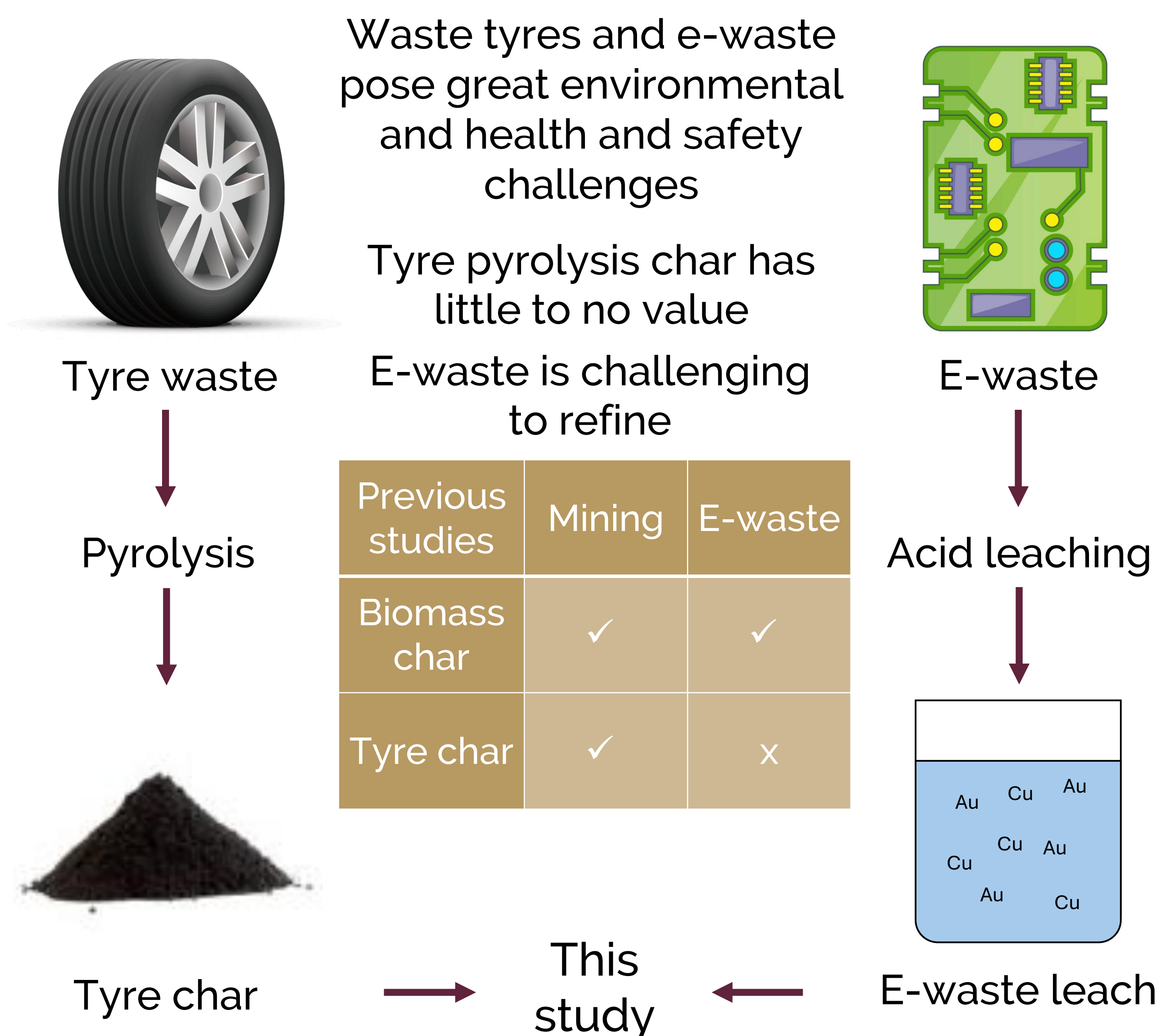


Valorisation of pyrolysed tyre char as an adsorbent for the recovery of metals from e-waste leach

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Introduction



Aim and Objectives

Aim:

Investigate viability of using tyre char as adsorbent for gold and copper recovery from e-waste leachate.

Objectives:

- Apply char upgrading methods
- Calculate and compare removal efficiencies of Au and Cu from synthetic e-waste leachate onto tyre char.

