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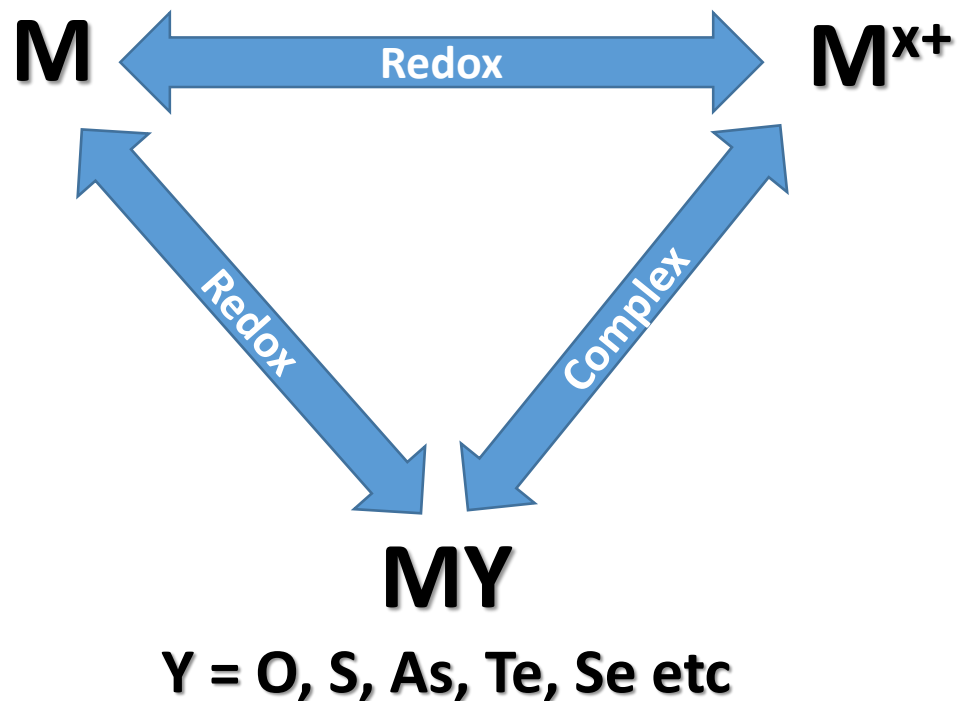
Recovery of metals from Deep Eutectic Solvents

Stylianos Spathariotis



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Framework Programme for Research and Innovation Horizon 2020
under Grant Agreement No 721385

<https://etn-socrates.eu/>



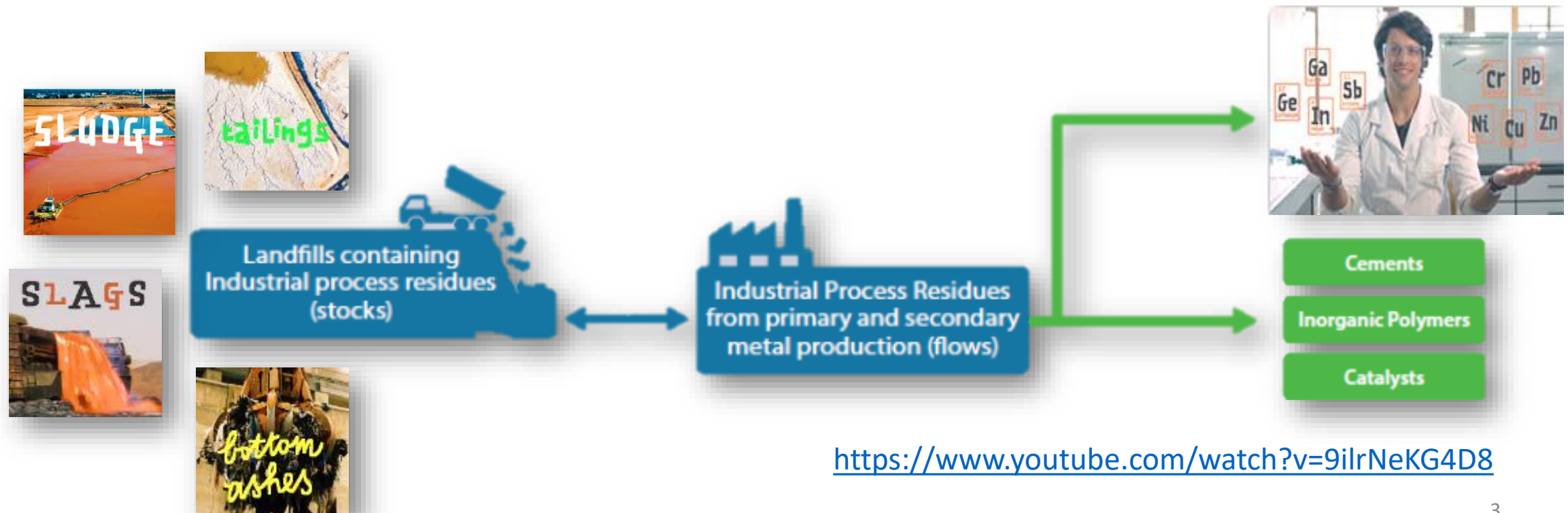
Thermodynamics of species stability depends on:

