

About the Webinar

NETL Energy 101

We hope you will leave the webinar with knowledge about:

- Better understanding of the research being conducted at NETL in Advanced Manufacturing and Rare Earth Metals and how successes in research may impact the region and the nation
- How to engage and interact with NETL
- What is the Regional Workforce Initiative and how can you engage with the RWFI

Webinar Agenda

NETL RWFI: Working with NETL

- I. Welcome Message and background from the NETL Regional Workforce Initiative Team
 - Welcome to NETL!
 - What are the research thrusts at NETL?
 - What is the NETL RWFI?
- II. Energy 101- Advanced Materials and Manufacturing
 - What is advanced manufacturing?
 - What type of research is being conducted at NETL about advanced manufacturing/ composites and advanced materials
 - What type of skills are necessary for the advanced manufacturing worker?
 - What's the potential economic impact of success?
- III. Energy 101- Rare Earth Metals
 - What are Rare Earth Metals and why are they important?
 - What are the research challenges?
 - What is the potential economic impact of success?
- IV. Conclusion- How to stay connected to NETL and the Regional Workforce Initiative

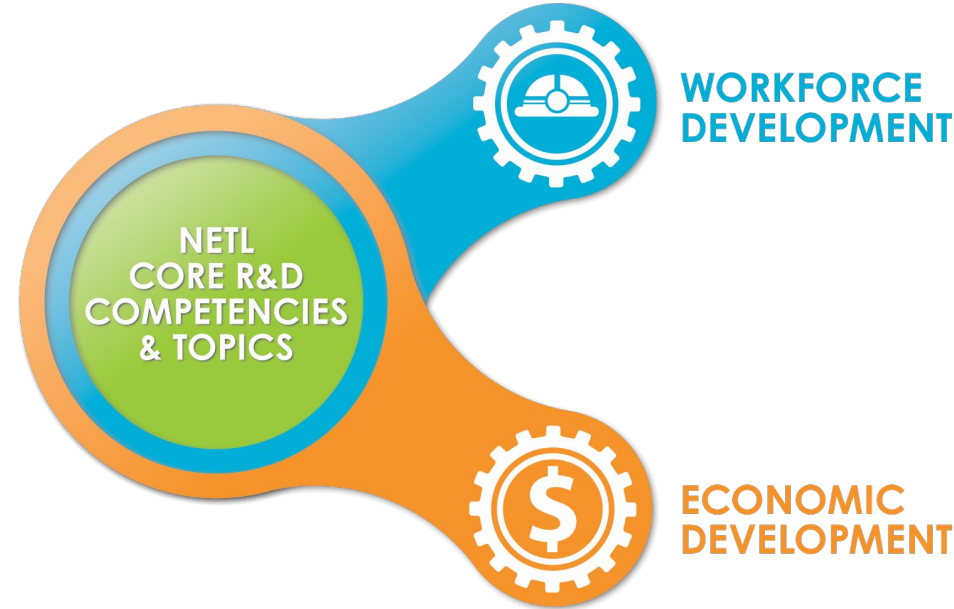


A Focus on Energy and Advanced
Manufacturing Regional Workforce
Readiness and Development

NETL Regional Workforce Initiative Mission

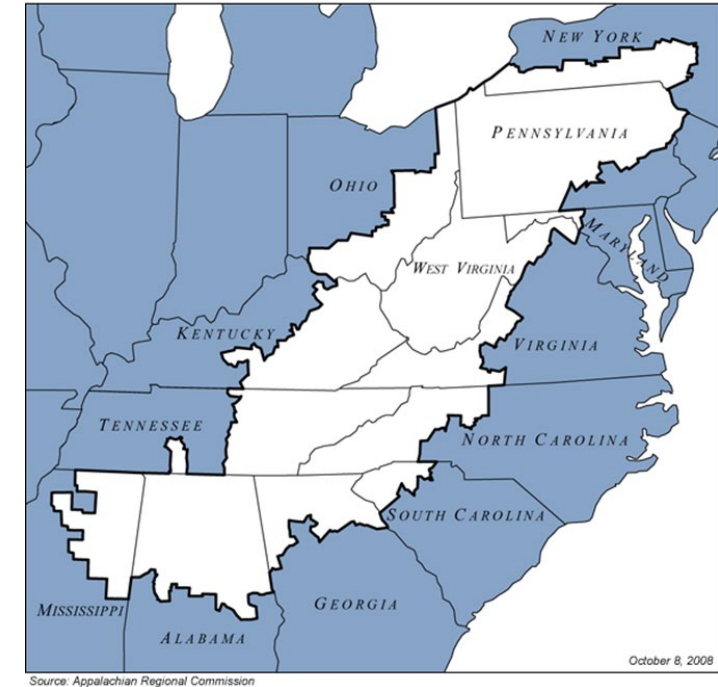
A Platform For:

- Communication and collaboration with regional/national stakeholders and partners, DOE and other federal agency partners
- Connecting public investment in energy and advanced manufacturing NETL R&D to national and regional economic development, education, and jobs
- Discussing energy and manufacturing regional and national workforce skills gaps generally and specifically to NETL's core R&D



How We Engage:

- Monthly E-Note Email Bulletin
- On Campus Engagements
- Webinars and Webcasts
- NETL RWFI Website
- Participation and representation at regional and national energy and manufacturing workforce meetings and groups

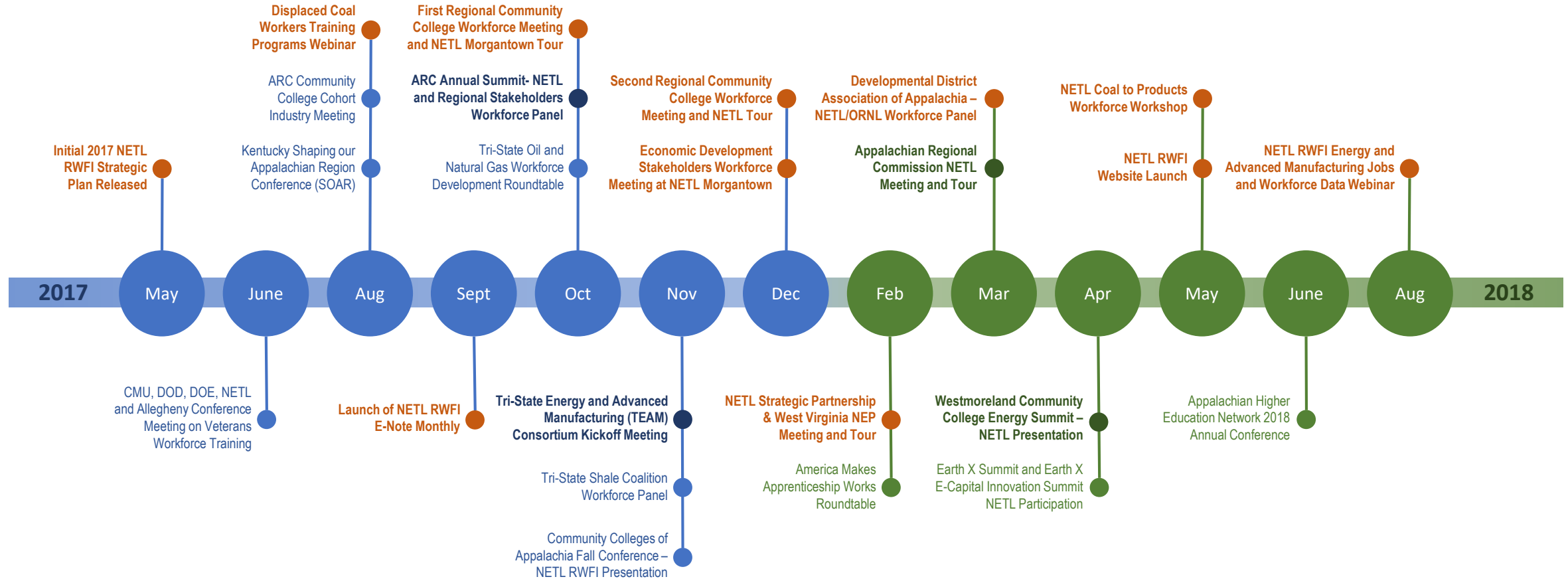


RWFI aligns to the Administration's efforts to connect R&D investment to economic growth, job growth, and development of a skilled technical workforce.

- OMB Memorandum to Agency Heads on FY 2020 Administration Research Development Budget Priorities
- EO-Establishing the President's Council for the American Worker
- EO-Establishing Apprenticeships in America
- EO-Strengthening the Cybersecurity of Federal Networks and Critical Infrastructure

RWFI Outreach, Meetings, Webinars, and Workshops

Consistent, meaningful, outcome driven, engagement

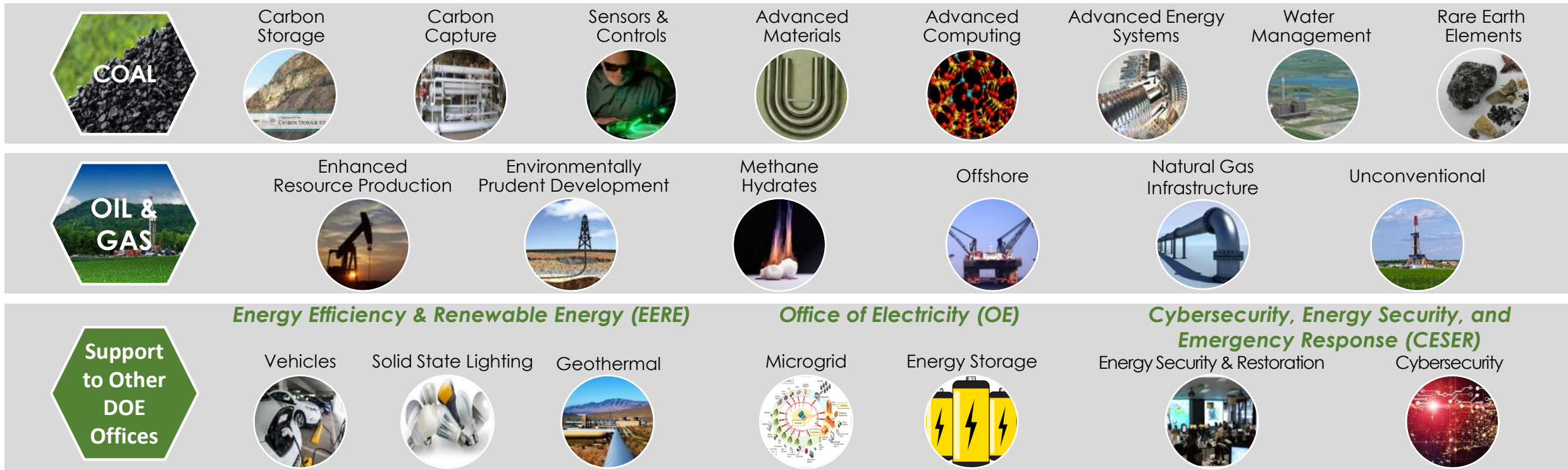


RWFI Opportunities for FY 2019

- Continued outreach to regional stakeholders, such as the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC)
- Planning for RWFI webinars on:
 - Economic Development
 - Energy Technology 101 (March 28th 2019)
 - US Energy and Employment Report PA/OH/WV Data
- Potential on-campus events:
 - The future of work in the national and regional fossil energy sector
 - Energy and advanced manufacturing industry workforce roundtable
 - Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Energy and Advanced Manufacturing



