



Rare Earth Element Extraction and Concentration at Pilot-Scale from North Dakota Coal-Related Feedstocks

DE-FE0031835

Nolan Theaker

Proposed Team

Project Team Members

- UND Institute for Energy Studies
- Microbeam Technologies
- Barr Engineering
- Rare Earth Salts
- MLJ Consulting
- NDGS

Project Sponsor Representatives/Executive Advisory Team

- DOE-NETL
- Lignite Research Program
- North American Coal
- Great River Energy
- Minnkota Power Cooperative
- BNI Energy
- Critical Materials Institute



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY



MICROBEAM
TECHNOLOGIES, INC.



RARE EARTH SALTS



AN ALLETE COMPANY



Project Overview

- Budget – Overall
\$5,608,555
- Project Performance
 - BP1: 09/19 – 09/20
 - BP2: 10/20 – 06/23

Support Source	Funding	% of Project
DOE-NETL	\$4,989,255	76.7%
NDIC	\$900,000	13.8%
NACC	\$125,000	1.9%
GRE	\$125,000	1.9%
MPC	\$125,000	1.9%
BNI	\$120,000	1.8%
MTI	\$34,300	0.5%
UND	\$90,000	1.4%

Goals and Objectives

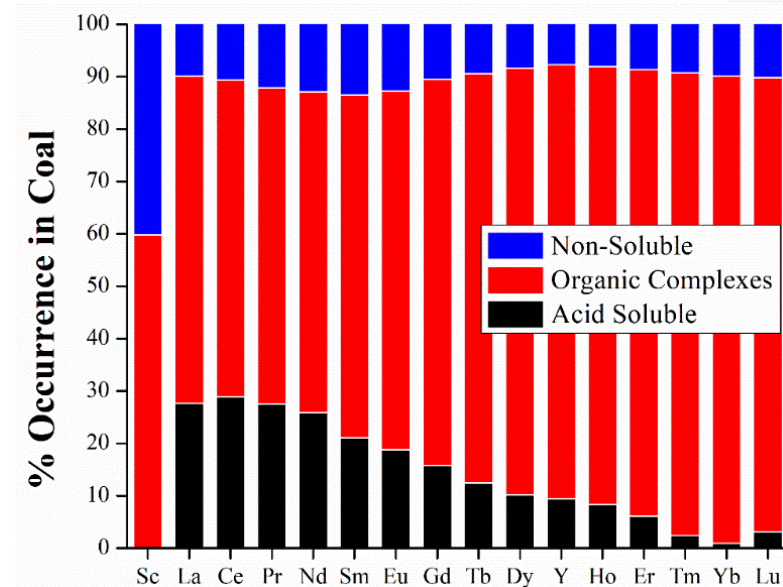
- Construct and test UND's extraction and concentration process at a 0.5 ton/hr scale
 - Develop a modular approach for ease of process adjustment and reconfiguration
 - Determine optimal equipment configurations for the process, including process intensification efforts
- Obtain and test a large sample of high-REE, ND lignite for REE extraction using the pilot facility
 - Determine scalability of the process, optimal operating points, and potential cost-reduction measures for commercial operation

Goals and Objectives (cont)

- Evaluate the economics of the UND processing technology
 - Utilize commercial quotes and pricing wherever possible, and define the scale/location of a REE extraction plant in ND
- Evaluate the technology and resource in a pre-feasibility and pre-FEED mechanism
 - Develop correlations for extraction, concentration, and potential economics based upon resource characterizations
- Develop a technology and commercialization roadmap and business plan
 - Include costs of commercialization phases, detailed business plans and structuring, and potential vendors/customers for the plant

Technology Background

- Extracts REE from low rank coals (LRCs) utilizing weak acids
 - Weak organic associations, rather than mineralized forms (carboxylic acid)
- Utilizes the *pre-combustion* coal for the feedstock
 - Generates a reduced-ash unique byproduct
 - Usable for many CBP
 - Low fouling ash for boilers



