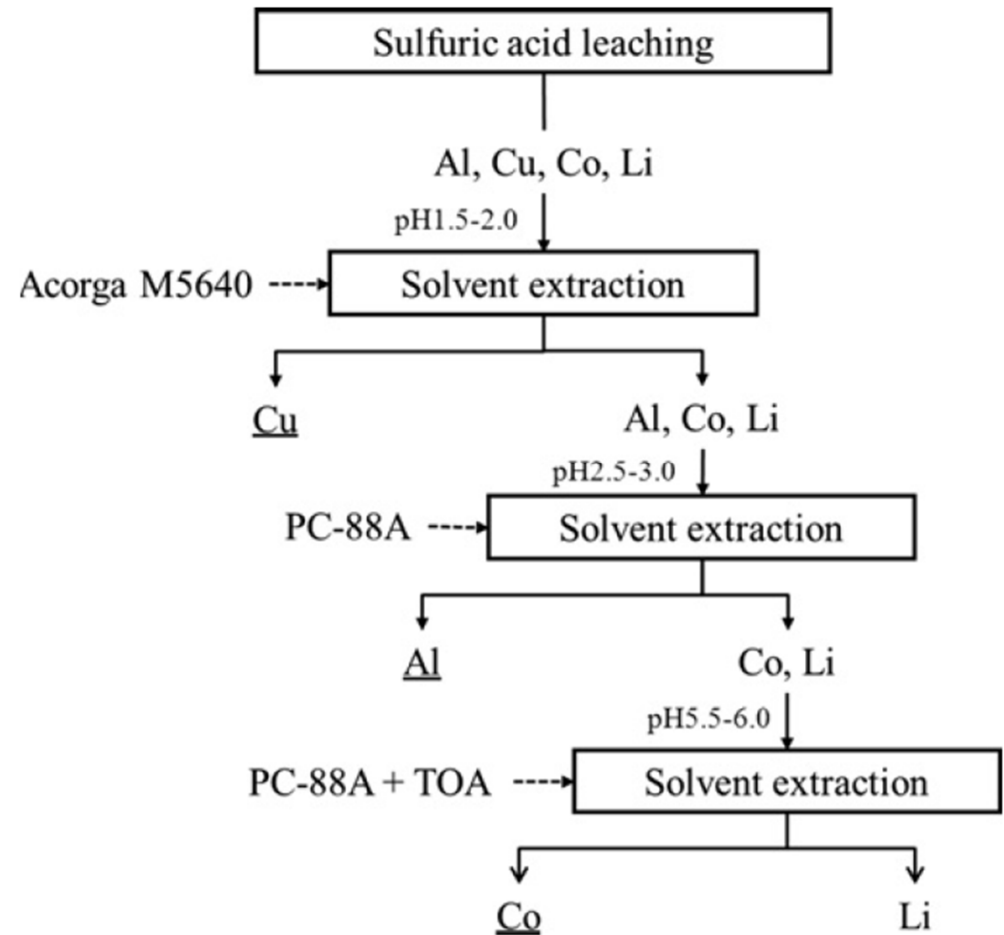
Simultaneous recovery of metals from ore or waste to high purity and high concentration via solvent extraction

Marc Philippart de Foy, Ezgi Uslu, Andreas Pfennig
Products, Environment, and Processes (PEPs)
Department of Chemical Engineering
Université de Liège
www.chemeng.uliege.be/pfennig
marc.philippartdefoy@uliege.be



motivation

- separation of metals dissolved in an aqueous phase
- several unit operations
- different extractants

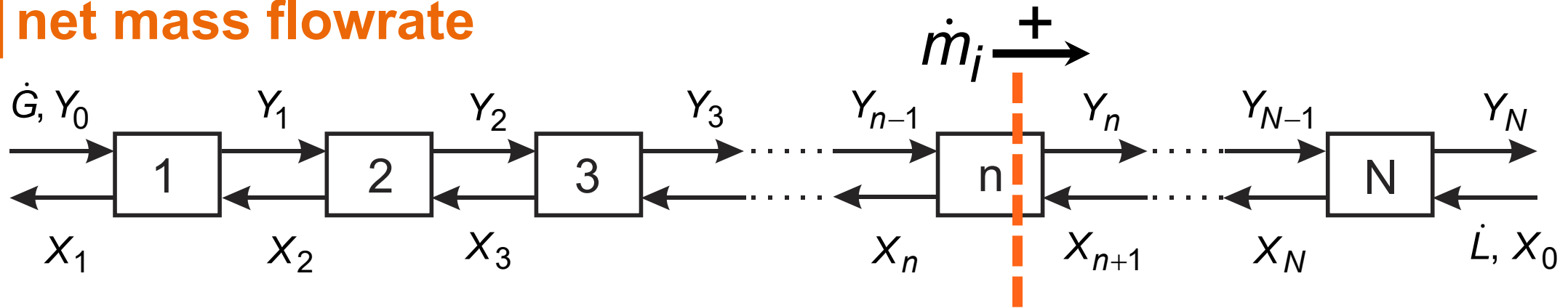


Suzuki, T., Nakamura T., Inoue, Y., Niinae, M., Shibata, J., 2012: A hydrometallurgical process for the separation of aluminum, cobalt, copper and lithium in acidic sulfate media. *Separation and purification technology*, 98, 396-401.

process idea

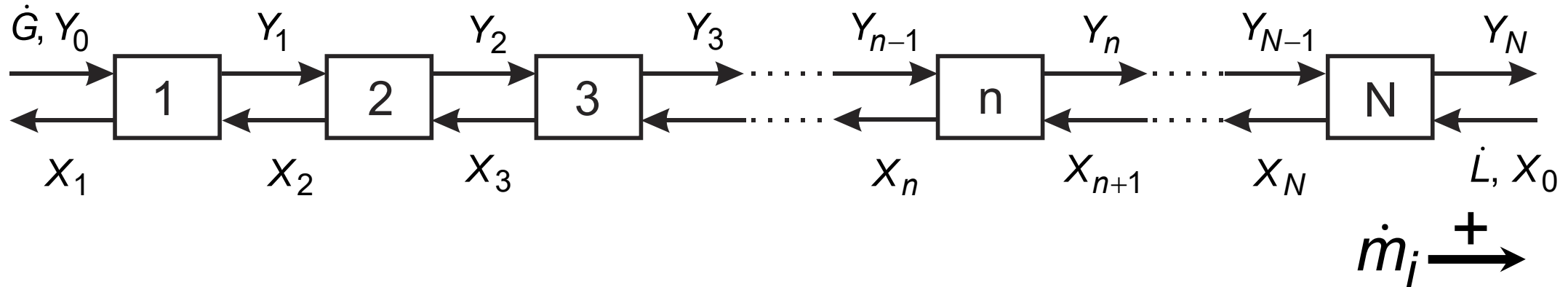
- **objective:** **single-process** to separate a **multi-component** mixture into **several product streams** of **arbitrary purity** and at **high concentration**
→ **SisClever process**
- **idea:** create **accumulation zones**, one for each component, by controlling the **partition coefficients**

net mass flowrate



- net mass flowrate: $\dot{m}_i = \dot{G}Y_i - \dot{L}X_i$
 - partition coefficient: $K_i = \frac{Y_i}{X_i}$
 - extraction factor: $\lambda_i = \frac{\dot{G}Y_i}{\dot{L}X_i} = \frac{\dot{G}}{\dot{L}}K_i$
- $\dot{m}_i = \dot{L}X_i (\lambda_i - 1)$