Core Competencies & Technology Thrusts



Contact Information

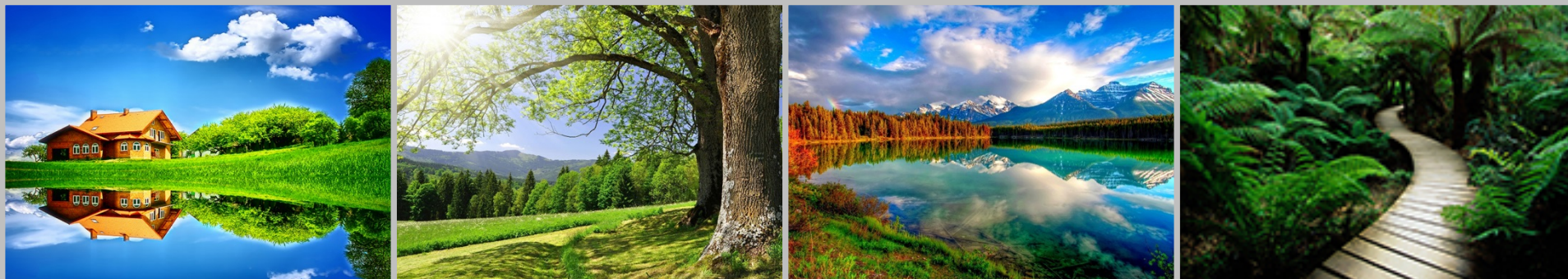


For More Information, Contact Anthony Armaly

anthony.armaly@netl.doe.gov

+1-412-386-6040

www.netl.doe.gov

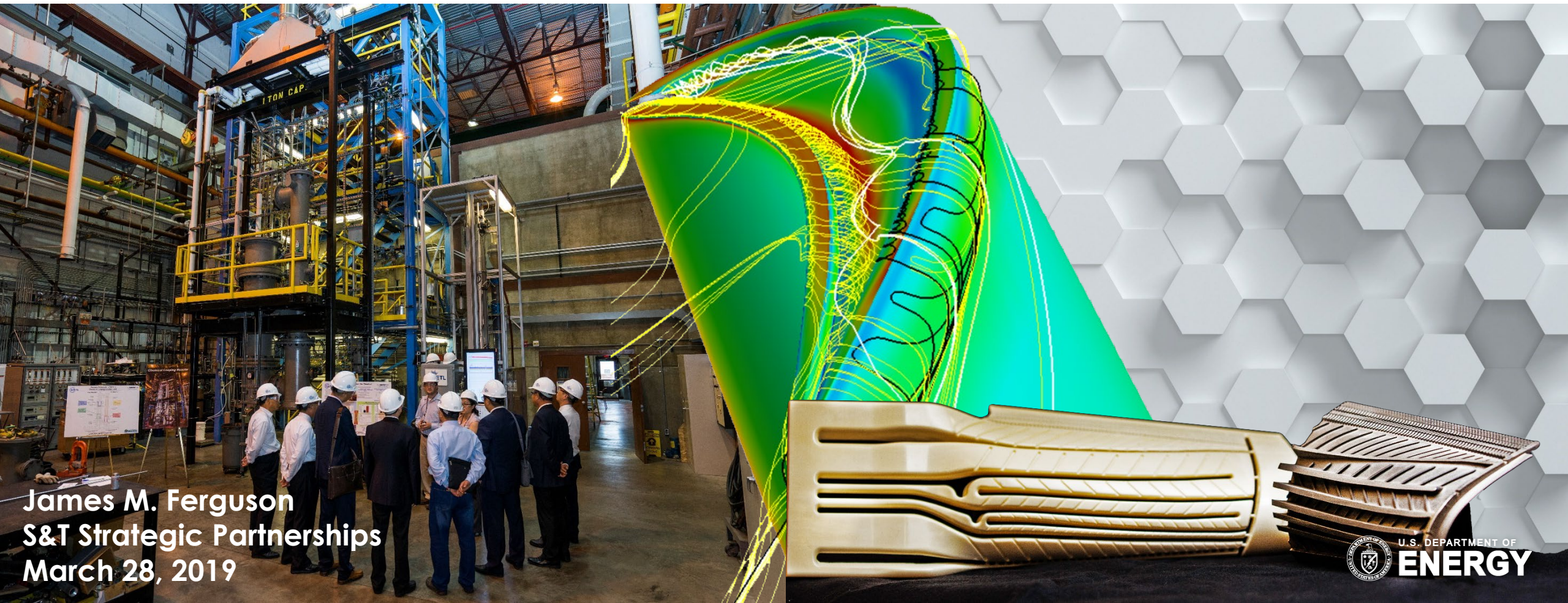


NETL Advanced Manufacturing Overview:

For NETL Regional Workforce Initiative
Energy 101 Webinar



Solutions for Today | Options for Tomorrow



James M. Ferguson
S&T Strategic Partnerships
March 28, 2019



NETL Advanced Manufacturing Activities

- **Research: Extramural and Intramural**

- Up to ~ 20-30 Financial Assistance Awards
- Up to ~ 5-10 R&IC Field Work Proposals (FWPs)
- Up to ~ 3-5 R&IC Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Awards

- **Memberships:**

- America Makes (Active)
- RAPID Manufacturing Institute (Pending)
- Advanced Robotics for Manufacturing (ARM) Institute (Pending)

- **Collaborations:**

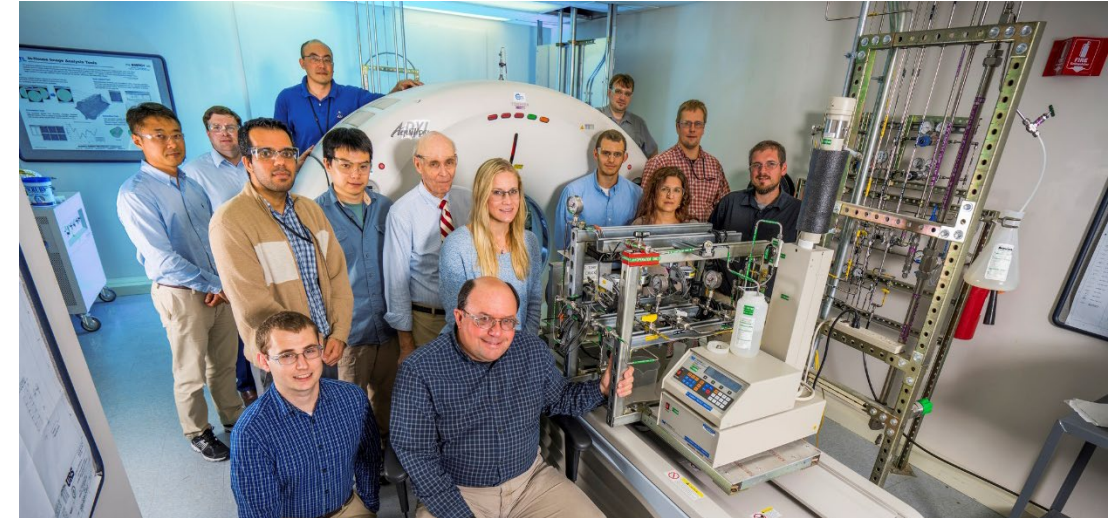
- MOU with Oak Ridge National Lab (signed March 2018)
- NextManufacturing Consortium at Carnegie Mellon University
- Other Government/Industry/Academia



Advantages of Advanced Manufacturing

Advanced Manufacturing (AM) definition: Use of innovative technologies, improved processes, and management methods to improve the manufacturing of products.

- Reduced transportation costs
- Overall improved performance
- Fewer materials wasted (reduced inventories)
- Extreme performance requirements of turbines requires AM solutions
- Demonstrated history creating AM technologies and high value gas turbine parts
- NETL has experienced project managers to execute the subject program
- Technical assistance to thousands of industrial plants
- Reduced climate and environmental impact
- Improved national energy security and competitiveness throughout the supply chain



GOAL

Within 5 years, NETL becomes a leader and major force in the development of fossil-based AM technology improvements (e.g., cost reduction, efficiency, reliability, time to market, environmental footprint) across the fossil energy value chain.