Lignite Chemistry

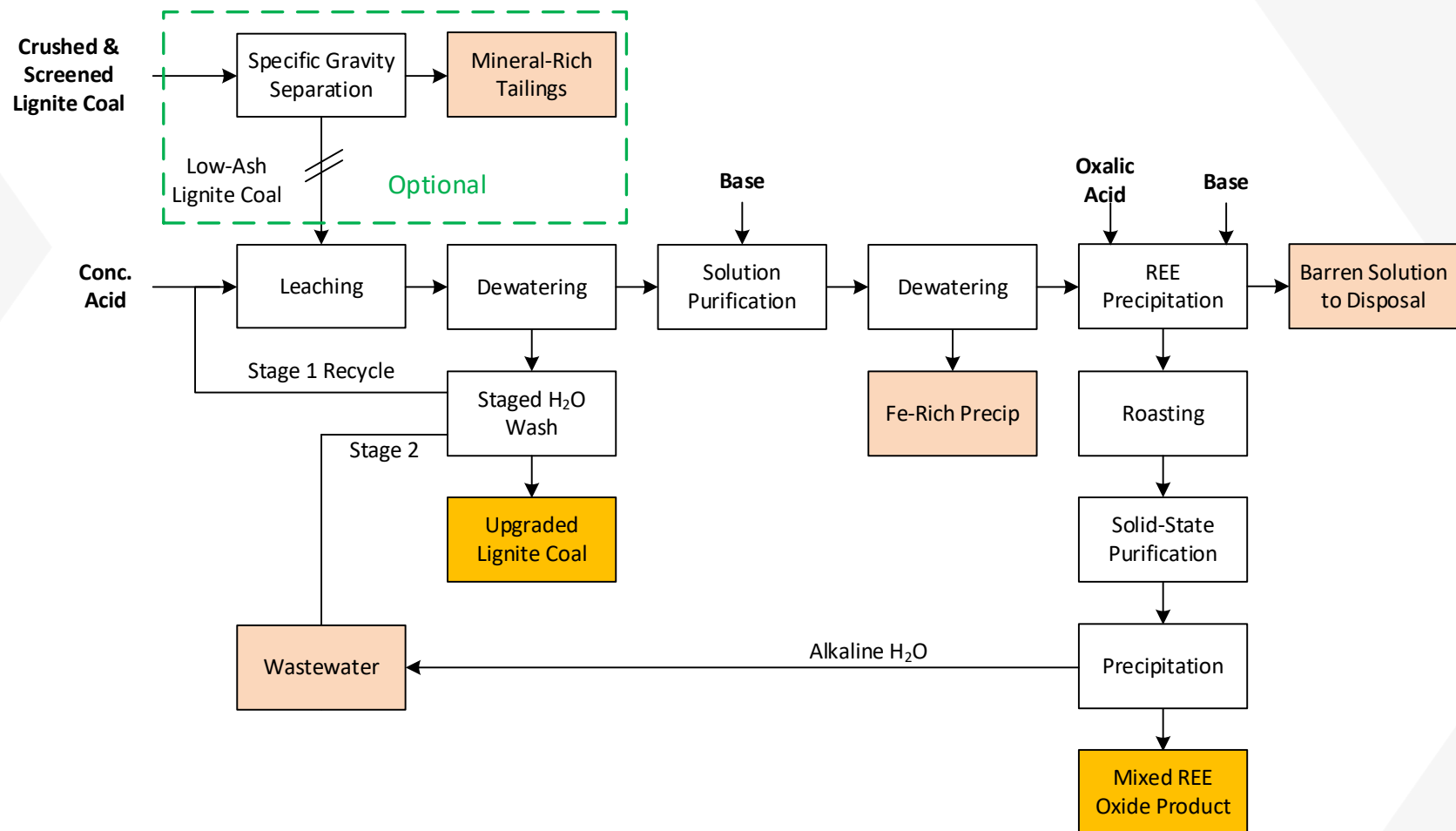
- Organic functional groups exist *in abundance* within the young lignite – terminal OH bonds
 - OH bonding allows for H atom replacement – with suitably acidic materials

	Lignite	Subbitu- minous	High volatile bituminous			Bituminous		Anthracite
			C	B	A	Medium volatile	Low volatile	
% C (min. matter free)	65-72	72-76	76-78	78-80	80-87	89	90	93
% H	4.5	5-4	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.5	3.5	2.5
% O	30	18	13	10	10-4	4-3	3	2
% O as COOH	13-10	5-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
% O as OH	15-10	12-10	9	?	7-3	2-1	1-0	0
Aromatic C atoms % of total C	50	65	?	?	75	80-85	85-90	90-95
Avg. no. benzene rings/layer	1-2	?			2-3		5?	>25?
Volatile matter (%)	40-50	35-50	35-45	?	31-40	31-20	20-10	<10
Reflectance (%) of vitrinite	0.2-0.3	0.3-0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6-1.0	1.4	1.8	4

Benefits of Organic Association

- No discrete minerals to dissolve
 - Extremely rapid kinetics, acid substitution process
- Selectivity of organic groups
 - Can purposefully leave higher valence elements attached to the organic structure
 - Very low NORM leaching
- Size reduction largely irrelevant for leaching
 - Lignite is highly porous – utilize pore structure for transport of acid/REE from groups

Flowchart



Challenges of Approach

- Pre-combustion material lower feedstock “grade” than coal ash
 - More feedstock to process = more material to slurry/process
- Lignite is not easy to handle
 - Wet feedstock (35-40% moisture)
 - Autoignition
- Wet process = even more moisture in product coal