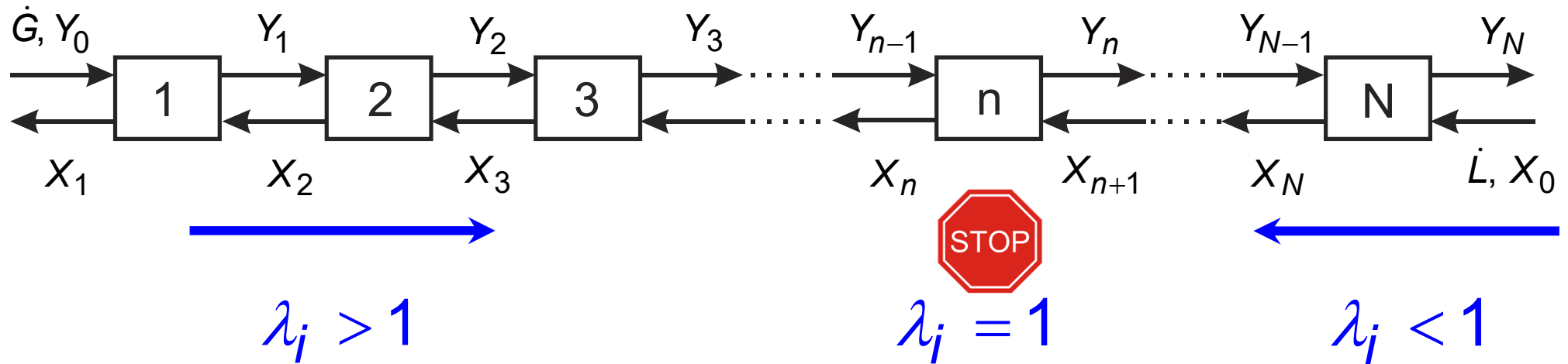
net mass flowrate



- direction of flow dependent on λ_i

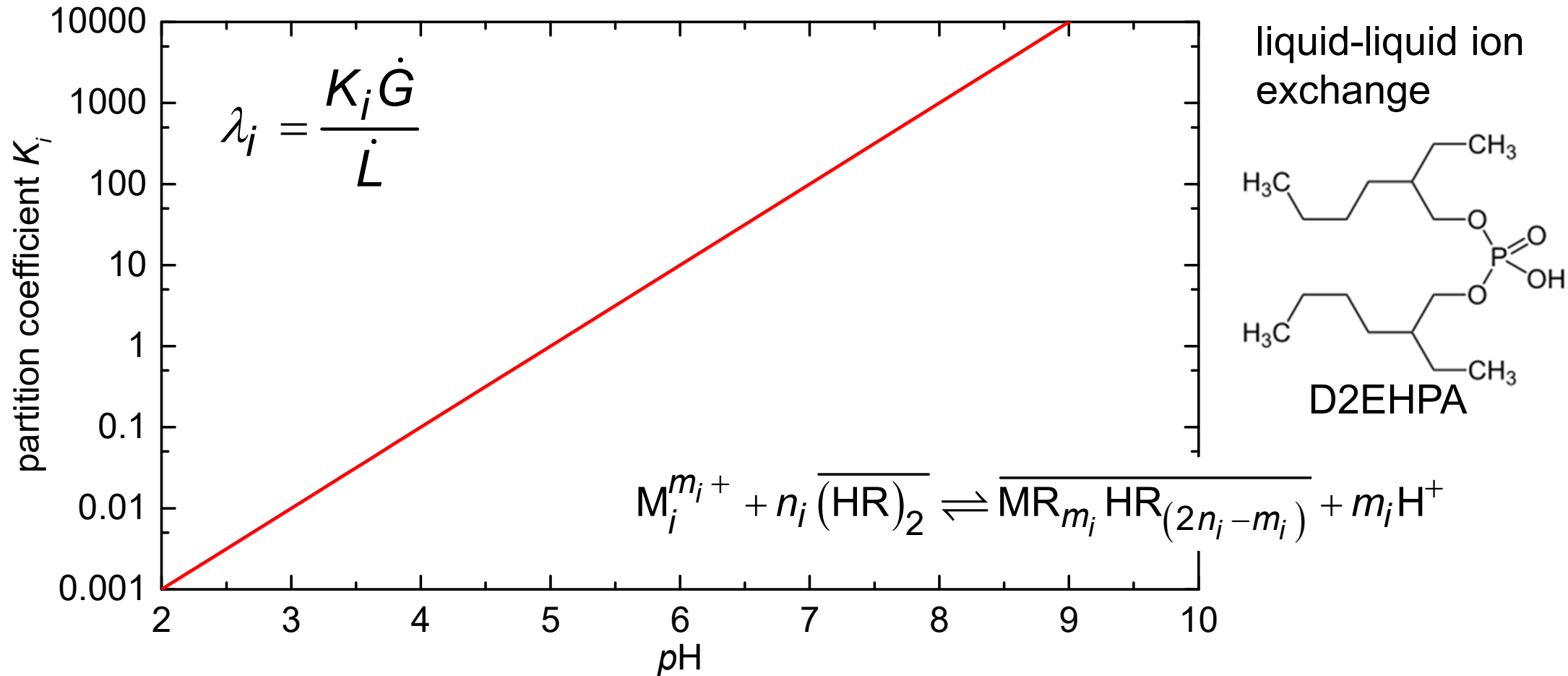
$$\dot{m}_i = \dot{L}X_i (\lambda_i - 1) \Rightarrow \dot{m}_i \begin{cases} > 0 & \text{for } (\lambda_i - 1) > 0, & \lambda_i > 1 & \rightarrow \\ = 0 & \text{for } (\lambda_i - 1) = 0, & \lambda_i = 1 & \text{STOP} \\ < 0 & \text{for } (\lambda_i - 1) < 0, & \lambda_i < 1 & \leftarrow \end{cases}$$