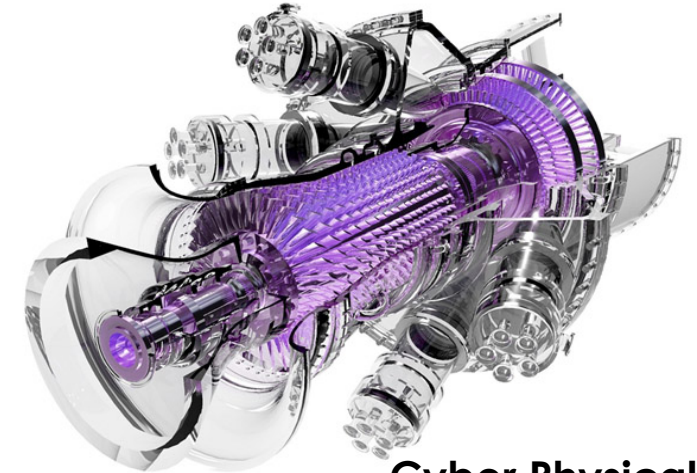
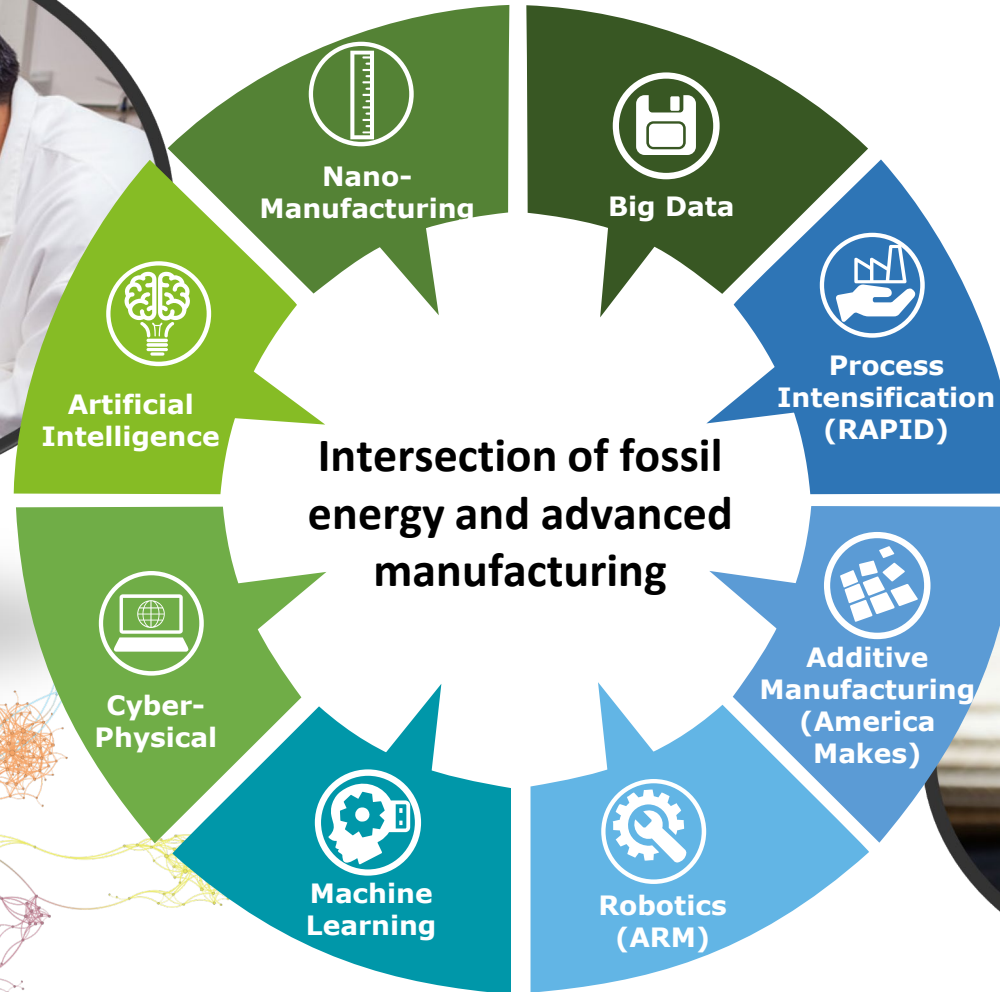
A 21st century energy transition, a new era of energy innovation, and energy market expansion present a golden opportunity to boost U.S. employment

Fossil-focus in Advanced Manufacturing



Processing and
Nano-Manufacturing

Data Analytics
“Big Data”



Cyber Physical
Modeling



Additive
Manufacturing

NETL Strengths: Advanced Manufacturing in Fossil Energy

Compelling Applications

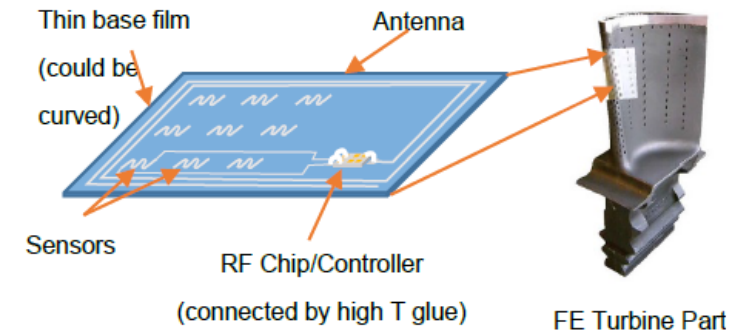
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS



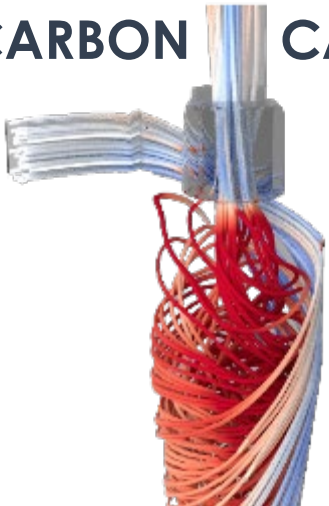
GAS TURBINES



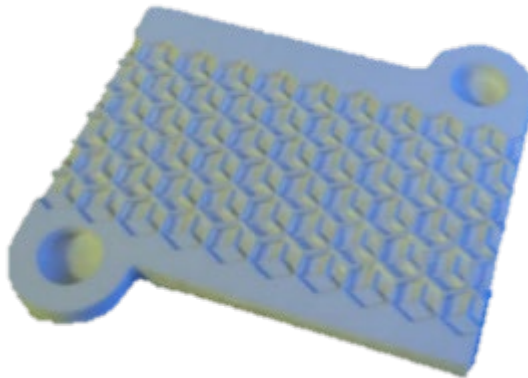
SENSORS & CONTROLS



CARBON CAPTURE



HEAT EXCHANGERS



SOLID OXIDE FUEL CELLS



Materials Engineering & Manufacturing

Functional and Structural materials solutions to enable efficient and effective power cycles and resource recovery

Materials:

- Soft materials
- Engineered nano-materials
- Advanced alloys
- Composites & ceramics

Current Thrusts:

- Heat resistant & corrosion resistant alloys
- Magnetic alloys
- Environmental barrier coatings & materials
- Sensors for process monitoring & system integrity
- Carbon products from coal
- Rare earth elements from coal & coal by-products
- CO₂ capture and utilization materials
- Oxygen carriers



Domestic Char

(Sample from Virginia Carbonite)



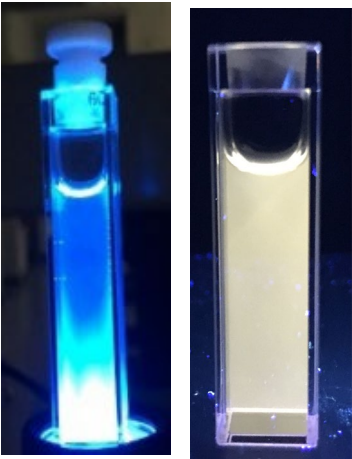
Coal Processing
Technology



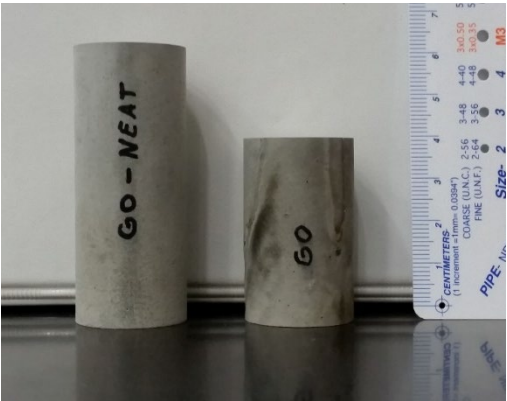
Low Cost Graphene Inks/Fluids



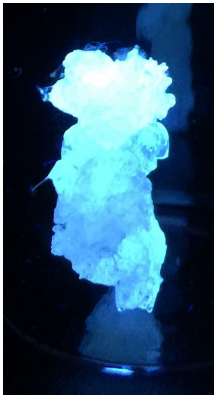
Carbon Quantum Dots



Graphene-Enhanced Cement



Engineered Plastics



Possible Modern Applications for Coal-derived Carbon Materials

New branches & limbs for a modern coal products tree
This is a small example of what scientists think may be possible

Stain & Water Resistant Textiles



Electronic Displays



Pigments, Dyes, & Paints



Optical Brighteners



Photovoltaics & LEDs



Carbon Fiber

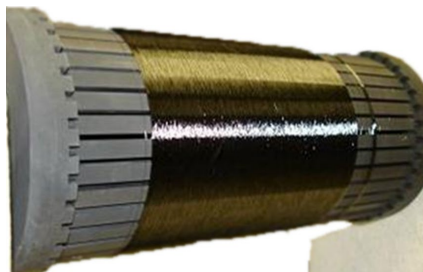


Image: CAER – U Ky, M. Weisenberger

3D Printing Materials

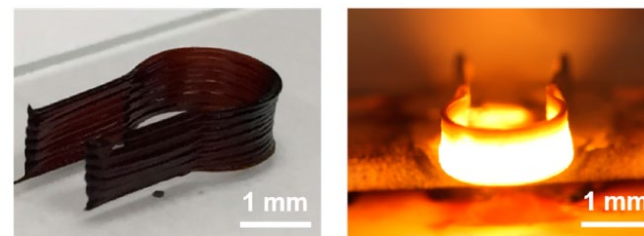
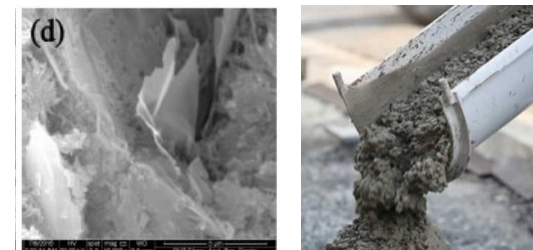


Image: Yao et. al. ACS Nano 2016 pgs 5272-5279

Additives For Construction Materials



SEM: Wang et. al. nanomaterials 2016, 6, 200

Carbon Nanomaterials

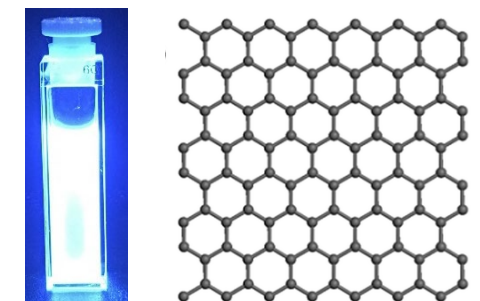
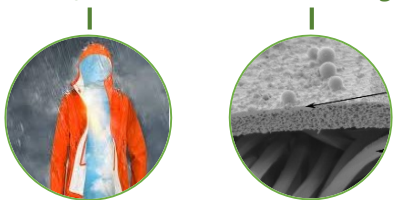