(Applied) potential

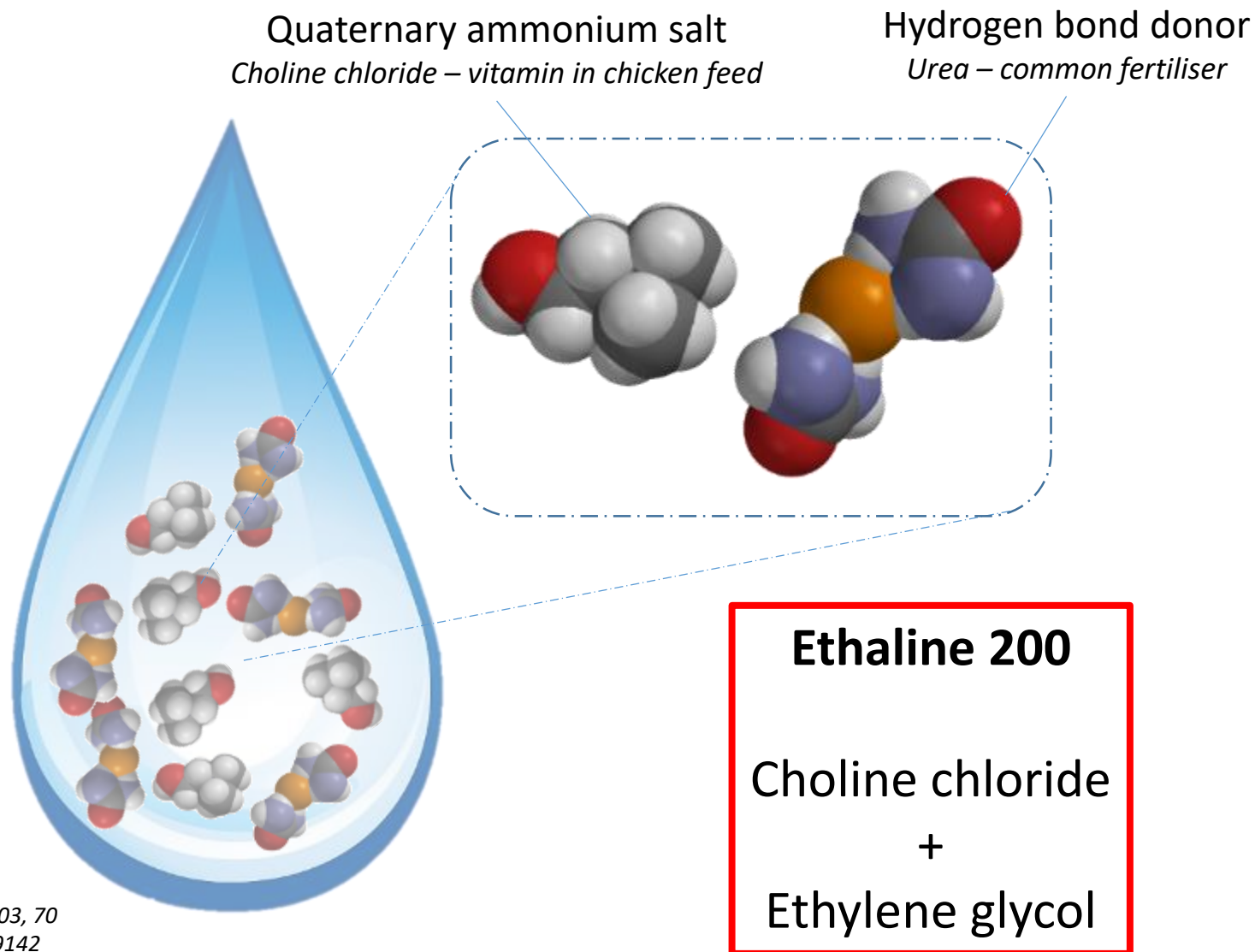
Ligand type
and concentration

Metal concentration
Temperature,
Stirring

- Project aims to gain value from metallurgical residues
- My project is to extract and recover metals from waste using DESs
- Electrodeposition and cementation to reduce metal ions



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9ilrNeKG4D8>