counter-current process

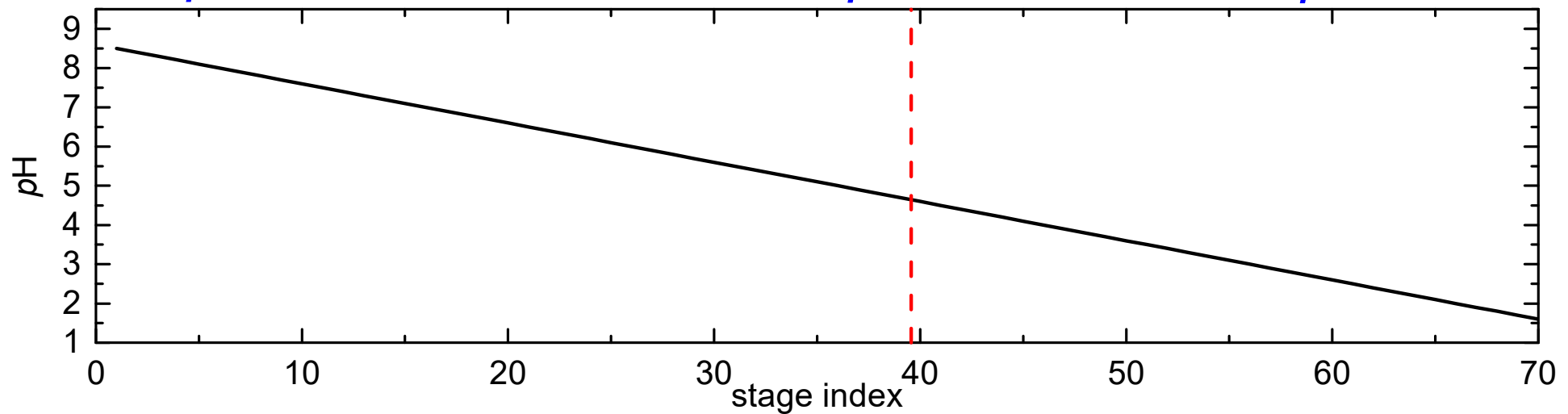
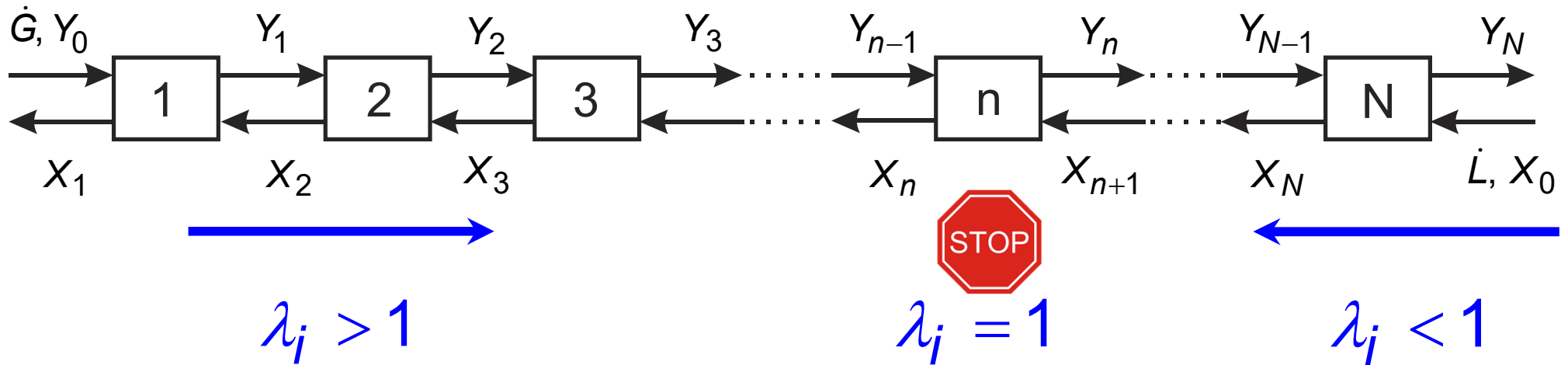


$$\lambda_i = K_i \frac{\dot{G}}{\dot{L}}$$

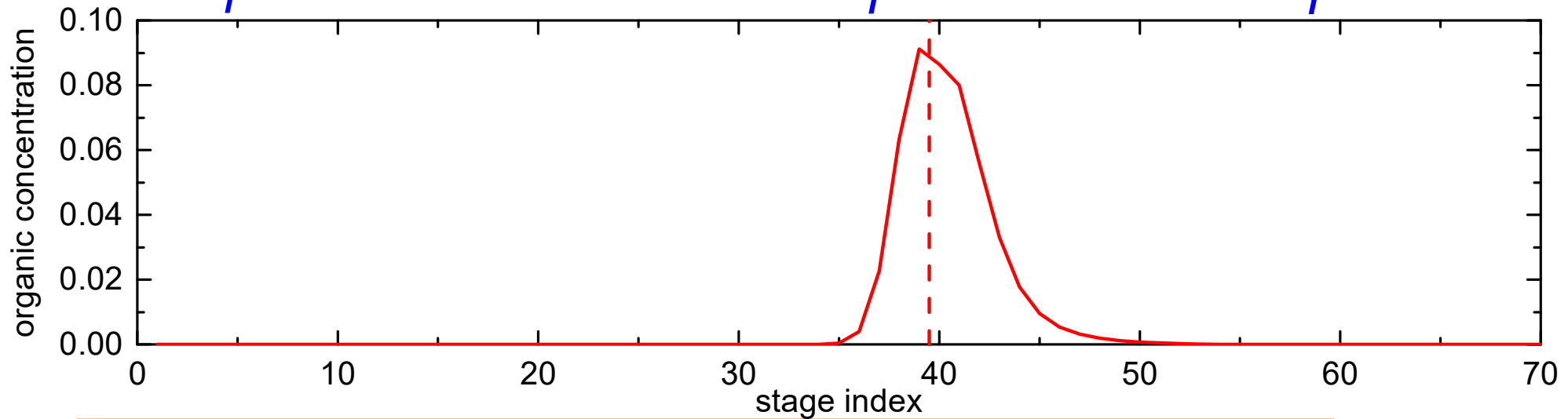
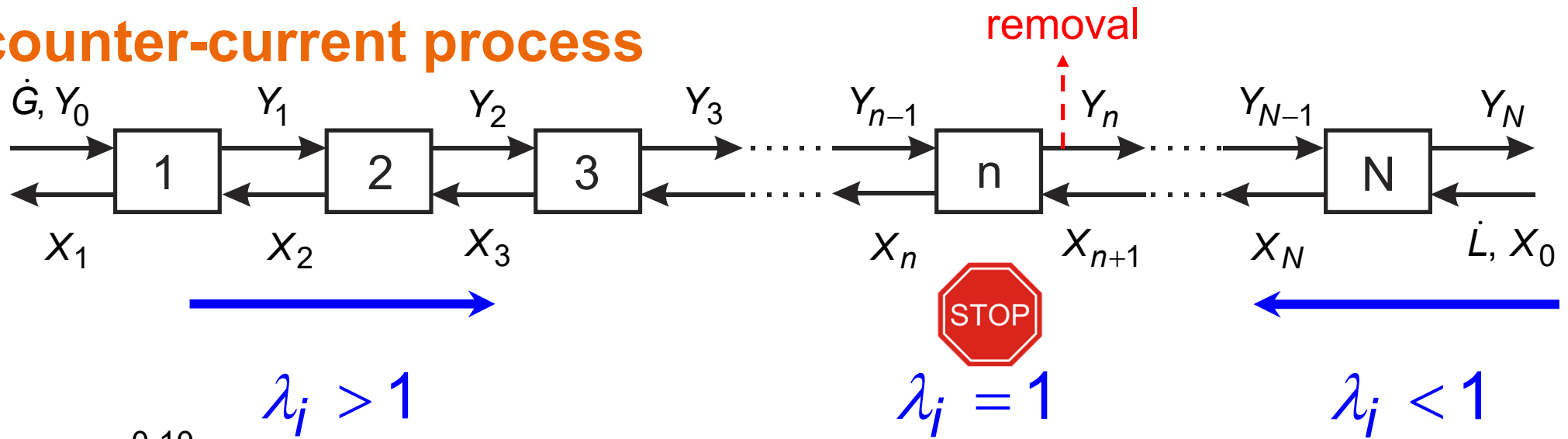
partition coefficient vs. pH in reactive extraction