Image: NETL, Functional Materials Team

Domestic Coal for Materials Manufacturing

SMART TEXTILES

Stain/Water Resistant Clothing



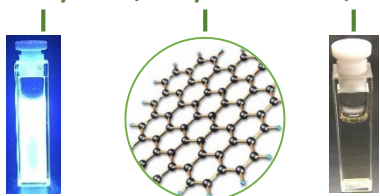
3D PRINTING MATERIALS

Fluids, Filaments, Plastics, & Devices



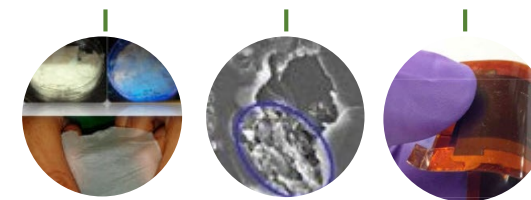
CARBON NANOMATERIALS

Graphene, Graphene Oxide, & Carbon Quantum



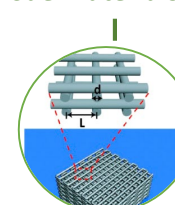
PLASTIC COMPOSITES

Enhanced Plastics



ENERGY STORAGE MATERIALS

Supercapacitors & Electrode Materials



STRUCTURAL & BUILDING MATERIALS

Structural Cements

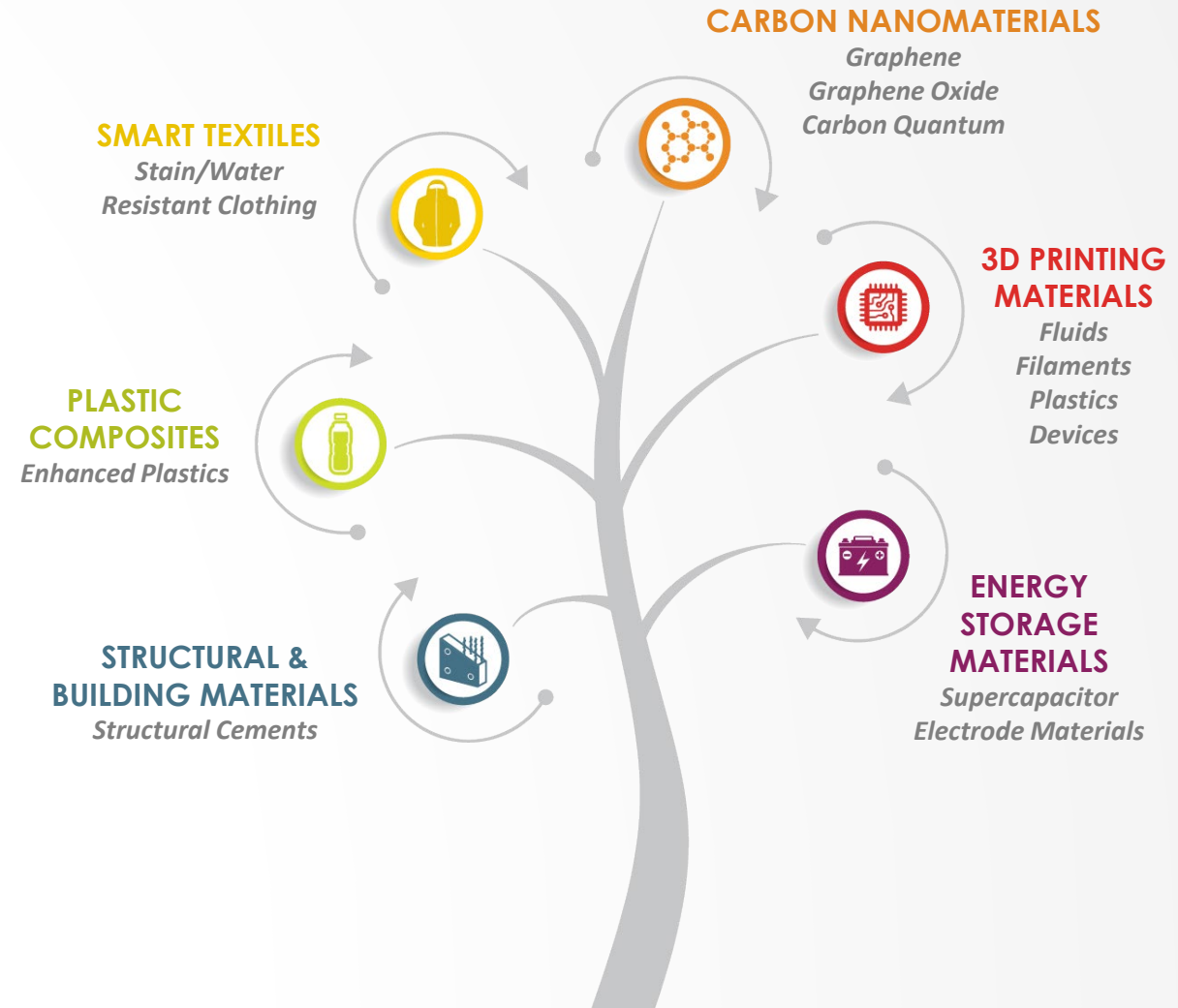


Converting Coal Into High-Value Added Products

Current and Potential Stakeholders for NETL



**Consortium with Leading Coal-Producing States,
Community Colleges, & Economic Development Programs**



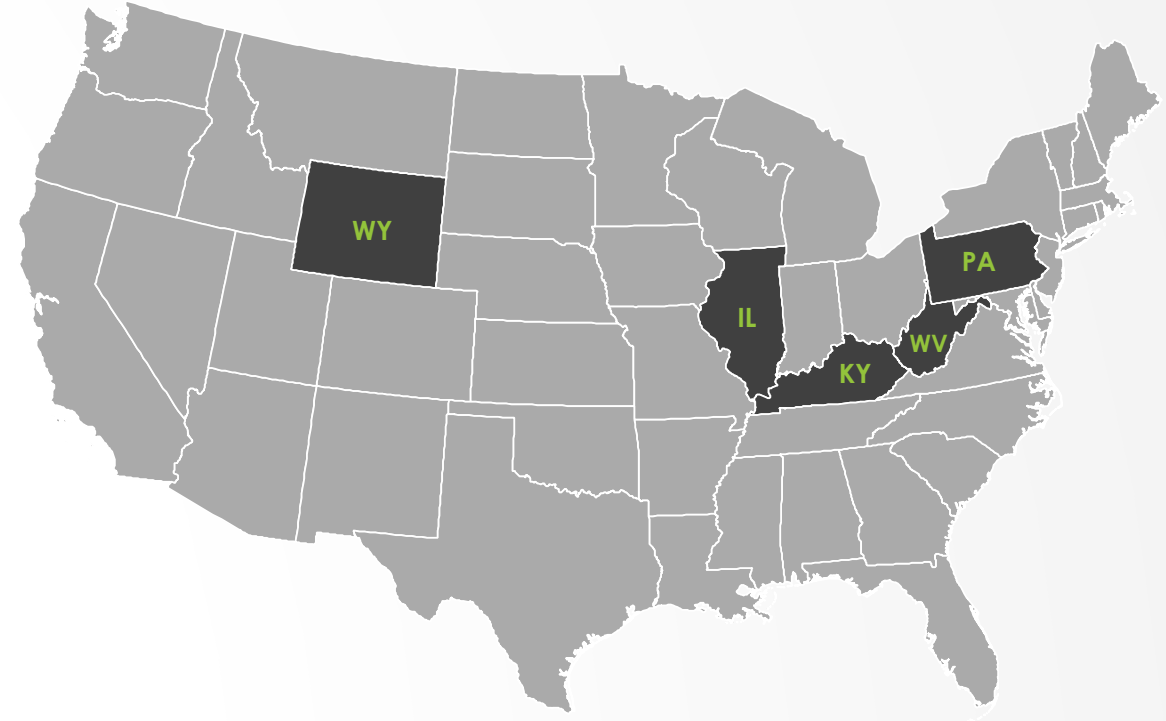
Converting Coal Into High-Value Added Products

Current and Potential Stakeholders for NETL



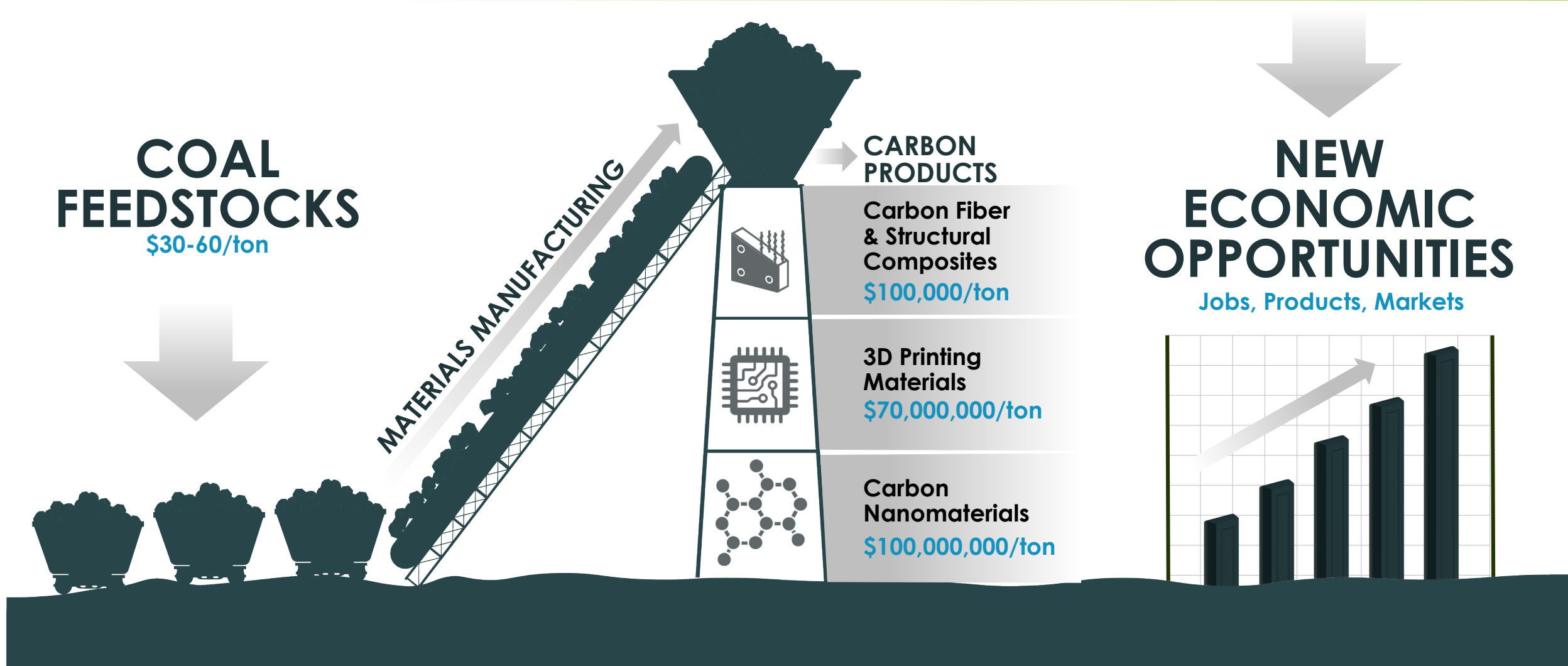
SUPPORTED BY

Community Colleges and State Economic Development Programs



Consortium with Leading Coal-Producing States

High-Value Carbon Products from Domestic Coal



Advanced Manufacturing – Key Partnerships

Carnegie Mellon University (CMU)

The CMU NextManufacturing Center is one of the world's leading research centers for additive manufacturing (AM), commonly known as 3-D printing. The center leverages knowledge from across disciplines to develop an entirely new approach to AM: design optimization, materials selection and characterization, process parameter mapping, software development, final part inspection, and qualification. NETL has the potential to significantly benefit from a R&D partnership with the NextManufacturing Consortium.