Methodology

Char pretreatments

- Demineralisation (HCl)
- Chemical (KOH) activation
- Physical (steam) activation

Synthetic e-waste

- 0.15 g Au(III)/L in 1 M HCl
- 0.15 g Cu(II)/L in 1 M HCl

Adsorption experiments

- 20 mL e-waste solution
- 20 g char/L
- 40 °C

Results and Discussion

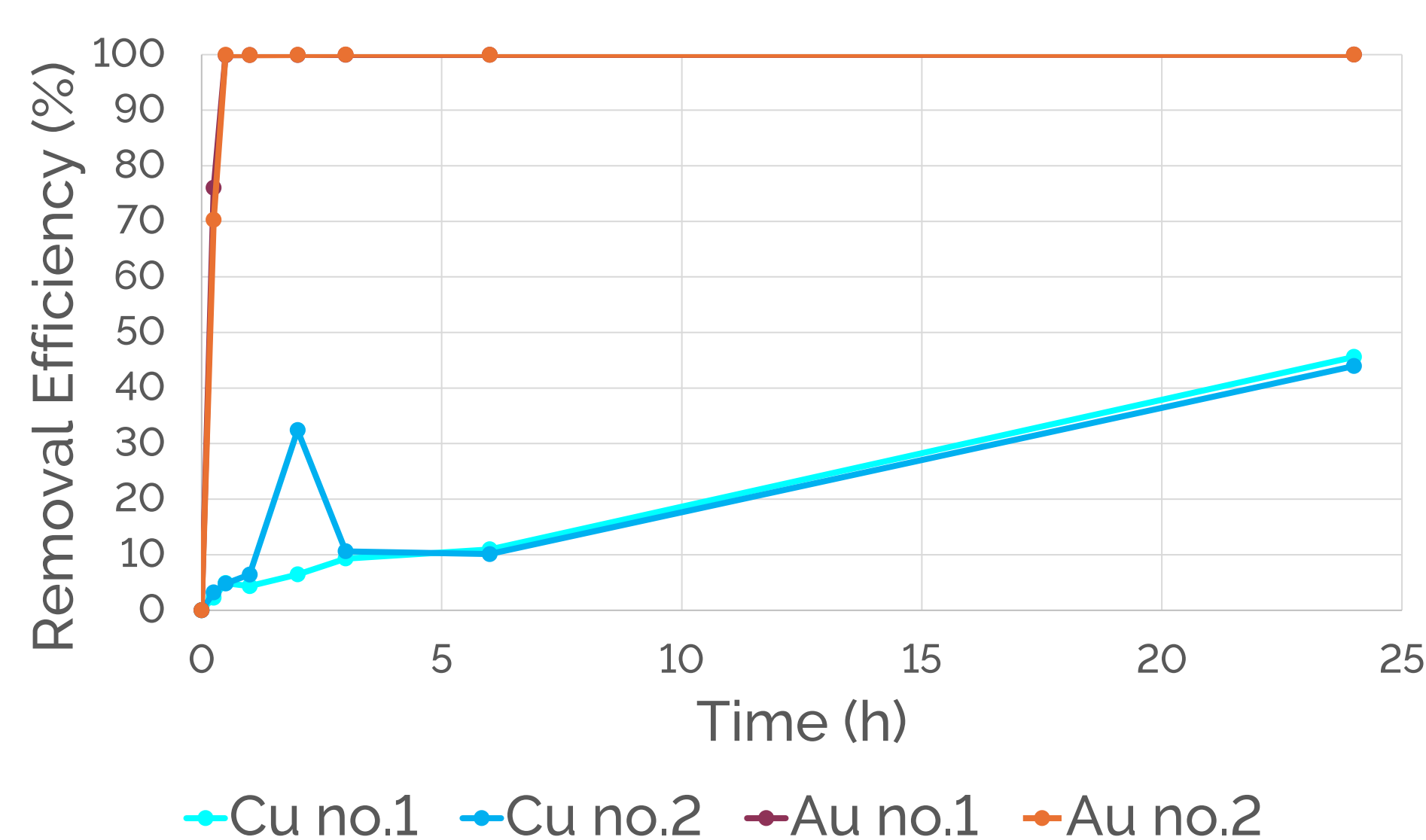


Figure 1: Removal efficiencies for untreated char

Untreated char is suitable for Au recovery, unsuitable for Cu recovery, and unsuitable for separating Au from Cu.