Scope of Work

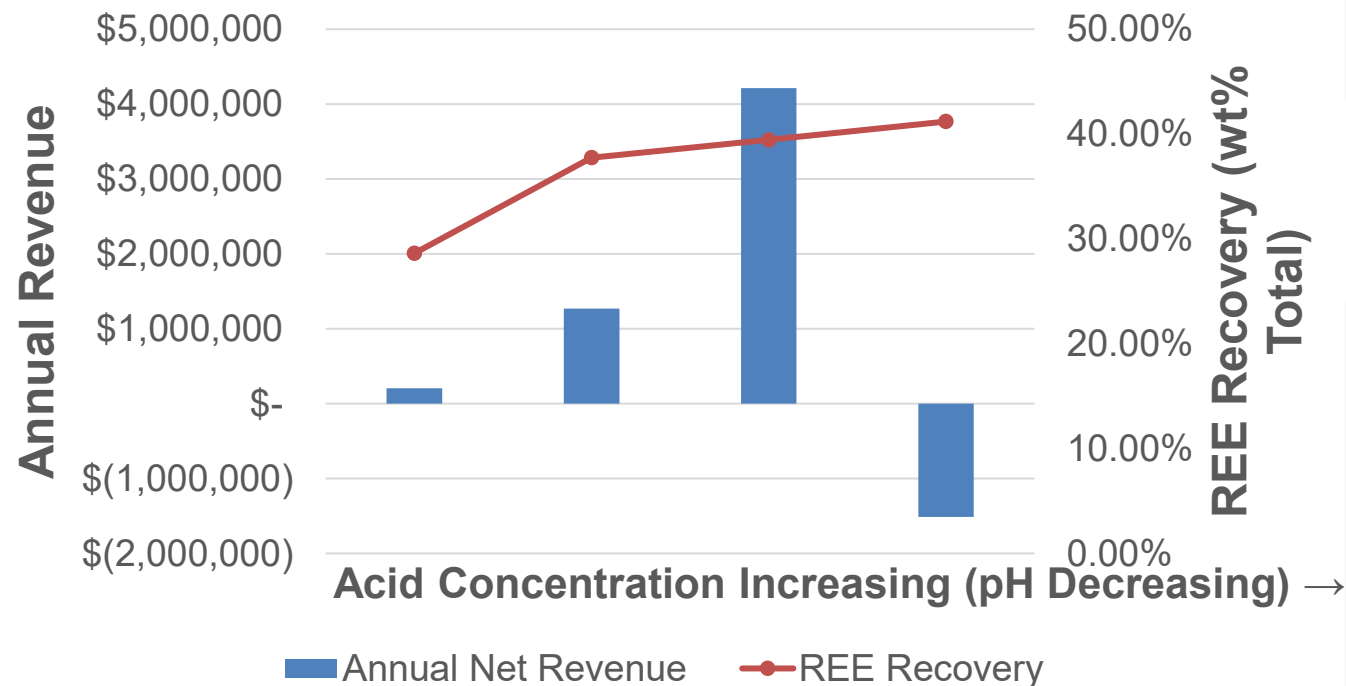
- Task 1 – Project Management & Planning
- Task 2 – Financial Plan for Commercialization
- Task 3 – Techno-Economic Assessment
- Task 4 – Split Sample Analysis
- Task 5 – Feasibility Study
- Task 6 – Large Sample Collection and Prep.
- Task 7 – Pilot Plant Design
- Task 8 – Pilot Plant Construction
- Task 9 – Bench-Scale Feedstock Testing
- Task 10 – Pilot Plant Testing of Feedstock

Processing – Bench-Scale

- Process steps to test:
 - Leaching
 - pH, slurry density, contact time
 - Impurity removal via base
 - pH, residence time, mixing speed, settling time
 - REE Precipitation
 - Oxalate concentration, mixing speed/time
 - Purification of concentrates
 - Resin type, loading/unloading curves

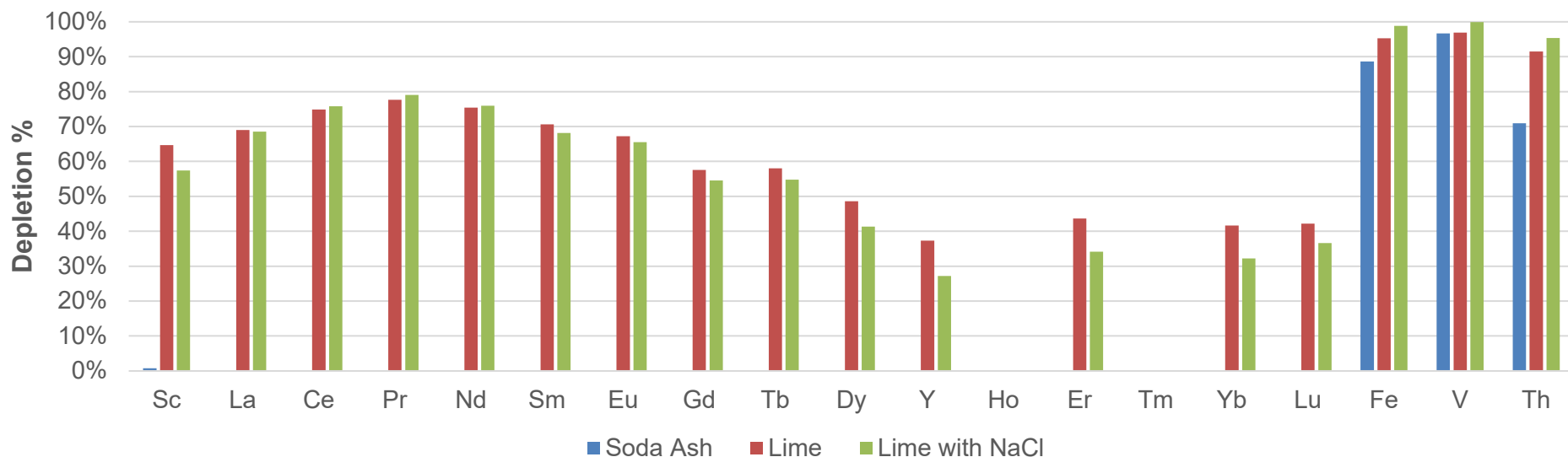
Bench-Scale: REE Leaching

- Tested REE/CM leaching at multiple held pH values
 - Total REE recovery from process, not leaching (including planned Ce removal)