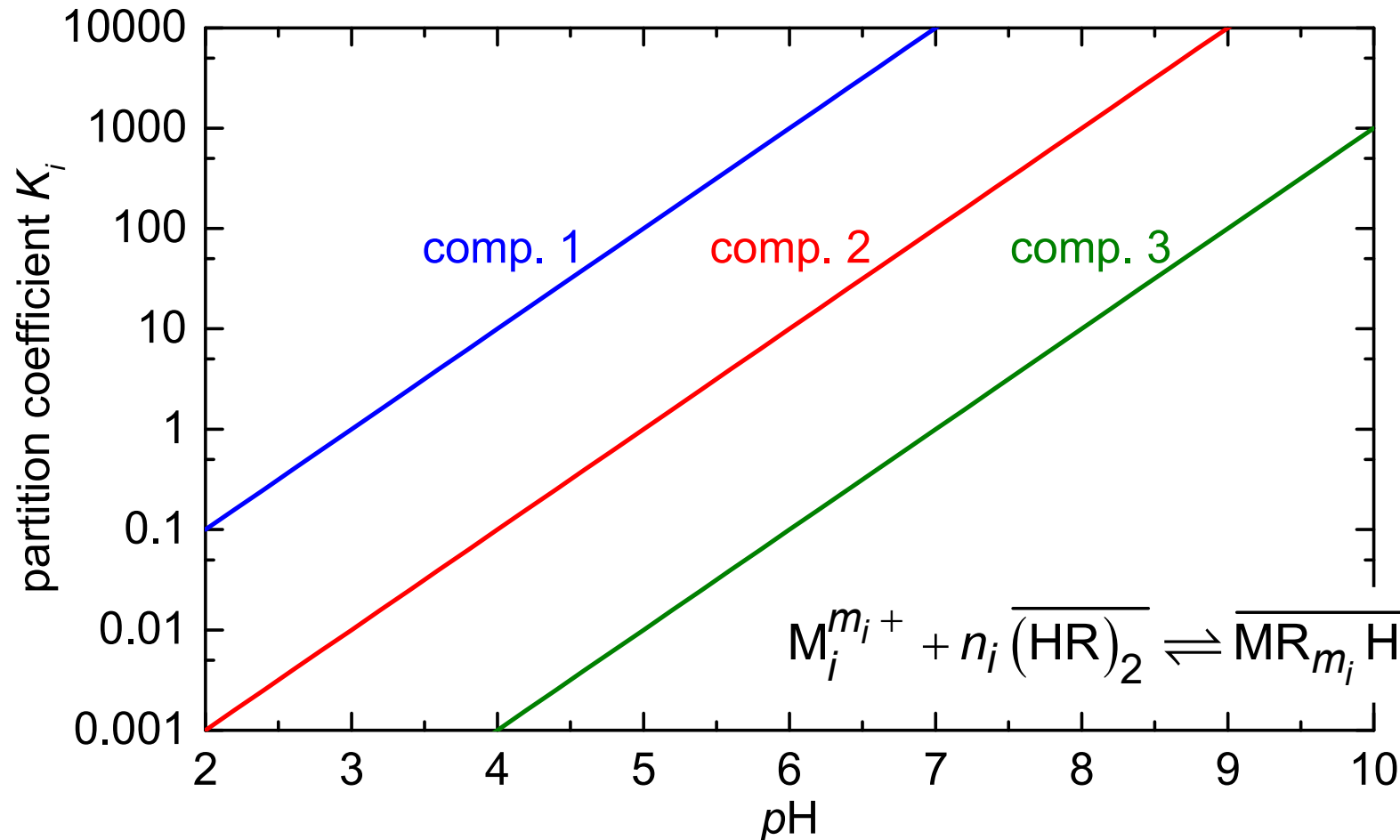
counter-current process



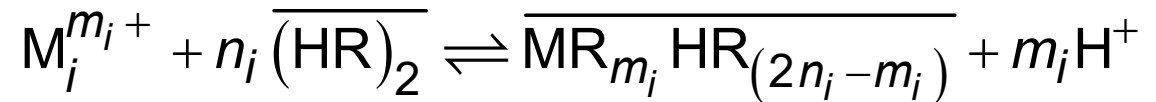
counter-current process



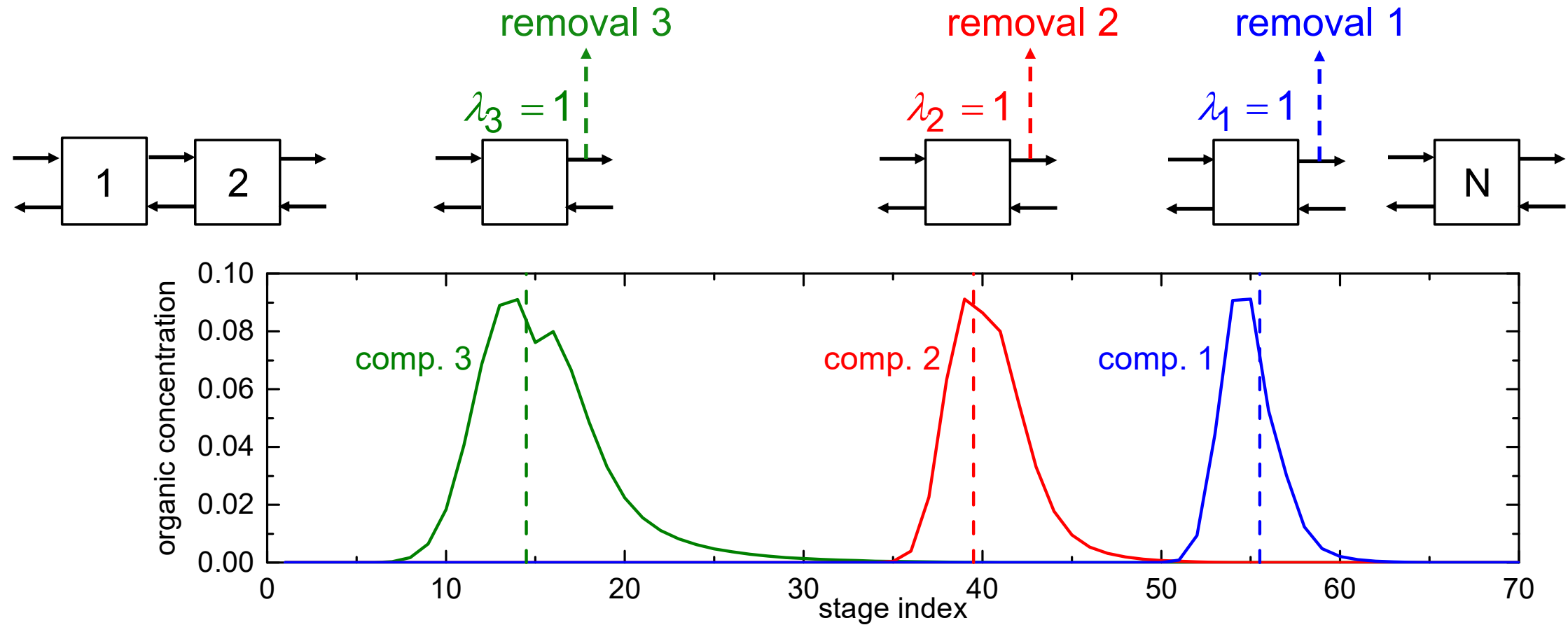
partition coefficient vs. pH in reactive extraction