HBDs are INEXPENSIVE (£1/kg)

Non – toxic

Non – flammable

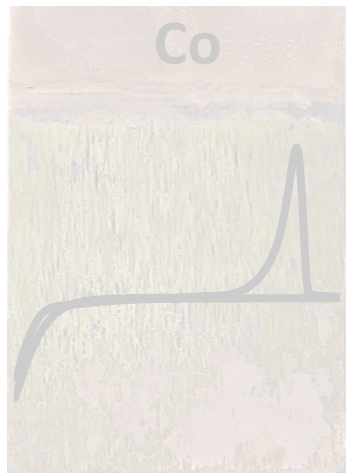
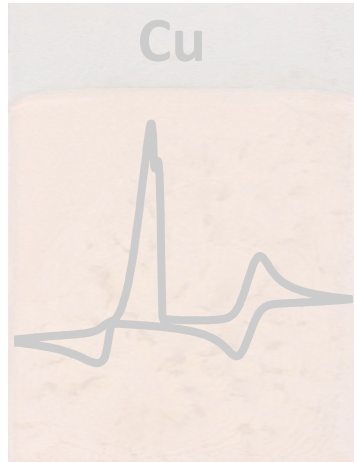
Biodegradable

Versatile ($>10^5$)

Acids, Amides, Alcohols



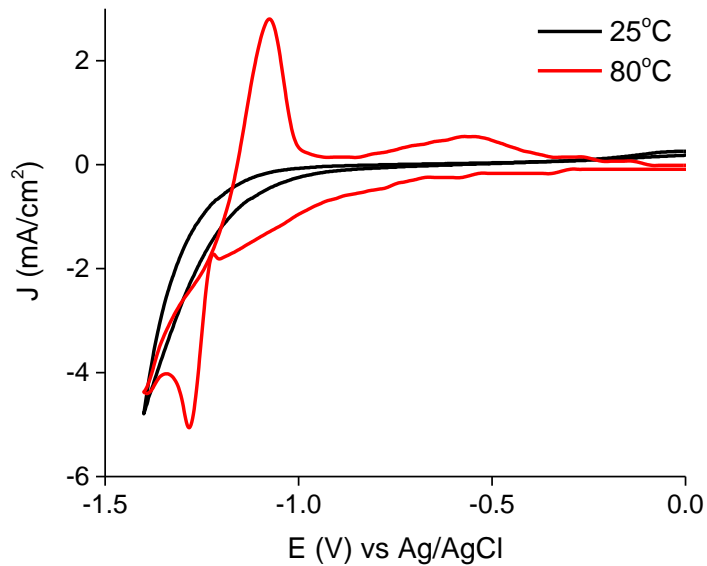
Dissolution of salts, metal oxides, polar organics, amino acids, enzymes, surfactants