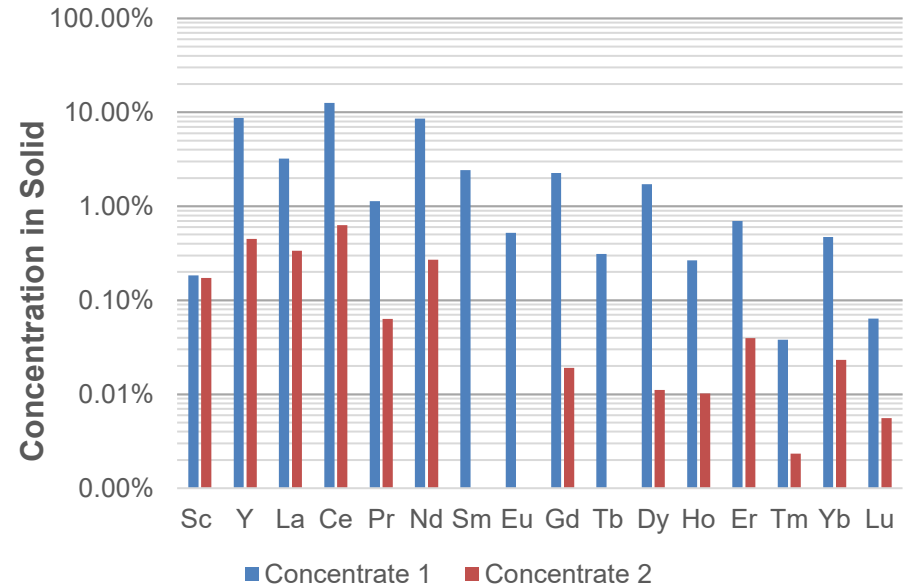
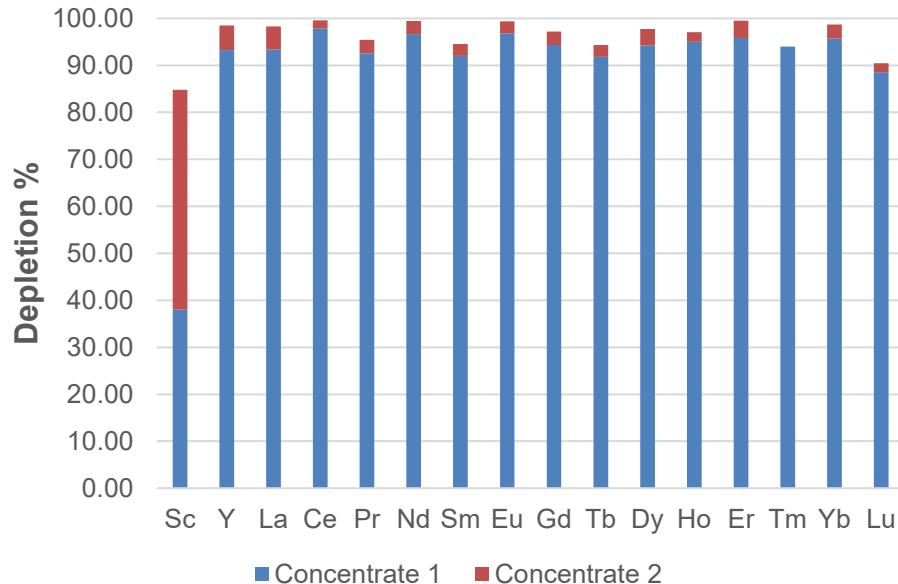
Bench-Scale: Impurity Removal

- Tested 3 base combinations at 2 pH values
 - pH 3.5 showed consistently best performance
- NaCl theorized to assist Fe/V precipitation
 - Poor REE retention, Na_2CO_3 chosen moving forward