University of Pittsburgh (Pitt)

NETL funds several projects at the University of Pittsburgh, including an ongoing multiyear project through the Swanson School of Engineering on a project to develop an innovative approach to providing improved thermal protection for hot-section components in modern and future gas turbines. This project makes use of Oxide Dispersion Strengthened (ODS) material to form a thermal-oxidation protection layer over a single crystal superalloy substrate, in conjunction with the concept of near-wall cooling modules or coupons.

Penn State University (PSU)

In 2016, PSU was selected by the DOE and NETL as the lead institution to establish the University Coalition for Fossil Energy Research, with the goal to bring together researchers from multiple universities across various disciplines to advance fossil-based energy technologies. This six-year initiative is being funded for \$20 million.

West Virginia University (WVU)

In 2017, WVU joined RAPID in an effort to turn natural gas into valuable products. WVU was invited to participate as part of the core team to strategize the American Institute for Chemical Engineering. West Virginia's vital resources are abundant, yet untapped. WVU is heading advanced manufacturing research initiatives to lead growth and opportunity in the conversion of natural gas and other hydrocarbons utilizing smaller modular manufacturing reactors. The idea of "mobile factories" has the potential to give WVU a lead in the right direction of a positive economic outlook.

America Makes (National Additive Manufacturing Innovation Institute)

NETL joined America Makes (National Additive Manufacturing Innovation Institute) in December 2016 to team with the nation's leading additive manufacturing and 3D-Printing technology research, discovery, and creation company that also offers a close proximity to the Appalachian region.

RAPID Manufacturing Institute (AIChE)

In December 2016, the DOE announced that the Rapid Advancement in Process Intensification Deployment (RAPID) Manufacturing Institute of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers (AIChE) will be the newest, and tenth, member of the nation's network of Manufacturing USA Institutes. This partnership will enhance NETL's relationship with manufacturing R&D across government, university, and private sectors.

Advanced Manufacturing: A Regional View

The Tri-State Area's Major Organizations

Cleveland, OH:

The Manufacturing Advocacy and Growth Network
(MAGNET, the Ohio Manufacturing Extension Partnership)
Case Western Reserve University

Youngstown, OH:

America Makes
Northeast Ohio Additive Manufacturing Cluster
Youngstown Business Incubator
Team NEO/Jobs Ohio
Youngstown State University

Huntington, WV:

Robert C. Byrd Institute for Advanced Flexible Manufacturing
Marshall University

Pittsburgh, PA:

Carnegie Mellon University
The Advanced Robotics for Manufacturing (ARM) Institute
Catalyst Connection
University of Pittsburgh
Innovation Works
General Electric, Alcoa, Covestro, Westinghouse, Ansys, Arconic, ExOne, Robert Morris University

Morgantown, WV:

West Virginia University
WV Manufacturing Extension Partnership

Charleston, WV:

Mid-Atlantic Technology, Research, and Innovation Center
West Virginia Manufacturers Association
TechConnect West Virginia

Appalachian Coal Country: Major Stakeholders

Initiating & Enhancing Collaborative Partnerships

INDUSTRY PARTNERSHIPS



ACADEMIC PARTNERSHIPS



GOVERNMENTAL PARTNERSHIPS



NONGOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS



Education and Training for Manufacturing Careers

Attachment B: Tri-State TalentNET (ShaleNET/ManufactureNET) Occupational Pathways

	Industrial Maintenance Multi-Skilled Mechatronics 	Automation Robotics 	Welding 	Tooling & Machining 	Process Operations 	Industry/Sector Specific Pathways	
	Industries/sectors relevant for each of these occupational pathways: Construction; Oil & Gas; Other Energy; Utilities; Advanced Manufacturing; Logistics					Oil & Gas	Plastics Mfg.
Bachelors Degree 	1 of 5 colleges (PCT) • Mechanical Engineer • Mechatronics Engineer • Industrial Engineer	0 of 5 colleges • Robotics Engineer • Mechanical Engineer	1 of 5 colleges (PCT) • Materials Engineer • Mechanical Engineer	1 of 5 colleges (PCT) • Mechanical Eng. • Industrial Engineer	1 of 5 colleges (PCT) • Industrial Engineer • Applied Process Engineer	1 of 5 colleges (PCT) • Electrical Engineer	1 of 5 colleges (PCT) • Chemical Engineer • Materials Engineer
Applied Associates Degree 	5 of 5 colleges (CCBC, PCT, Pierpont, Stark, WCCC) • Electro-mechanical Technician • Industrial Technician	3 of 5 colleges (PCT, Stark, WCCC) • Robotics Technician • Electro-Mechan. Tech. • Mechanical Eng. Tech.	3 of 5 colleges (PCT, Stark, WCCC) • Welding Inspector • Pipe/Steamfitter • Tool & Die Maker • Industrial Mechanic	4 of 5 colleges (PCT, Pierpont, Stark, WCCC) • CNC Machine Tool Operator/Programmer • Drilling & Boring Machine Tool Setter	5 of 5 colleges (CCBC, PCT, Pierpont, Stark, WCCC) • Process Operations Technician • Plant Manager	5 of 5 colleges (CCBC, PCT, Pierpont, Stark, WCCC) • Welder • Gas/Oil Plant Manager • Process Manager	1 of 5 colleges (PCT) • Machine Tool Operator
Academic Certificates 	4 of 5 colleges (CCBC, PCT, Stark, WCCC) • Industrial Technician • Instrumentation Technician • Electrical Technician	2 of 5 colleges (CCBC, Stark) • Robotics Technician • Electrical & Electronics Technician	3 of 5 colleges (PCT, Stark, WCCC) • Steel Metal Worker • Welder/Cutter • Welder Fitter	3 of 5 colleges (PCT, Stark, WCCC) • Machinists • Tool & Die Makers	0 of 5 colleges • Process Technician	3 of 5 colleges (Pierpont, Stark, WCCC) • Pipeline Technician • Process Technician	0 of 5 colleges • Pattern Makers
Entry-Level Industry Certificates (Noncredit) 	3 of 5 colleges (PCT, Stark, WCCC) • Maintenance Worker • Maintenance Apprentice	1 of 5 colleges (WCCC) • Electrical/Basic Robotics	4 of 5 colleges (CCBC, PCT, Stark, WCCC) • Welder's Helper • Structural Iron/Steel Worker	2 of 5 colleges (Stark, WCCC) • CAD Drafter • Precision Machinist • CNC Operator	1 of 5 colleges (WCCC) • Service Unit Operator • Roustabout • CDL	5 of 5 colleges (CCBC, PCT, Pierpont, Stark, WCCC) • Plating/Coating Machine Setter	0 of 5 colleges • Plating/Coating Machine Setter

Contact Information

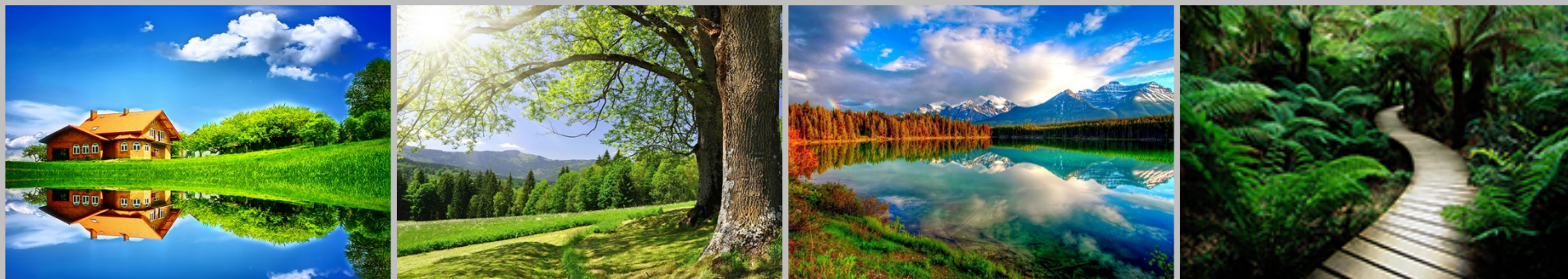


For More Information, Contact James Ferguson

James.Ferguson@netl.doe.gov

(412) 386-6043

www.netl.doe.gov



Rare Earth Elements

A Promising Opportunity

Morgan Summers (William.Summers@netl.doe.gov , 304-285-1318)

Thomas Tarka (Thomas.Tarka@netl.doe.gov; 412-386-5434)

TTCs: John Baltrus, Evan Granite, Bret Howard,
Kelly Rose, W. Morgan Summers

Key Contributors: Christina Lopano, Circe Verba, Mac Gray, and too many others to list.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Rare Earth Elements (REE) FWP

BLUF

NETL researchers have made significant advances in developing transformational technologies to reduce the cost and environmental footprint of REE production from coal and related feedstocks:

- Produced “Ore Quality” REE from several feedstocks (>2wt%)
- Developed enabling technologies (e.g. sensors) and performed valuable market and systems analyses, both of which reduce risk to deployment
- Developed methods to locate high concentrations of coal and related REE reserves



EY19 work focuses on maturing several transformational separations pathways while simultaneously driving innovation through development of tools and capabilities to unlock domestic REE resources:

- Repeatable results at increasing scales (from 1 milligram to grams)
- Identifying commercialization opportunities and partners
- Developing the tools to reduce commercialization time and risk (CFD & Systems Analysis)
- Identifying the best coal-related resources and reserves for a domestic REE industry



- **Background**

- Brief Overview of REE
- Challenges and Opportunities for REE Production from Coal
- REE FWP Strategy
- Where We've Been

- **Recent Major Accomplishments**

- Real-Time, Portable Detection Equipment
- Production of “Ore Quality” REE from Several Coal-related Feedstocks
- Continued Strong SEA Support
- Taking the Next Step in Locating Promising Resources

- **The Path Forward**

What are Rare Earth Elements (REEs)?