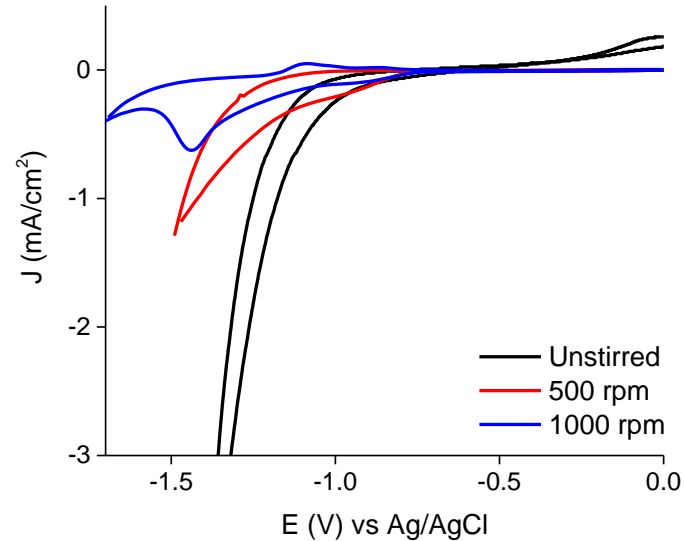
- Reversible metals can be electrodeposited easily with high current efficiency
- Non-reversible/oxophilic metals – deposition is very dependent on concentration, stirring and temperature
Low current efficiency due to film formation.