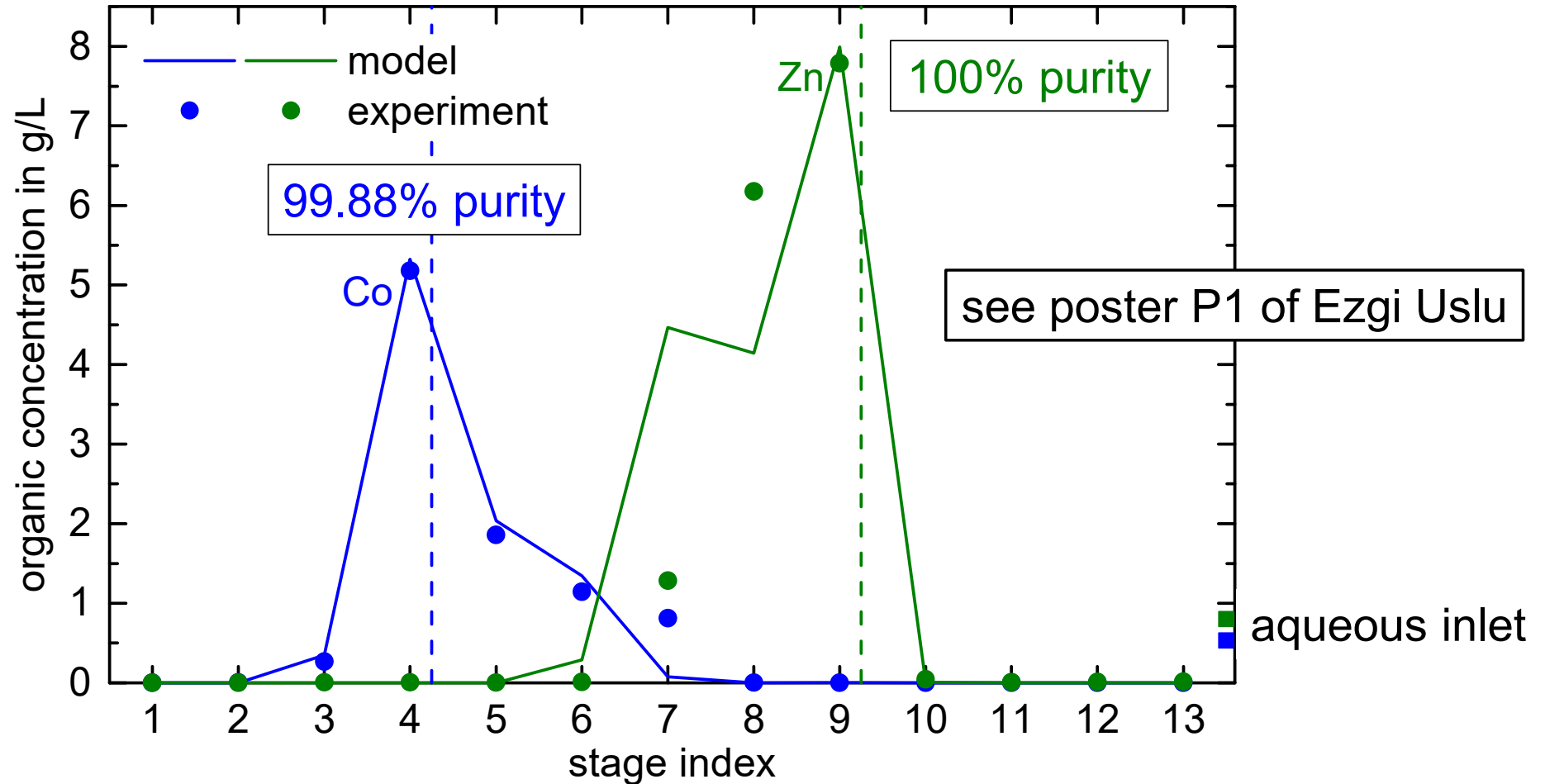
$$\lambda_i = \frac{K_i \dot{G}}{\dot{L}}$$