1

IA

1A

1

H

1.008

Hydrogen

1s¹

2

IIA

2A

3

Li

6.941

Lithium

[He]2s¹

4

Be

9.012

Beryllium

[He]2s²

11

Na

22.990

Sodium

[Ne]3s¹

12

Mg

24.305

Magnesium

[Ne]3s²

19

K

39.098

Potassium

[Ar]4s¹

20

Ca

40.078

Calcium

[Ar]4s²

37

Rb

84.468

Rubidium

[Kr]5s¹

38

Sr

87

Strontium

[Kr]5s²

55

Cs

132.905

Cesium

[Xe]6s¹

56

Ba

137.328

Barium

[Xe]6s²

87

Fr

223.020

Francium

[Rn]7s¹

88

Ra

226.025

Radium

[Rn]7s²

2

VIIIA

8A

10

Ne

20.180

Neon

[He]2s²2p⁶

18

Ar

39.948

Argon

[Ne]3s²3p⁶

36

Kr

84.798

Krypton

[Ar]3d¹⁰4s²4p⁶

54

Xe

131.294

Xenon

[Kr]4d¹⁰5s²5p⁶

86

Rn

222.018

Radon

[Xe]4f¹⁴5d¹⁰6s²6p⁶

13

IIIA

3A

5

B

10.811

Boron

[He]2s²2p¹

14

IVA

4A

6

C

12.011

Carbon

[He]2s²2p²

15

VA

5A

7

N

14.007

Nitrogen

[He]2s²2p³

16

VIA

6A

8

O

15.999

Oxygen

[He]2s²2p⁴

17

VIIA

7A

9

F

18.998

Fluorine

[He]2s²2p⁵

10

Ne

20.180

Neon

[He]2s²2p⁶

31

Al

26.982

Aluminum

[Ne]3s²3p¹

32

Si

28.086

Silicon

[Ne]3s²3p²

33

P

30.974

Phosphorus

[Ne]3s²3p³

34

S

32.066

Sulfur

[Ne]3s²3p⁴

35

Cl

35.453

Chlorine

[Ne]3s²3p⁵

36

Ar

39.948

Argon

[Ne]3s²3p⁶

49

In

114.818

Indium

[Kr]4d¹⁰5s²5p¹

50

Sn

118.711

Tin

[Kr]4d¹⁰5s²5p²

51

Sb

121.760

Antimony

[Kr]4d¹⁰5s²5p³

52

Te

127.6

Tellurium

[Kr]4d¹⁰5s²5p⁴

53

I

126.904

Iodine

[Kr]4d¹⁰5s²5p⁵

54

Xe

131.294

Xenon

[Kr]4d¹⁰5s²5p⁶

81

Tl

204.383

Thallium

[Xe]4f¹⁴5d¹⁰6s²6p¹

82

Pb

207.2

Lead

[Xe]4f¹⁴5d¹⁰6s²6p²

83

Bi

208.980

Bismuth

[Xe]4f¹⁴5d¹⁰6s²6p³

84

Po

[208.982]

Polonium

[Xe]4f¹⁴5d¹⁰6s²6p⁴

85

At

209.987

Astatine

[Xe]4f¹⁴5d¹⁰6s²6p⁵

86

Rn

222.018

Radon

[Xe]4f¹⁴5d¹⁰6s²6p⁶

101

Tm

168.934

Thulium

[Xe]4f¹³6s²

102

No

259.101

Nobelium

[Rn]5f¹⁴7s²

103

Lr

[262]

Lawrencium

[Rn]5f¹⁴6d¹7s²

104

Rf

[261]

Rutherfordium

[Rn]5f¹⁴6d²7s²

105

Db

[262]

Dubnium

[Rn]5f¹⁴6d³7s²

106

Sg

[266]

Seaborgium

[Rn]5f¹⁴6d⁴7s²

107

Bh

[264]

Bohrium

[Rn]5f¹⁴6d⁵7s²

108

Hs

[269]

Hassium

[Rn]5f¹⁴6d⁶7s²

109

Mt

[268]

Meitnerium

[Rn]5f¹⁴6d⁷7s²

110

Ds

[269]

Darmstadtium

[Rn]5f¹⁴6d⁸7s²

111

Rg

[272]

Roentgenium

[Rn]5f¹⁴6d⁹7s²

112

Cn

[277]

Copernicium

[Rn]5f¹⁴6d¹⁰7s²

113

Uut

[277]

Ununtrium

[Rn]5f¹⁴6d¹⁰7s²7p¹

114

Fl

[289]

Flerovium

[Rn]5f¹⁴6d¹⁰7s²7p²

115

Uup

[289]

Ununpentium

[Rn]5f¹⁴6d¹⁰7s²7p³

116

Lv

[289]

Livermorium

[Rn]5f¹⁴6d¹⁰7s²7p⁴

117

Uus

[294]

Ununseptium

[Rn]5f¹⁴6d¹⁰7s²7p⁵

118

Uuo

[294]

Ununoctium

[Rn]5f¹⁴6d¹⁰7s²7p⁶

58

Ce

140.116

Cerium

[Xe]4f¹5d¹6s²

59

Pr

140.908

Praseodymium

[Xe]4f³6s²

60

Nd

144.243

Neodymium

[Xe]4f⁴6s²

61

Pm

144.913

Promethium

[Xe]4f⁵6s²

62

Sm

150.36

Samarium

[Xe]4f⁶6s²

63

Eu

151.964

Europium

[Xe]4f⁷6s²

64

Gd

157.25

Gadolinium

[Xe]4f⁷5d¹6s²

65

Tb

157.925

Terbium

[Xe]4f⁹6s²

66

Dy

162.500

Dysprosium

[Xe]4f¹⁰6s²

67

Ho

164.930

Holmium

[Xe]4f¹¹6s²

68

Er

167.259

Erbium

[Xe]4f¹²6s²

69

Tm

168.934

Thulium

[Xe]4f¹³6s²

70

Yb

173.055

Ytterbium

[Xe]4f¹⁴6s²

89

Ac

227.028

Actinium

[Rn]6d¹7s²

90

Th

232.038

Thorium

[Rn]6d²7s²

91

Pa

231.036

Protactinium

[Rn]5f²6d¹7s²

92

U

238.029

Uranium

[Rn]5f³6d¹7s²

93

Np

237.048

Neptunium

[Rn]5f⁴6d¹7s²

94

Pu

239.046

Plutonium

[Rn]5f⁶7s²

95

Am

244.064

Americium

[Rn]5f⁷7s²

96

Cm

247.070

Curium

[Rn]5f⁸7s²

97

Bk

247.070

Berkelium

[Rn]5f⁹7s²

98

Cf

251.108

Californium

[Rn]5f¹⁰7s²

99

Es

252.083

Einsteinium

[Rn]5f¹¹7s²

100

Fm

252.083

Fermium

[Rn]5f¹²7s²

101

Md

258.105

Mendelevium

[Rn]5f¹³7s²

102

No

259.101

Nobelium

[Rn]5f¹⁴7s²

103

Lr

[262]

Lawrencium

[Rn]5f¹⁴6d¹7s²

Period

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Atomic Number

Atomic Mass

Symbol

Name

Electron Shells

Electron Configuration

Element symbol represents state at room temperature.

Solid, Liquid or Gas

Alkali Metal

Alkaline Earth

Transition Metal

Basic Metal

Metalloid

Nonmetal

Halogen

Noble Gas

Lanthanide

Actinide

Average total
crustal
concentration =
184 ppm
*Wedephol, 1995

Uses for Rare Earth Elements



21 Sc Scandium 44.956 [Ar]3d ¹ 4s ²	57 La Lanthanum 138.905 [Xe]5d ¹ 6s ²	58 Ce Cerium 140.116 [Xe]4f ¹ 5d ¹ 6s ²	59 Pr Praseodymium 140.908 [Xe]4f ³ 6s ²	60 Nd Neodymium 144.243 [Xe]4f ⁴ 6s ²	61 Pm Promethium 144.913 [Xe]4f ⁵ 6s ²	62 Sm Samarium 150.36 [Xe]4f ⁶ 6s ²	63 Eu Europium 151.964 [Xe]4f ⁷ 6s ²	64 Gd Gadolinium 157.25 [Xe]4f ⁷ 5d ¹ 6s ²	65 Tb Terbium 158.925 [Xe]4f ⁹ 6s ²	66 Dy Dysprosium 162.500 [Xe]4f ¹⁰ 6s ²	67 Ho Holmium 164.930 [Xe]4f ¹¹ 6s ²	68 Er Erbium 167.259 [Xe]4f ¹² 6s ²	69 Tm Thulium 168.934 [Xe]4f ¹³ 6s ²	70 Yb Ytterbium 173.055 [Xe]4f ¹⁴ 6s ²	71 Lu Lutetium 174.967 [Xe]4f ¹⁴ 5d ¹ 6s ²
39 Y Yttrium 88.906 [Kr]4d ¹ 5s ²	89 Ac Actinium 227.028 [Rn]6d ¹ 7s ²	90 Th Thorium 232.038 [Rn]6d ² 7s ²	91 Pa Protactinium 231.036 [Rn]5f ² 6d ¹ 7s ²	92 U Uranium 238.029 [Rn]5f ³ 6d ¹ 7s ²	93 Np Neptunium 237.048 [Rn]5f ⁴ 6d ¹ 7s ²	94 Pu Plutonium 244.064 [Rn]5f ⁶ 7s ²	95 Am Americium 243.061 [Rn]5f ⁷ 7s ²	96 Cm Curium 247.070 [Rn]5f ⁷ 6d ¹ 7s ²	97 Bk Berkelium 247.070 [Rn]5f ⁹ 7s ²	98 Cf Californium 251.080 [Rn]5f ¹⁰ 7s ²	99 Es Einsteinium [254] [Rn]5f ¹¹ 7s ²	100 Fm Fermium 257.095 [Rn]5f ¹² 7s ²	101 Md Mendelevium 258.1 [Rn]5f ¹³ 7s ²	102 No Nobelium 259.101 [Rn]5f ¹⁴ 7s ²	103 Lr Lawrencium [262] [Rn]5f ¹⁴ 6d ¹ 7s ²