Zn in Ethaline

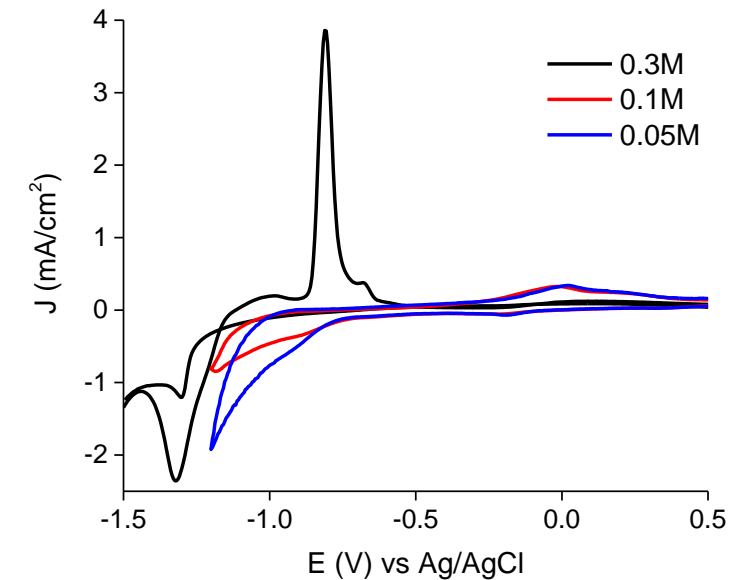
Temperature



Stirring



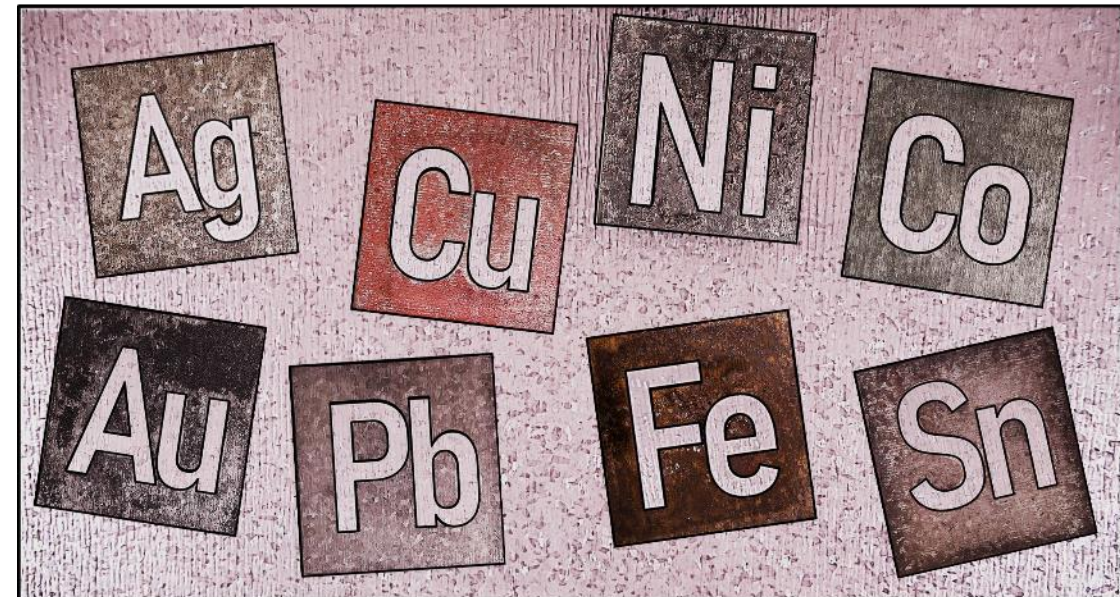
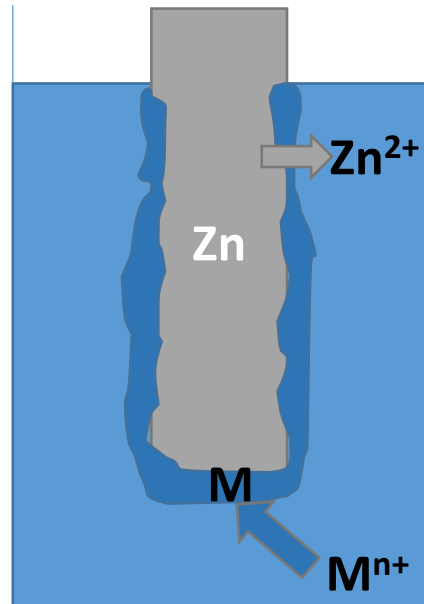
Metal concentration



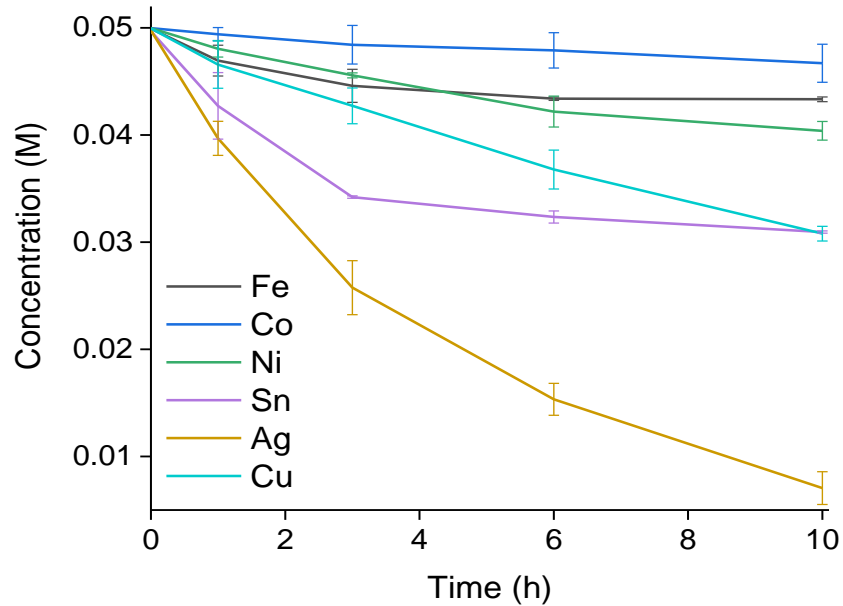
Changing experimental parameters can make metals behave in a more reversible way and increase deposition efficiency