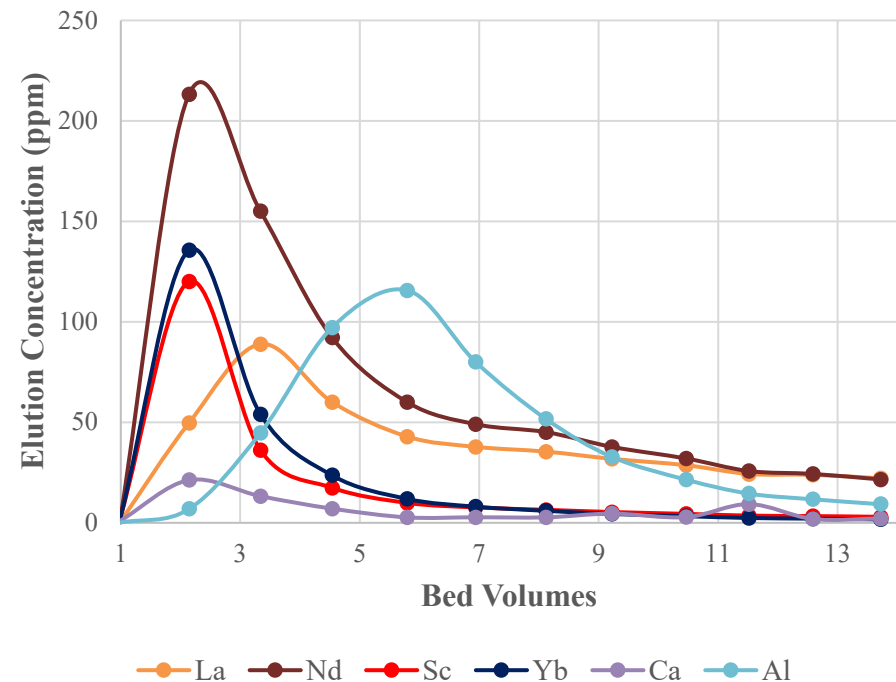
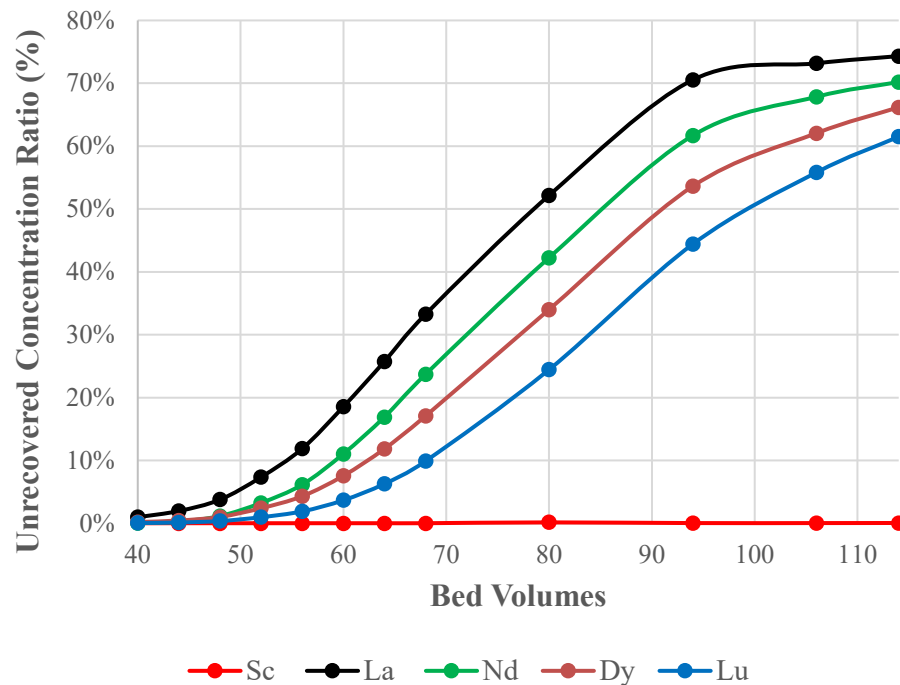
Bench-Scale: REE Precipitates

- Two concentrates formed – variable oxalate concentration
 - Sc enrichment into second product (vs REE), REE enrichment in first (vs Ca, Al)



MREO Concentrate Purification

- Firing, dissolving, and separating impurities from ~65% pure concentrate using ion exchange resins
 - IDA** and AMP resins chosen from ~10 options
 - Can produce >85% pure (cation basis) REO concentrate
 - Ce excluded by firing to tetravalent form, insoluble in dissolution step



Pilot Construction Updates



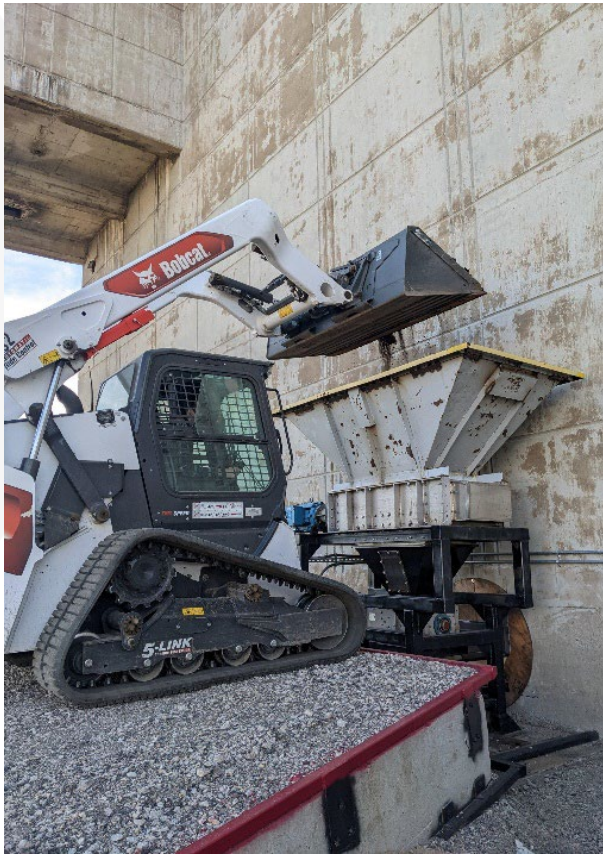
Pilot Construction Updates

- Pilot plant construction nearly complete
- In main process areas all equipment, piping, valves, and sensors have been installed
- All equipment, valves, and sensors are wired for feedback and control in controls program
- Developed control program to operate filter presses
 - Open/close, plate shifting, safety controls associated with operation and operator proximity

Filter Presses

- Needed to develop a control program for operation of filter presses
- The main program requirements included:
 - Opening and closing the filter press remotely
 - Shifting filter press plates with the plate shifter
 - Plate shifting can either be done automatically or semi-automatically
 - Automatic: all plates are shifted without stopping
 - Semi-automatically: a pull cord is used to shift one plate at a time
 - Integration of safety features into the control program
 - Light curtains, which would stop motion of filter press if tripped
 - Emergency stop pull cords