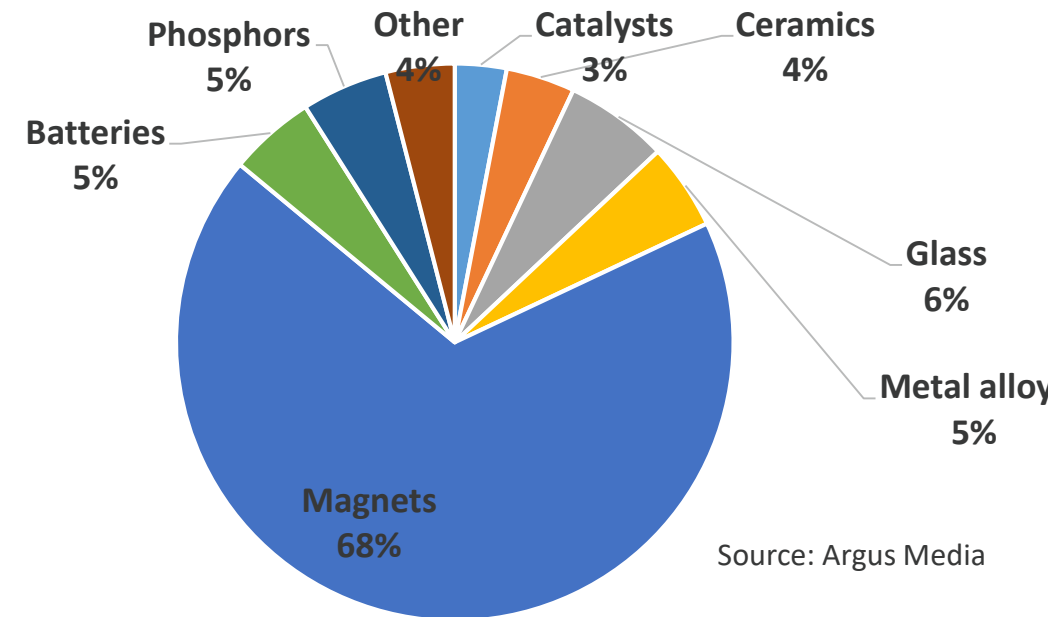


Average total crustal concentration = 184 ppm

*Wedephol, 1995

Rare Earth Elements Market

- Annual global market ~\$5 billion in 2015
 - U.S. consumes ~11%, by volume
 - Almost all REEs are imported
- Majority of REEs imported as part of finished goods, not raw materials
 - US imported \$2.4 trillion worth of REE-containing finished goods in 2017
 - Electronic equipment imports :
~\$357 billion in 2017 (14.8% of total)
 - Phone devices (e.g. iPhone) almost a
third of that at \$113 billion
 - Cellular phone can contain as many as 16 different REEs
- Market remains complicated
 - Risks of substitution
 - Current oversupply
 - All global enrichment and processing is done in China



Source: Argus Media

2017 Estimated REO Consumption by Industrial (Value)

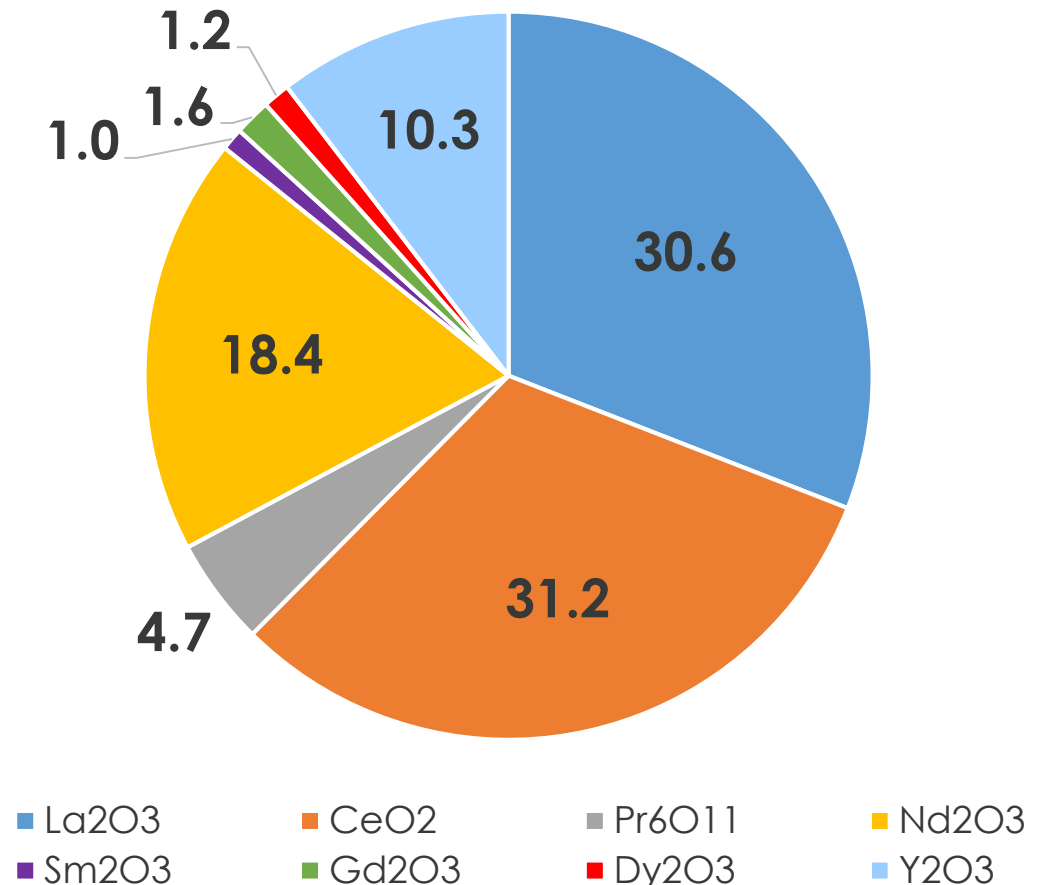
Rare Earth Element Usage

Global Rare Earth Oxide (REO) Usage from 2005-2015

Most used REOs were:

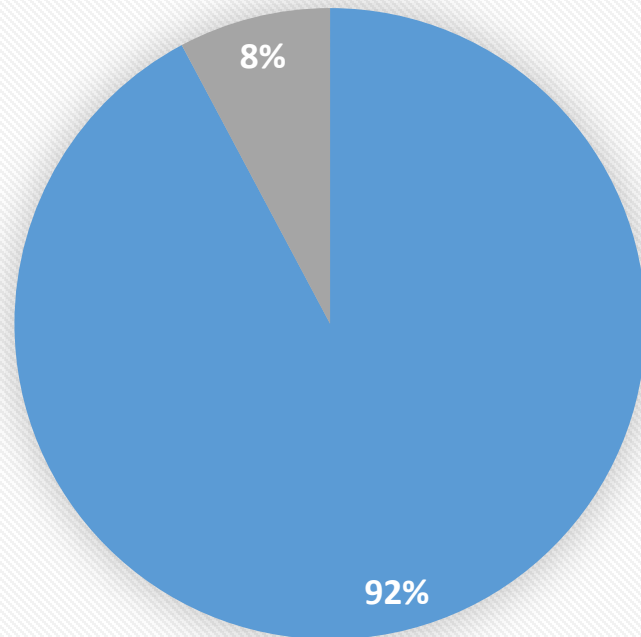
- Cerium Oxide (32%)
 - Catalyst related products and glass polishing powders and additives
- Lanthanum Oxide (31%)
 - Catalyst related products and glass polishing powders and additives
- Neodymium Oxide (18%)
 - Permanent magnets
- Yttrium Oxide (10%)
 - Ceramics, pigments and glazes, and glass polishing and powder additives
- Praseodymium Oxide (5%)
 - Permanent magnets
- **Global consumption of LREOs increased at a CAGR OF 2.8%, while global consumption of HREOs increased at a CAGR of 1.5%**

Average Percentage Consumption from 2005-2015



REE Production

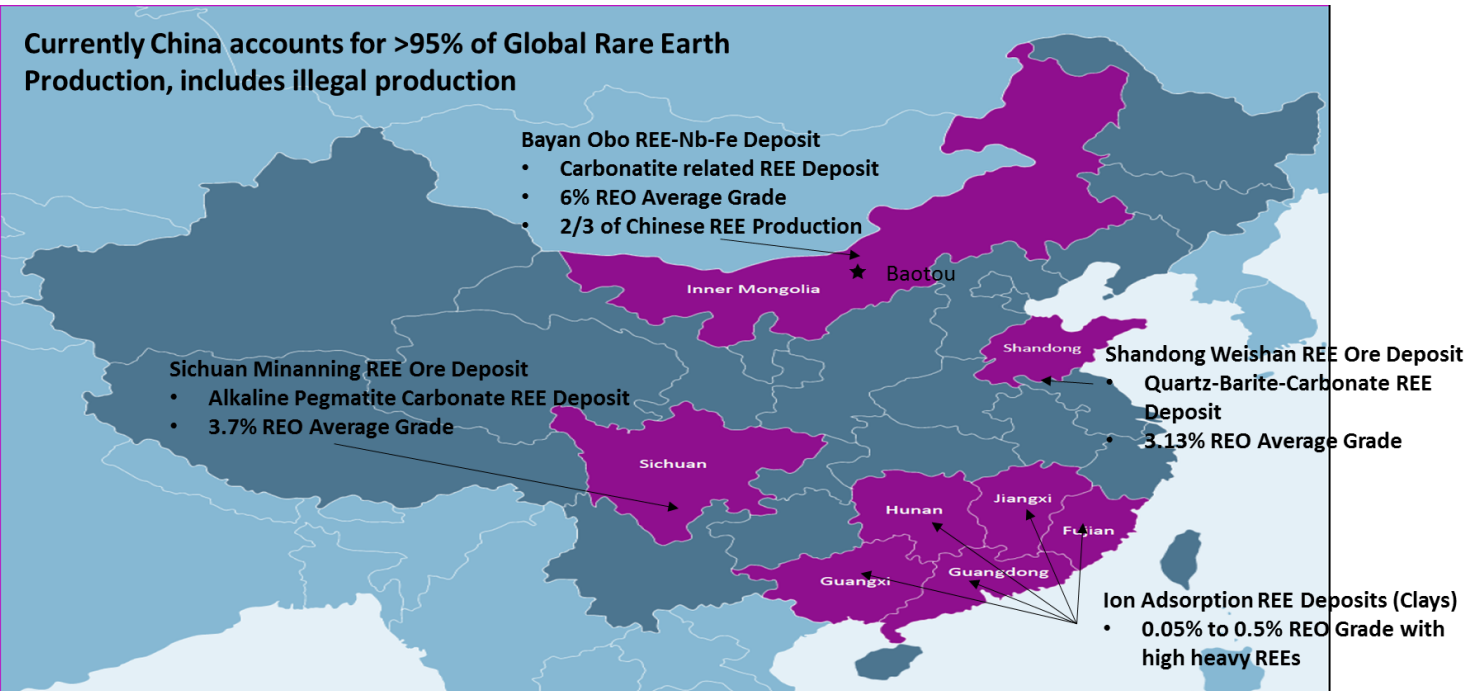
Estimated Global REE Production
2017



Source: Argus Media

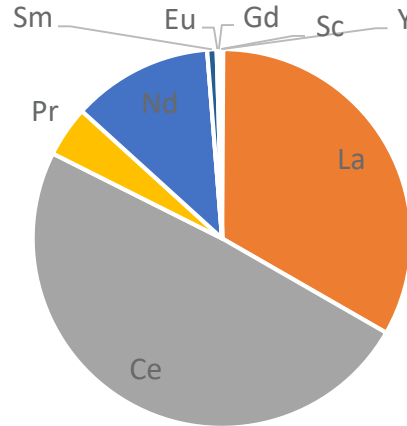
■ China ■ Australia

- Total REO Production Estimated at 170,000 tonne/year
- Total REO Demand Estimated at ~150,000 tonne/year
- US accounts for ~11% of Global Demand
- Actual Chinese production >92% including illegal mining