Redox potentials

Metal in ethaline	E /V
$\text{Cu}^{2+} + \text{e}^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}^{+}$	0.39
$\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{e}^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}^{2+}$	0.29
$\text{Ag}^{+} + \text{e}^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ag}^0$	-0.15
$\text{Cu}^{+} + \text{e}^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}^0$	-0.42
$\text{Fe}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Fe}^0$	-0.59
$\text{Ni}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ni}^0$	-0.62
$\text{Co}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Co}^0$	-0.64
$\text{Sn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Sn}^0$	-0.64
$\text{Pb}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Pb}^0$	-0.73
$\text{Zn}^{2+} + 2\text{e}^{-} \rightleftharpoons \text{Zn}^0$	-1.12



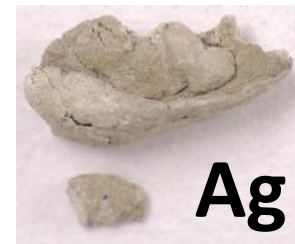
Wide range of metals able to be cemented with sustained deposition



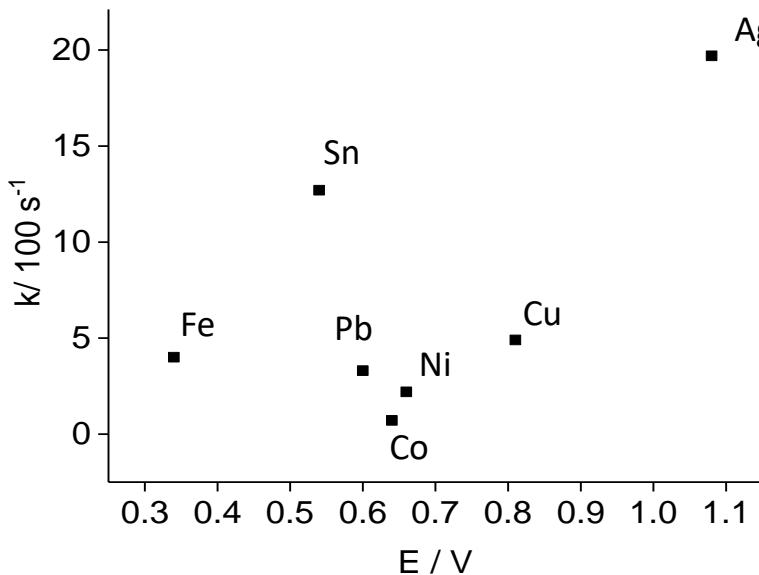
Cementation is a pseudo first order process (diffusion controlled)

Aqueous cementation → pH < 4 to prevent passivation

DES cementation → neutral pH



Oxidation of Zn is so fast, it pits the surface and the reduced metal falls off the substrate as a powder.