Coal Handling System



- Coal crushing and handling system operational and undergoing commissioning
- Coal is fed into staged, low-impact crushers, chuted into large 14-hr hoppers

Pilot Shakedown Testing

- Leak checking all piping – 99% complete
- All pumps, mixers, sensors, and valves working and tied into LabVIEW program
- VFDs have been programmed, and are able to be controlled remotely in the LabVIEW program for pumps and mixers
- Working on sensor calibration for pH and total solids sensors
- Testing filter press control logic – confirming timing and process variable compliance
- Tuning PID control loops

Next Steps - Project

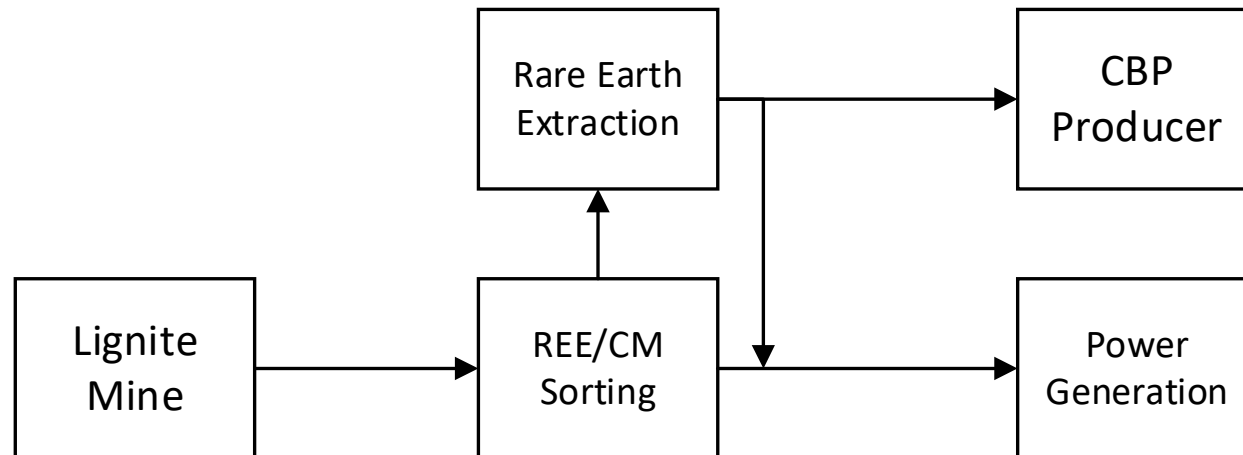
- Complete commissioning of pilot
- Complete preliminary testing (5-20 tons)
 - Send concentrate to RES for flowsheet development
- Conduct steady-state testing (75-125 tons)
 - Divide concentrate for RES and stockpiling
- Update Feasibility study to reflect pilot-scale testing and economics

Next Steps - Technology

- Resource characterization – drilling+
 - Identify high-concentration seams/sub-seams in active mines
 - Develop x-y-z model for contained REEs within coal seam/sub-seam
- Engineering/FEED Study
 - Design/engineering of commercial facility
 - Purification of CM's
 - Business development
 - Off-takes for byproducts (upgraded coal, CMs)

Commercialization Plans

- Co-locate with active mine/power facility
 - All lignite mines have a mine-mouth power station in ND
 - Optional CBP off-take, preferred for value-generation
 - Minimizes travel distance of high-volume feedstocks/products



Workforce Development

- Student Inclusion
 - Involved three graduate students in the project, and graduated one
 - Engineering, Geology
 - Developed engineering coop opportunities for undergraduate students
 - 2 students over 2 semesters
 - Hourly student employees
 - 3 undergraduate students

Public Outreach

- Conducted a radio interview for a Bismarck, ND-based radio station
 - Proposed site selections for commercial plants within range of radio station
- Three news releases to local/state newspaper columns

Summary

- Lignite offers major advantages as a REE ore, primarily involving the organic character
 - More selective, easier extraction
- Parameters identified and determined for planned pilot testing
- Pilot construction ongoing – 500 kg/hr lignite feedstock input
 - Producing 5-10 kg of >85% MREO concentrate per operating week
 - Deep into commissioning – operational goals of November