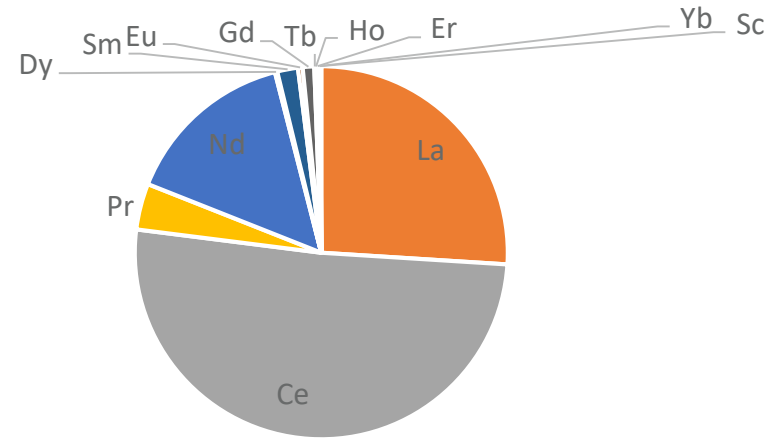


Rare Earth Deposits

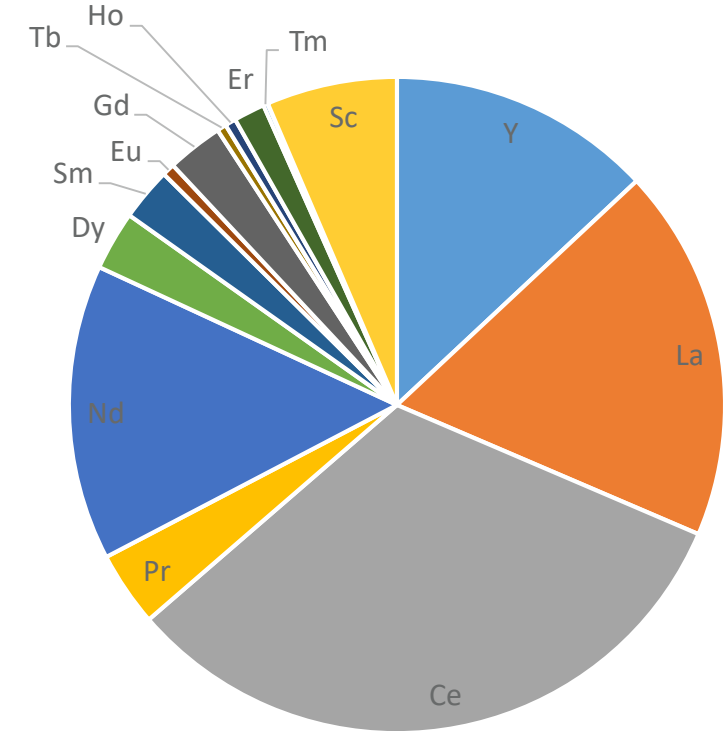
Mountain Pass (Bastnasite) ~8% REO



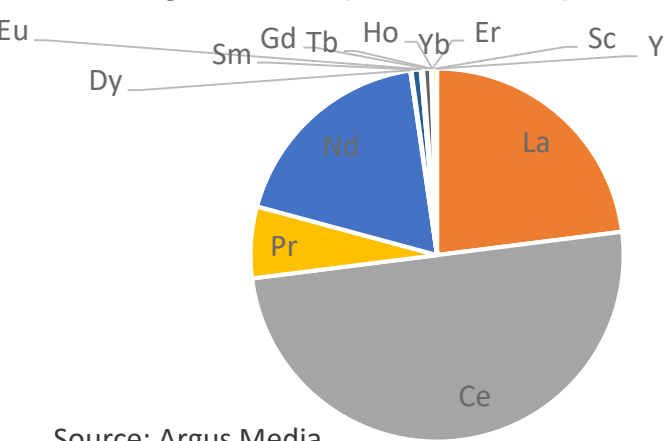
Mount Weld (Monazite) ~8% REO



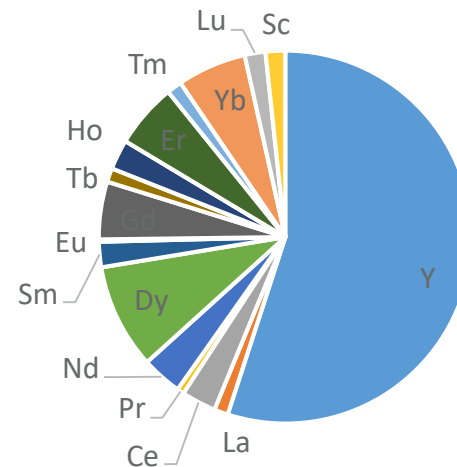
Coal <0.1% REO



Bayan Obo (Bastnasite) ~6% REO



Southeast Guangdong (Xenotime) ~0.5% REO



Source: Argus Media

REE from Coal: The Challenge

Where do we get it? and What do we produce?

- **Low Concentration in Coal Feedstocks**

- Ranges from parts per billion (ppb) in AMD to ~1,500 parts per million (ppm) in certain ashes
- Global REE ores in current use range from 0.5 wt% (5,000 ppm) to 50wt% (500,000 ppm) with major deposits generally near 8wt%

- **Currently No Domestic Supply Chain**

- No clear domestic off-take except for “saleable” (>90+%) REO or “REO baskets”
- Creates uncertainty as to what concentration domestic processes should target

- **Very Broad Problem**

- Almost too many coal and related feedstocks to target: which is best?
- Are REE the product or co-product?
- Each coal-related feedstock is different, even within same category



REE from Coal: A Unique Opportunity

Importance to the Fossil Energy and DOE Mission



- **National Security**

- 5% of total domestic demand is deemed “critical” by the Department of Defense (DoD)
- Required for numerous critical industries (energy, manufacturing, etc.)
- Necessary for numerous clean energy technologies which have been deemed a national priority

- **Power the U.S. Economy and keep electricity affordable:**

- Additional value streams make coal more cost competitive & keep electricity prices low
- Drives U.S. coal competitiveness in international markets, driving exports
- Creates or maintains jobs in economically hard hit regions, such as Appalachia
- Provides an important new domestic resource, allowing more manufacturing to locate in the U.S.

- **Environmental Stewardship**

- Opportunity for remediation, and reducing waste streams from coal production & use
- Beneficiated coal will burn more efficiently, creating less emissions
- Produce REEs with a dramatically lower environmental footprint than overseas

REE from Coal: Size of the Opportunity

Coal Refuse Material & Combustion By-Products

Southern West Virginia coal preparation plants have produced over 1.8 billion tons of coarse refuse material over the last 60 years

- Potential value of \$31.5 billion at 100% recovery
- Potential value of \$9 billion at just 30% recovery

56 active coal preparation plants produce a coarse refuse with a potential of \$3.2 billion annually in the our region.

(Source: University of Kentucky)



“By the year 2000, we will not be wasting our coal ash, in which geochemists have shown there is a notable concentration of rare elements, such as germanium and rare earths. We will be recovering those elements, **which by then will be critical materials in our economy.**”

- Dr. Edward Steidle

Dean, PSU College of Earth & Mineral Sciences, **1952**

(Inducted into the National Mining Hall of Fame, October 23, 2015)

REE from Coal: Size of the Opportunity

Acid Mine Drainage Opportunities

- WVU reports that the REE concentration in some acid mine drainage (AMD) sludge samples they have analyzed exceeds most Chinese deposits, and has more of the valuable heavy REE.



- WVDEP's Office of Special Reclamation estimates the potential REE value AMD precipitates (sludge) at one of their treatment sites at \$1.9 million
- Significant environmental benefits could come from cleaning up legacy coal refuse disposal sites and wet impoundments for post-combustion ash.
- The tailings/rejects from a future REE recovery process could be used as structural fill to remediate surface mine sites.

NETL REE R&D Strategy

How We are Approaching the Problem

- **Understanding the “Where” and “How” (Characterization)**
 - Driving the understanding of how REEs occur in coal and by-products
 - Developing the technologies needed for prospecting and new production means
- **“Cheap” and Environmentally Benign Production (Separations)**
 - Producing ore-quality and greater REE from coal and related materials
 - Combining processes for further efficiency and enrichment
 - Maturing promising transformational separations technologies and continuing to push the envelope
- **Smarter, Not Harder (CFD & Systems Analysis)**
 - Developing the cutting edge CFD models to help drive commercialization and scale up
 - Identifying process bottlenecks, research targets, and market opportunities through systems analysis
- **Driving Innovation, Unlocking the REE Potential of Coal**
 - Developing the tools for REE prospecting in coal basins
 - Identifying the best resources for exploitation – be it fly ash with high Ca content, underclays, or raw lignite



EY18 Major Accomplishments

Overview



- **Enabling Technologies**
 - Portable Devices for Accurate, Real-Time Detection of REE
 - Models that allow complex reactor modeling without needing to perform expensive experiments
- **Separations and Enrichment**
 - Produced "Ore Quality" REE (i.e. >2wt%) from 3 Feedstocks
 - Pursuing three promising pathways that address different feedstocks, from Fly Ash to AMD
 - Transformational Separations Research has Potential for Dramatic Cost Reductions
- **Systems Engineering and Analysis**
 - Understanding Domestic REE Needs through an Embedded Demand Database
 - Quantifying Benefits of Domestic Production by Looking at Existing REE Processes
- **Developed First Model to Predict Where REE Might be Concentrated in Coal**
 - Geo-spatial, Geologic Assessment Methodology to understand where REE occur
 - Currently being validated for Western coals, Appalachia is next

Thanks for your Attention!



- Thank you for your participation!
 - NETL.gov/RWFI
 - Netl.rwfi@netl.doe.gov
 - NETL RWFI E-Note
-
- US Energy and Employment Report Data for PA/WV/OH
 - Future Energy 101 Webinars