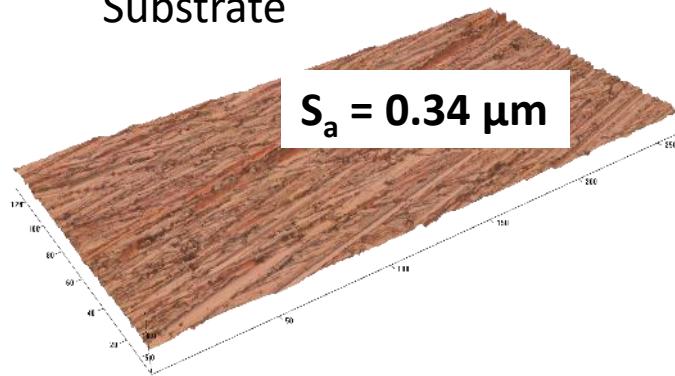


Cementation with Zn not driven solely by thermodynamics

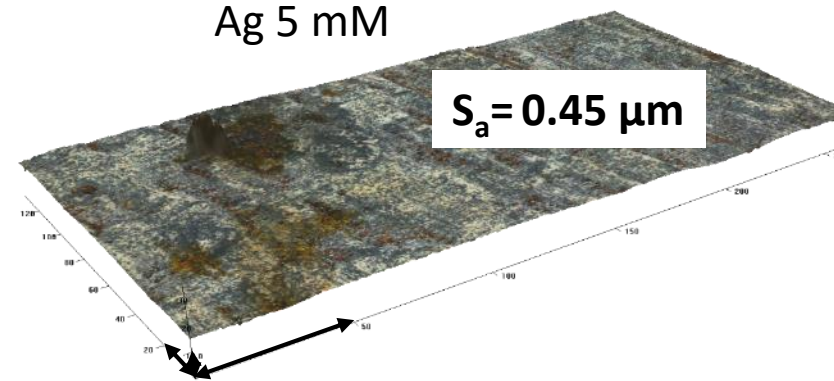
Potentially side reactions occur e.g. passivation

Cementation works better on metals which do not passivate

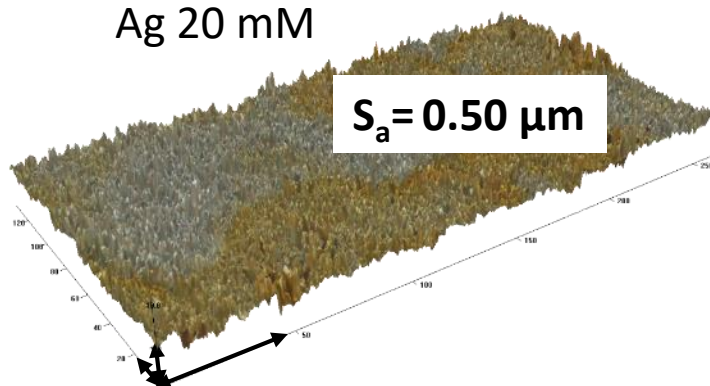
Substrate



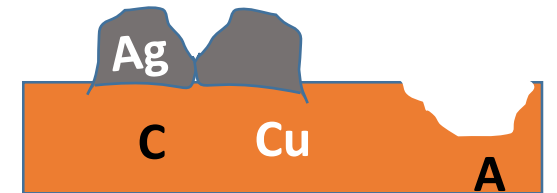
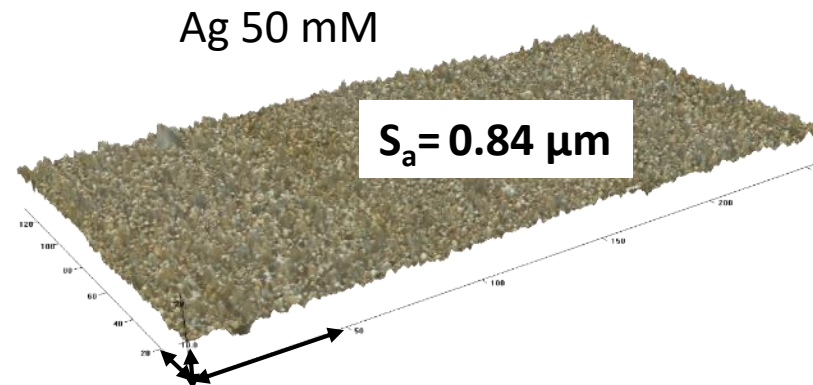
Ag 5 mM