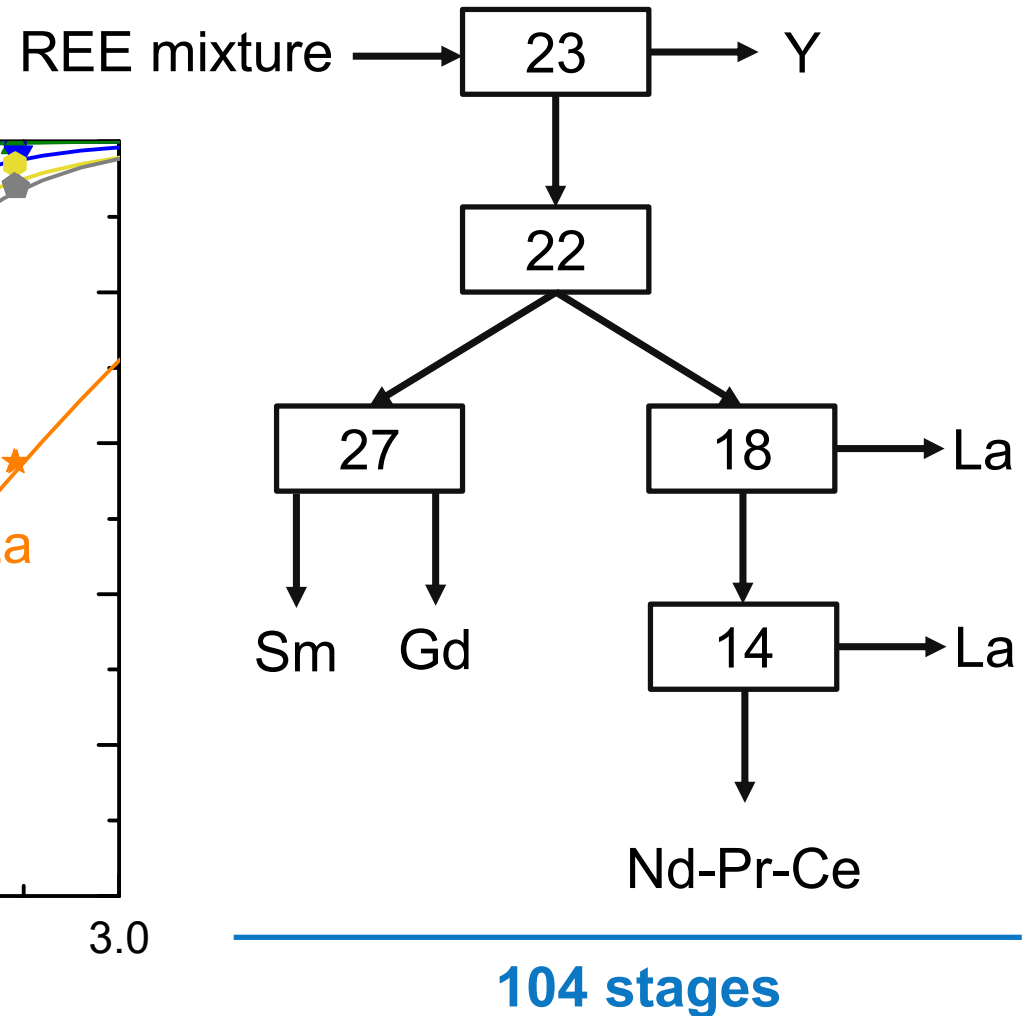
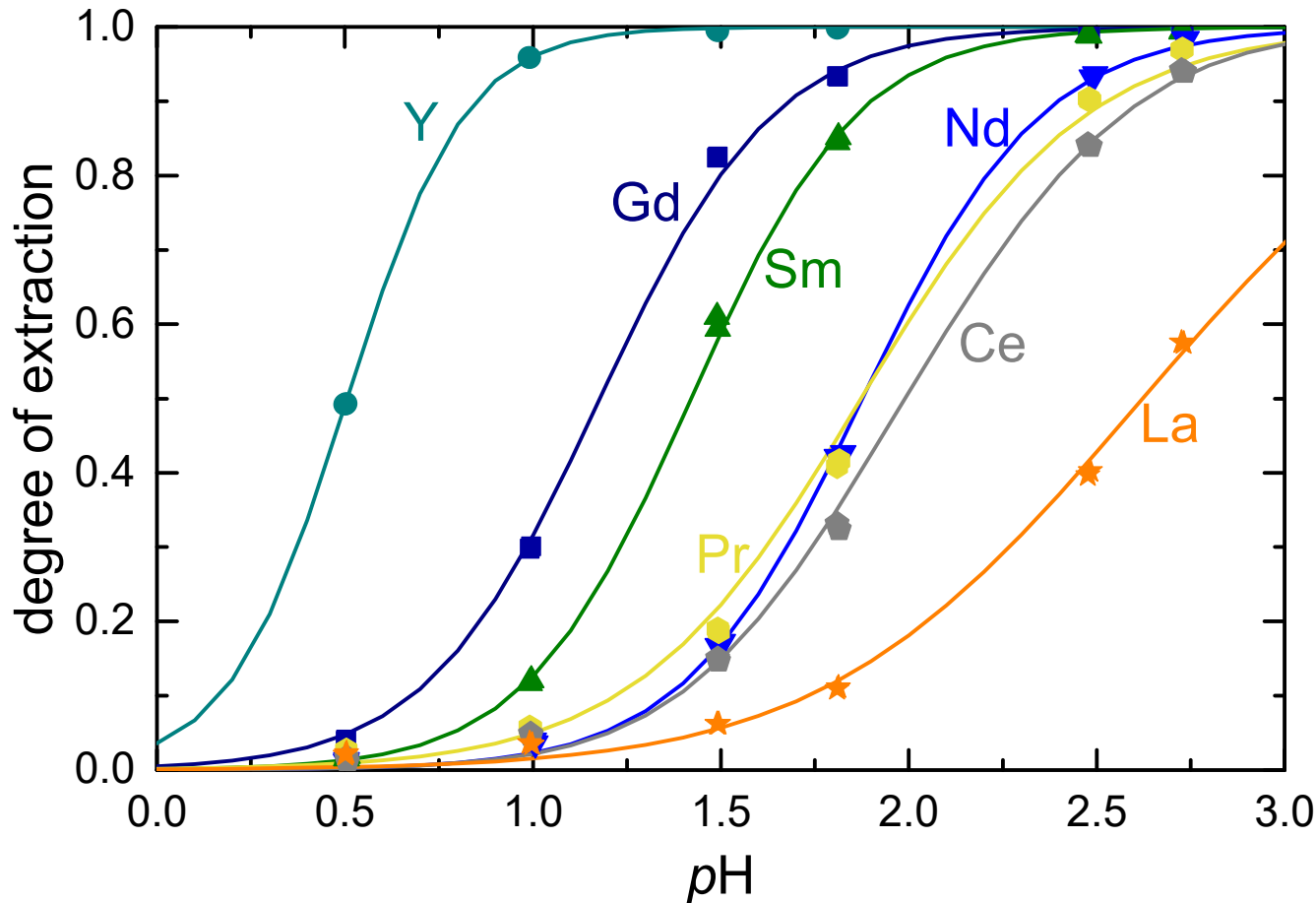
counter-current process