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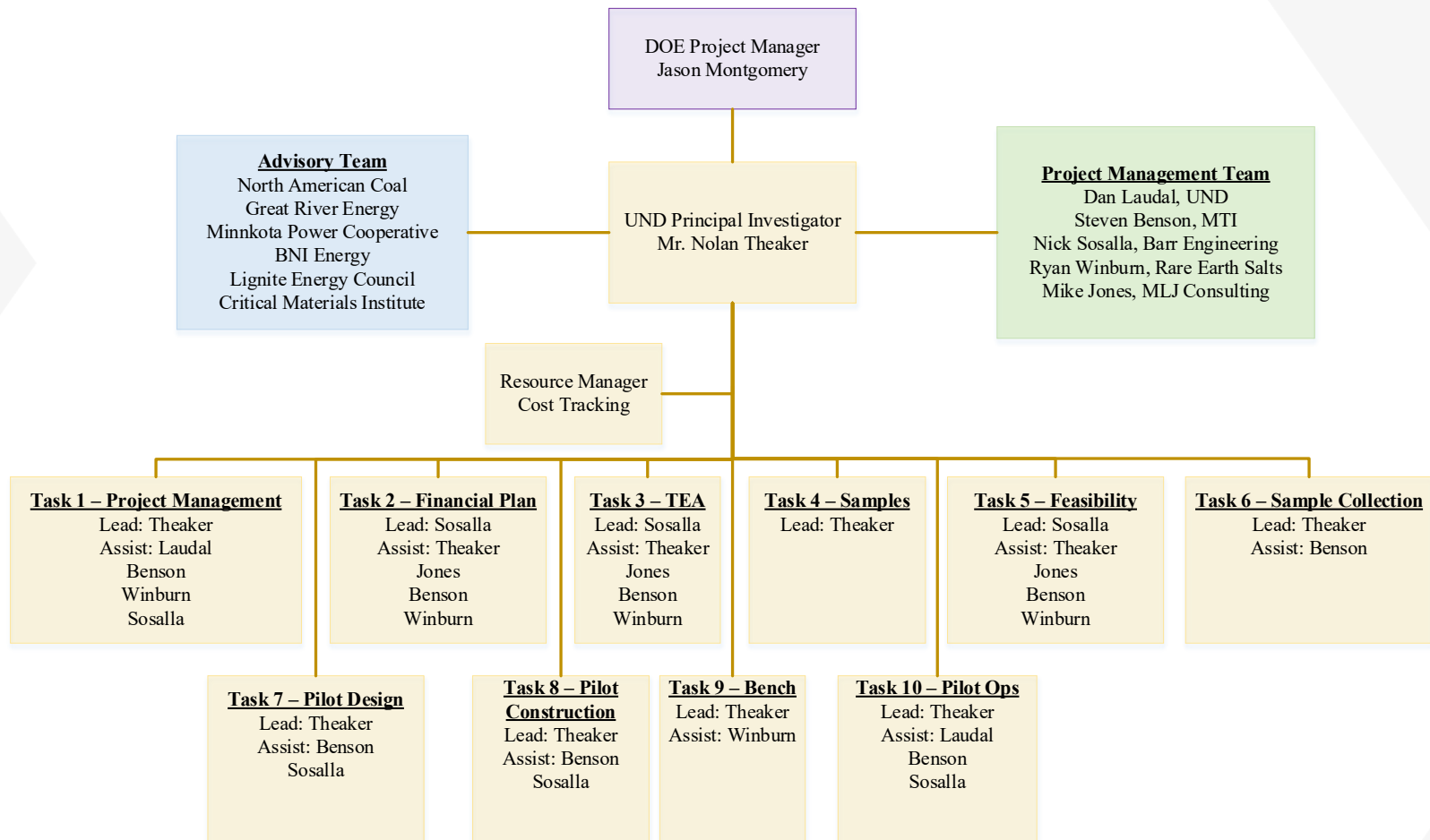
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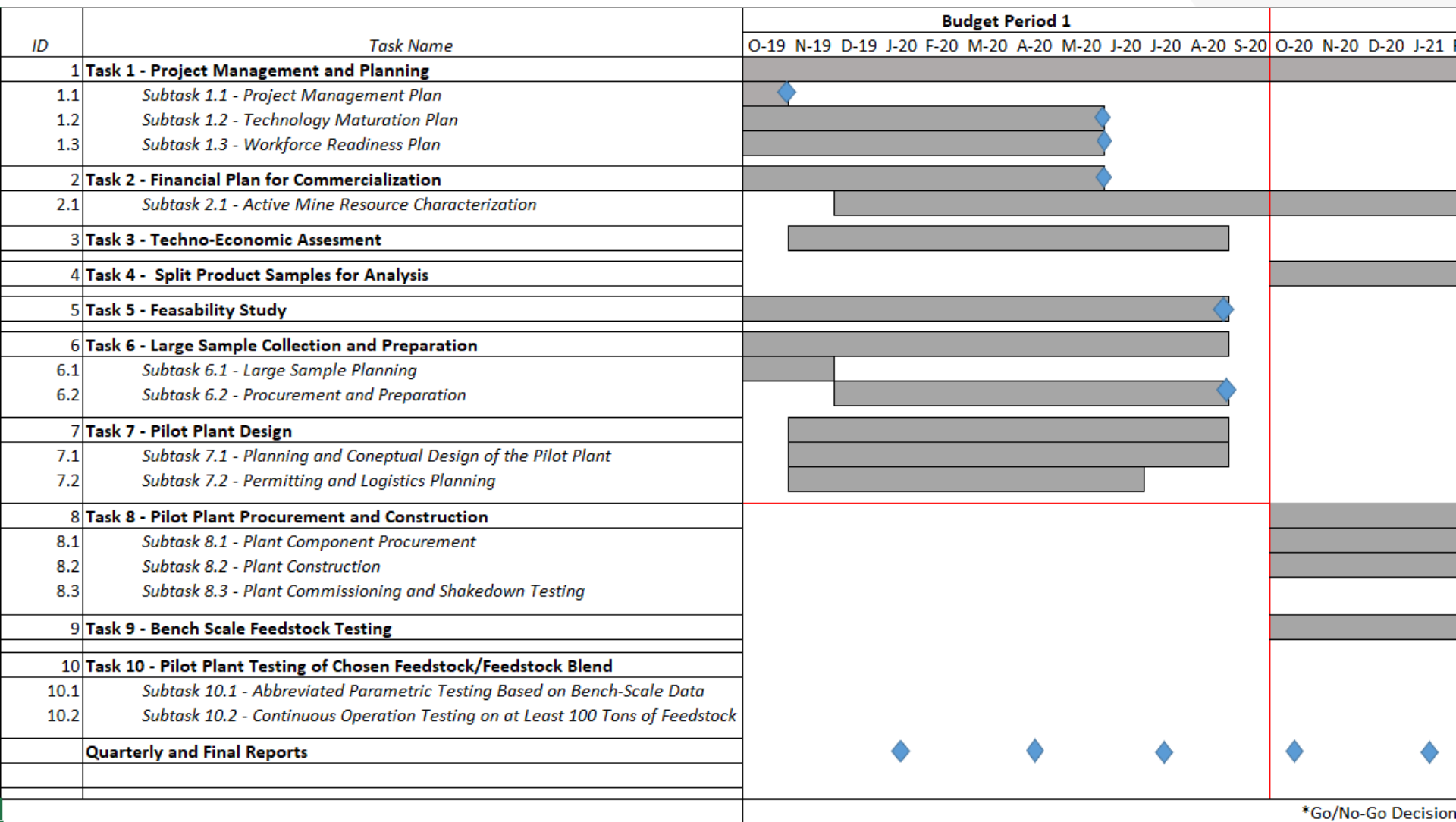