Ag 20 mM



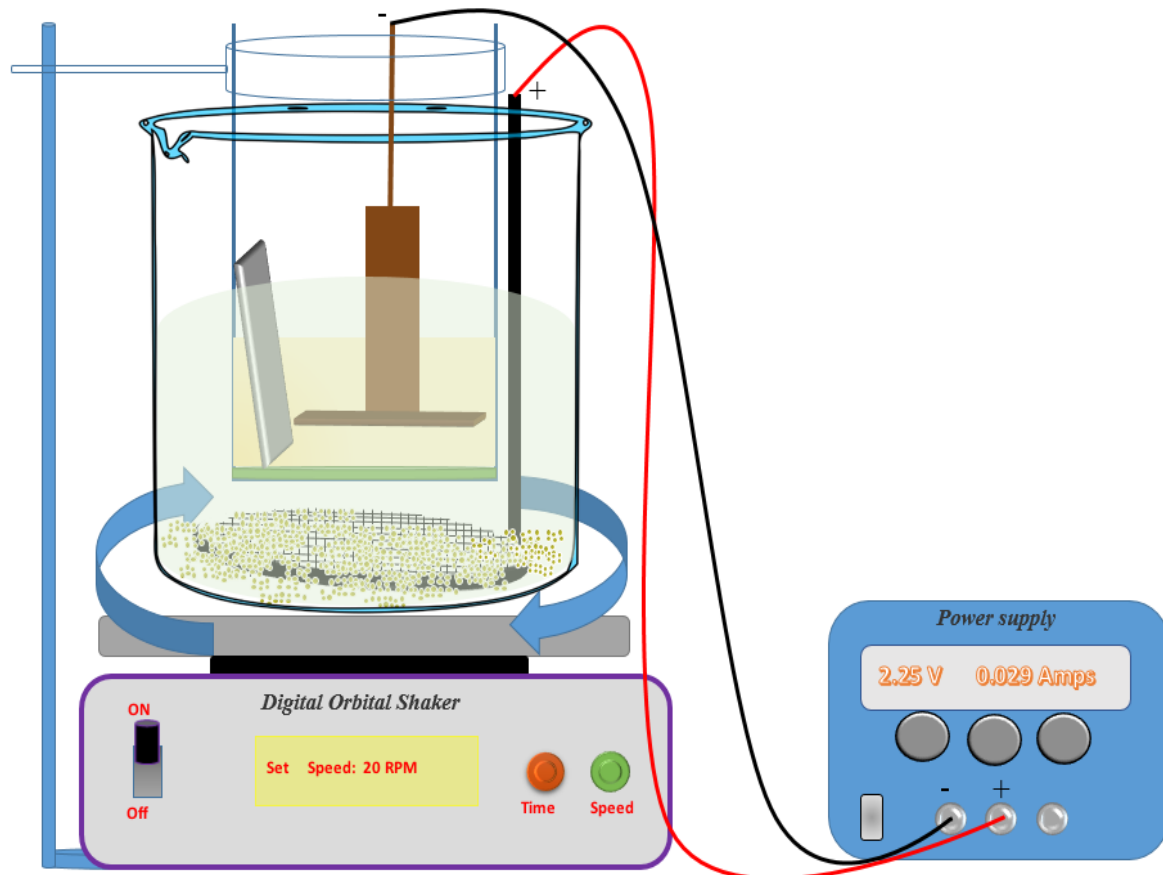
Ag 50 mM



Separated cementation mechanism

Metal recovery from Jarosite

Electrochemical dissolution of 500 g Jarosite at the anode
Recovered by electrowinning & cementation



Metal Removal (%)

Fe: **63** Pb: **71** Zn: **80**

Initial atomic ratio 25 Fe : 1 Pb : 15 Zn

Electrodeposition



Ethaline + Oxalic acid

Fe : Zn : Pb

0.2 : 0.02 : 1



Cementation



Ethaline + Oxalic acid

Fe : Pb

0 : 1



Complexing agents can enhance selectivity

-
- ✓ DESs can be used for metal deposition
 - ✓ Electrodeposition and cementation are linked to reversibility
 - ✓ Temperature, stirring and metal concentration affect deposition
 - ✓ Efficiency of non reversible metals is low due to passivation
 - ✓ Complexing agents can enhance selectivity
 - ✓ Potentially useful for secondary metal recovery for high value elements e.g. PCBs

Acknowledgments

- European Union
- Materials group
- Socrates group



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