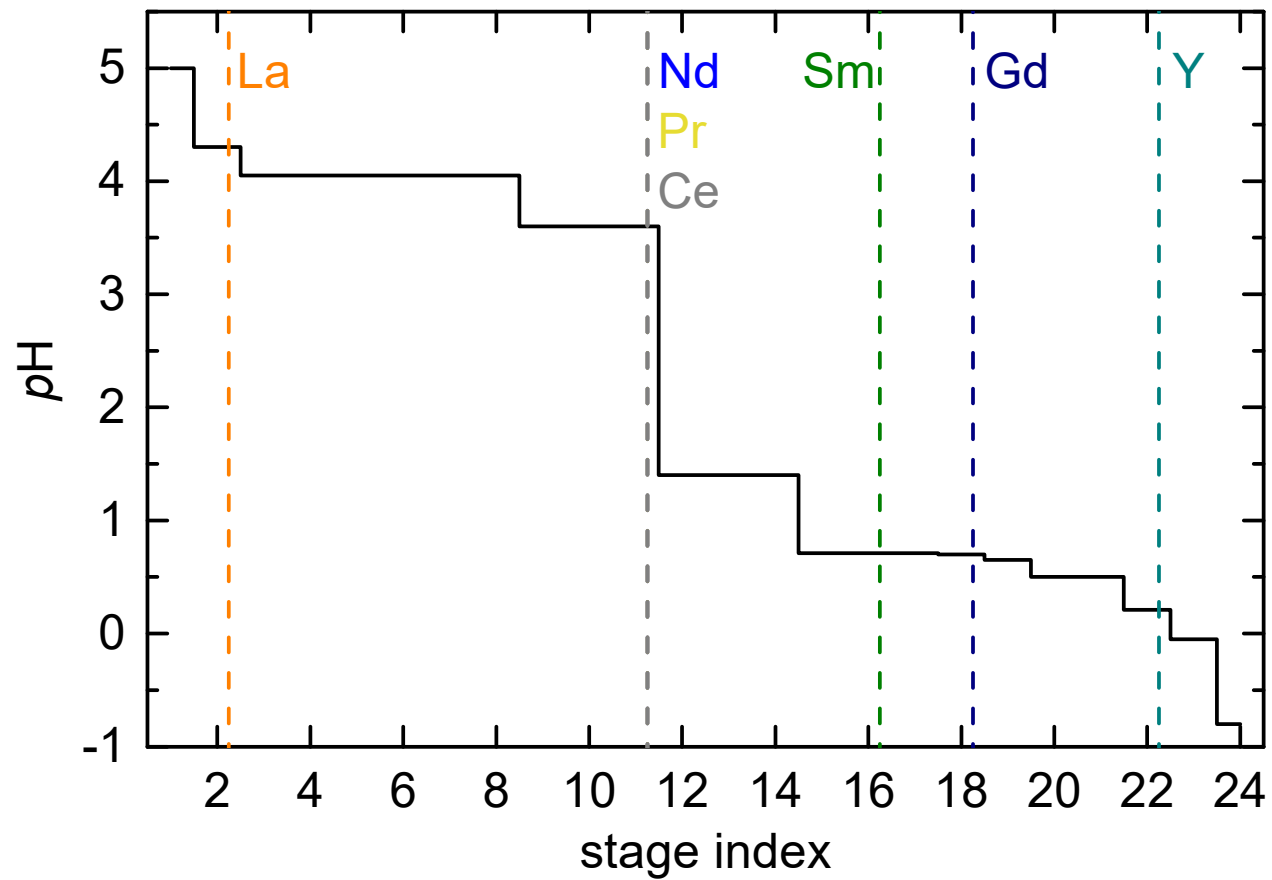
experimental validation



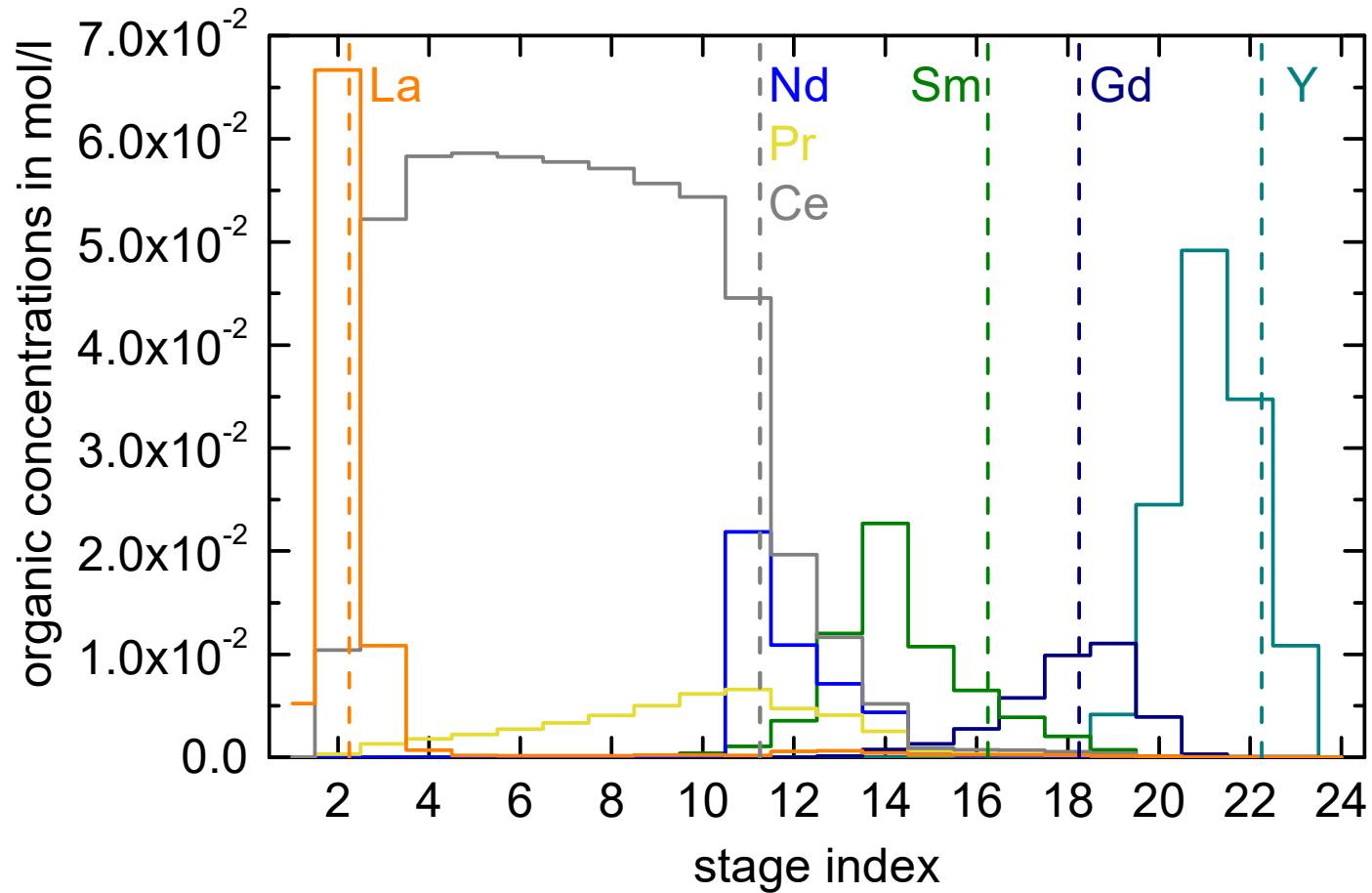
REE separation simulations



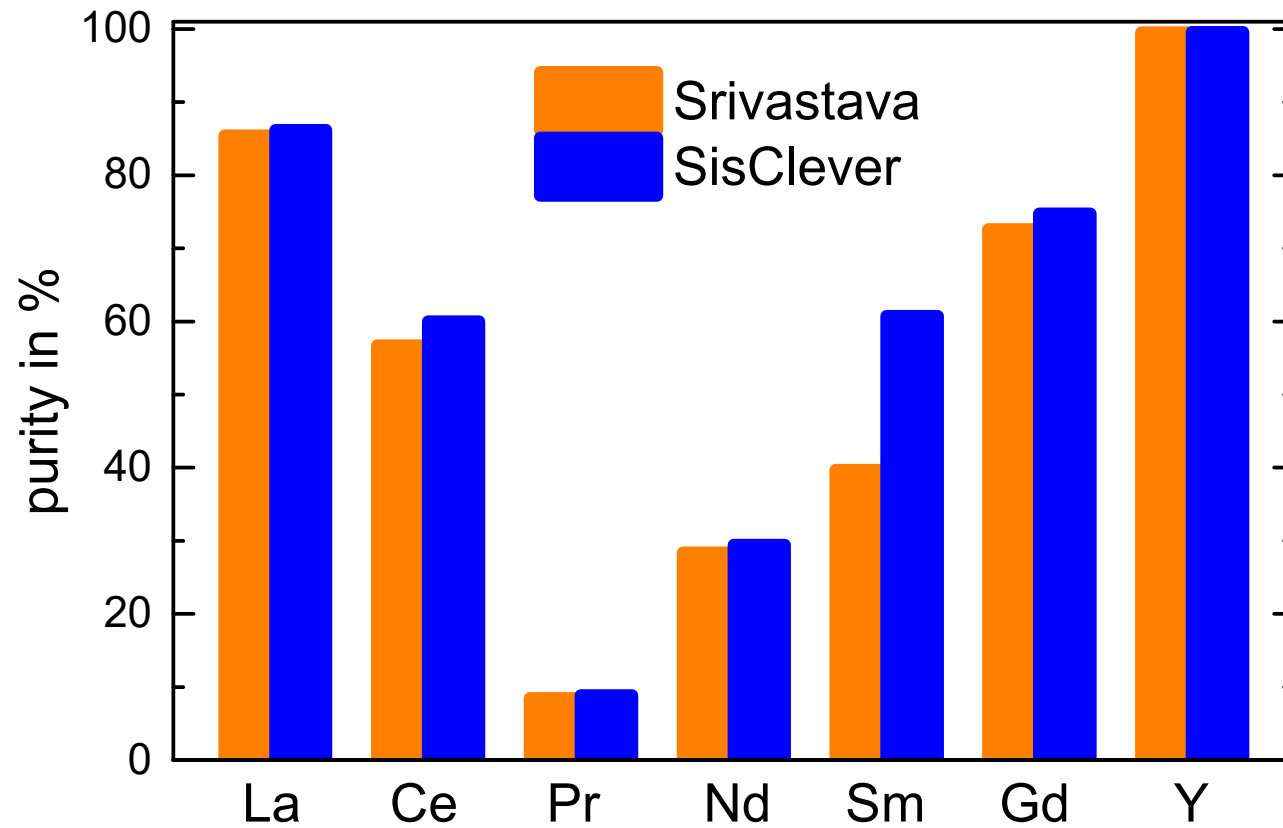
pH-profile



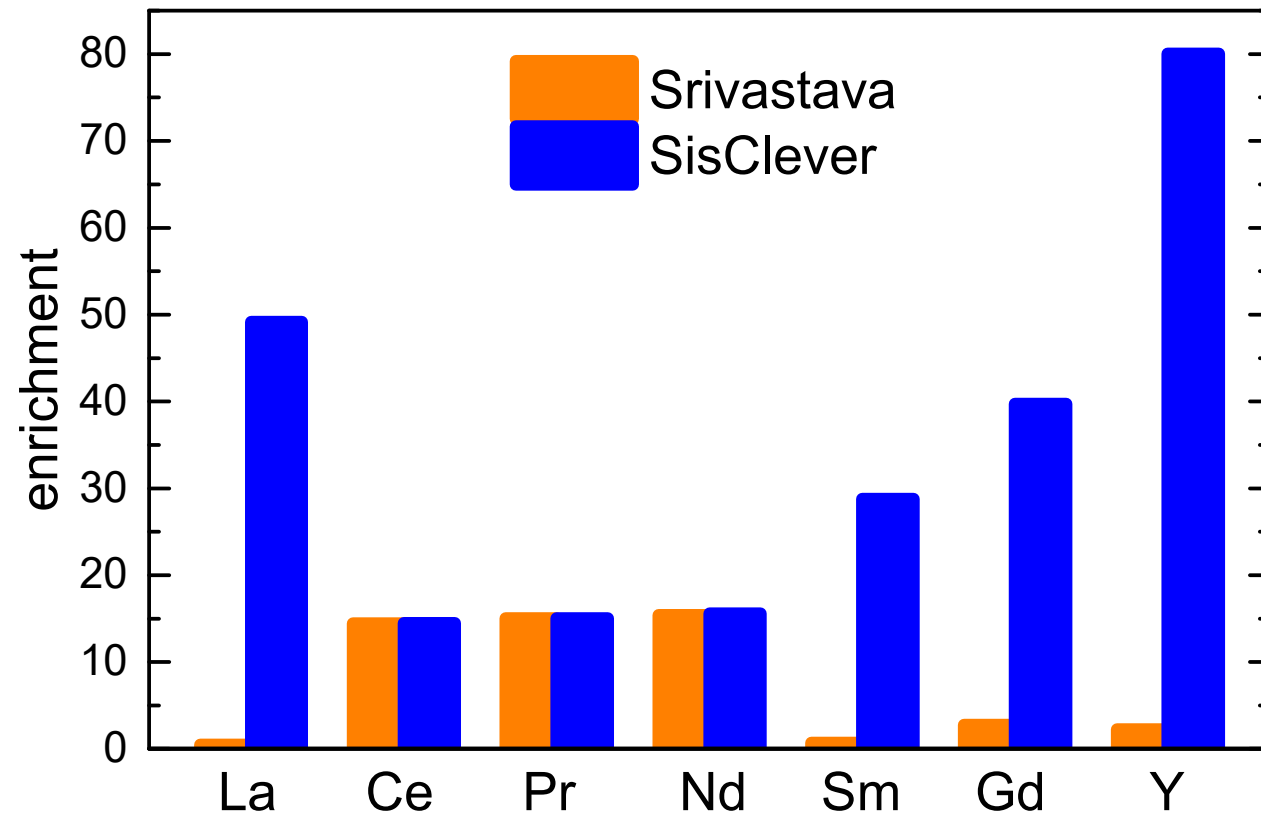
organic concentrations



product purities



$$\text{enrichment} = C_{\text{product}} / C_{\text{inlet}}$$



comparison

- 24 stages for extraction
5 stages for stripping
29 stages < 104 stages
- at least same purities
- much higher enrichment for several metals

competitive advantages

- **high concentration & high purity**
- valorize **minor components** at **disparate feed** concentrations
- **flexible** process
- **constant** principal counter-current **flowrates**
- **costs** $\leq$ conventional processes

conclusions

- **SisClever process**: simultaneous separation of multiple components to a high level of recovery, in a **single process**
- **accumulation zones**, one per component, by controlling the **partition coefficients**
- process **simulations**, **validated experimentally** → **Ezgi Uslu P1**
- patent filed
- example applications
 - cation exchange: Li-ion batteries, Nd magnets, electronic scrap
 - anion exchange: amino acids, organic acids
 - bioprocesses: fermentation broth

SisClever Process

Simultaneous recovery of metals from ore or waste to high purity and high concentration via solvent extraction

Marc Philippart de Foy, Ezgi Uslu, Andreas Pfennig
Products, Environment, and Processes (PEPs)
Department of Chemical Engineering
Université de Liège
www.chemeng.uliege.be/pfennig
marc.philippartdefoy@uliege.be