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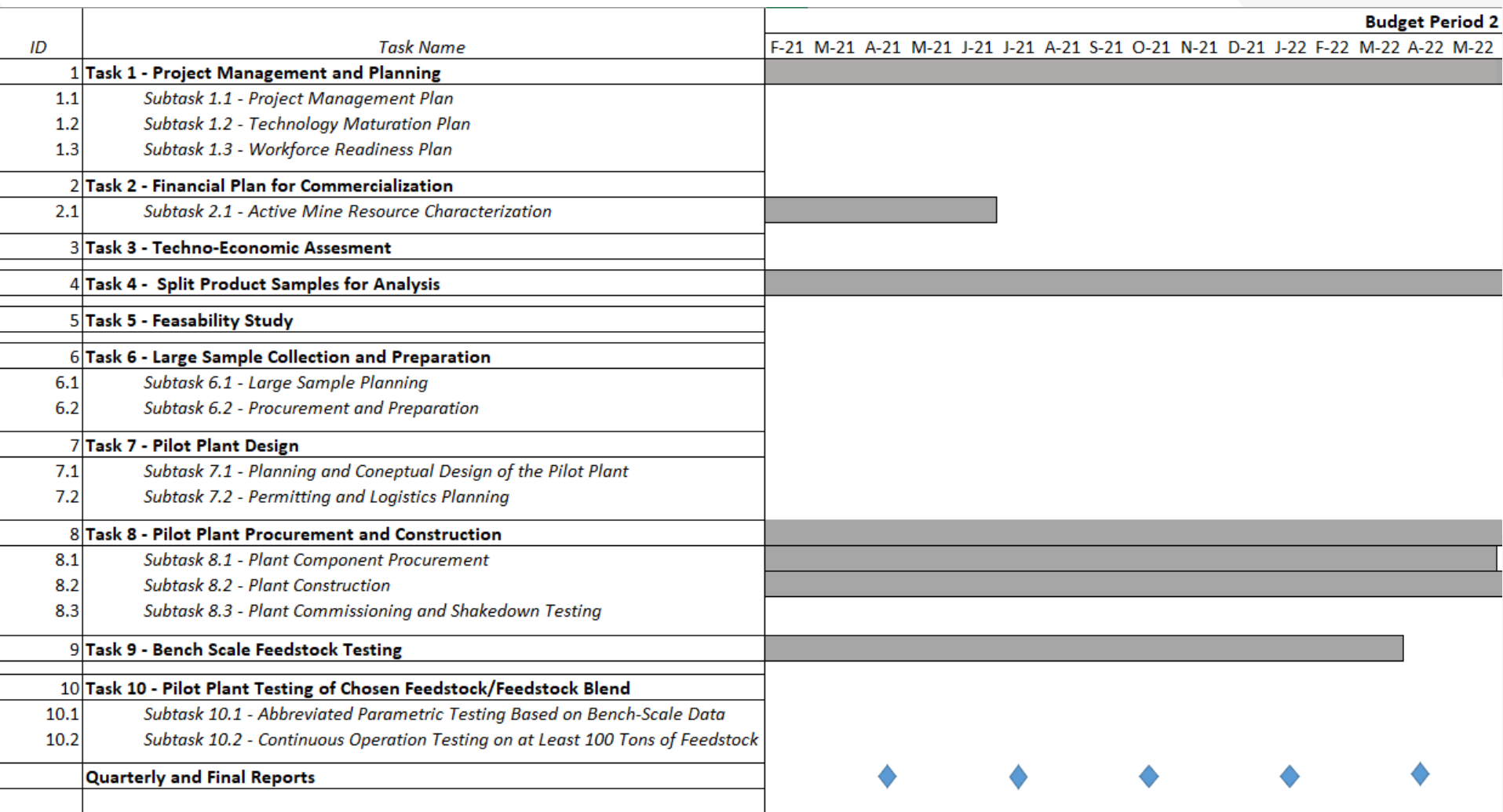
Organization Chart



Gantt Chart (1)



Gantt Chart (2)



Gantt Chart (3)