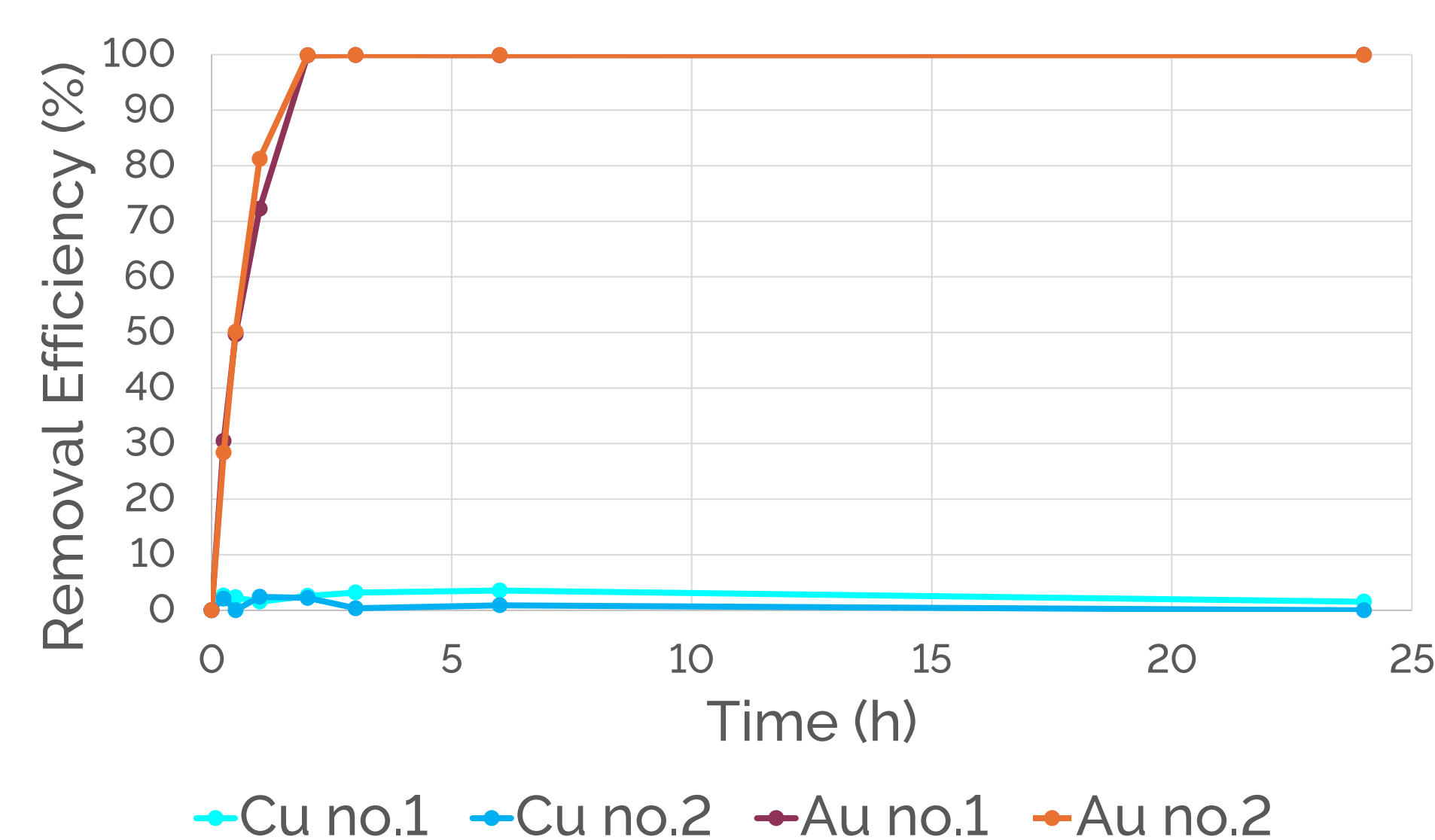


Figure 2: Removal efficiencies for demineralised char

Demineralised char is suitable for Au recovery, unsuitable for Cu recovery, and suitable for separating Au from Cu.

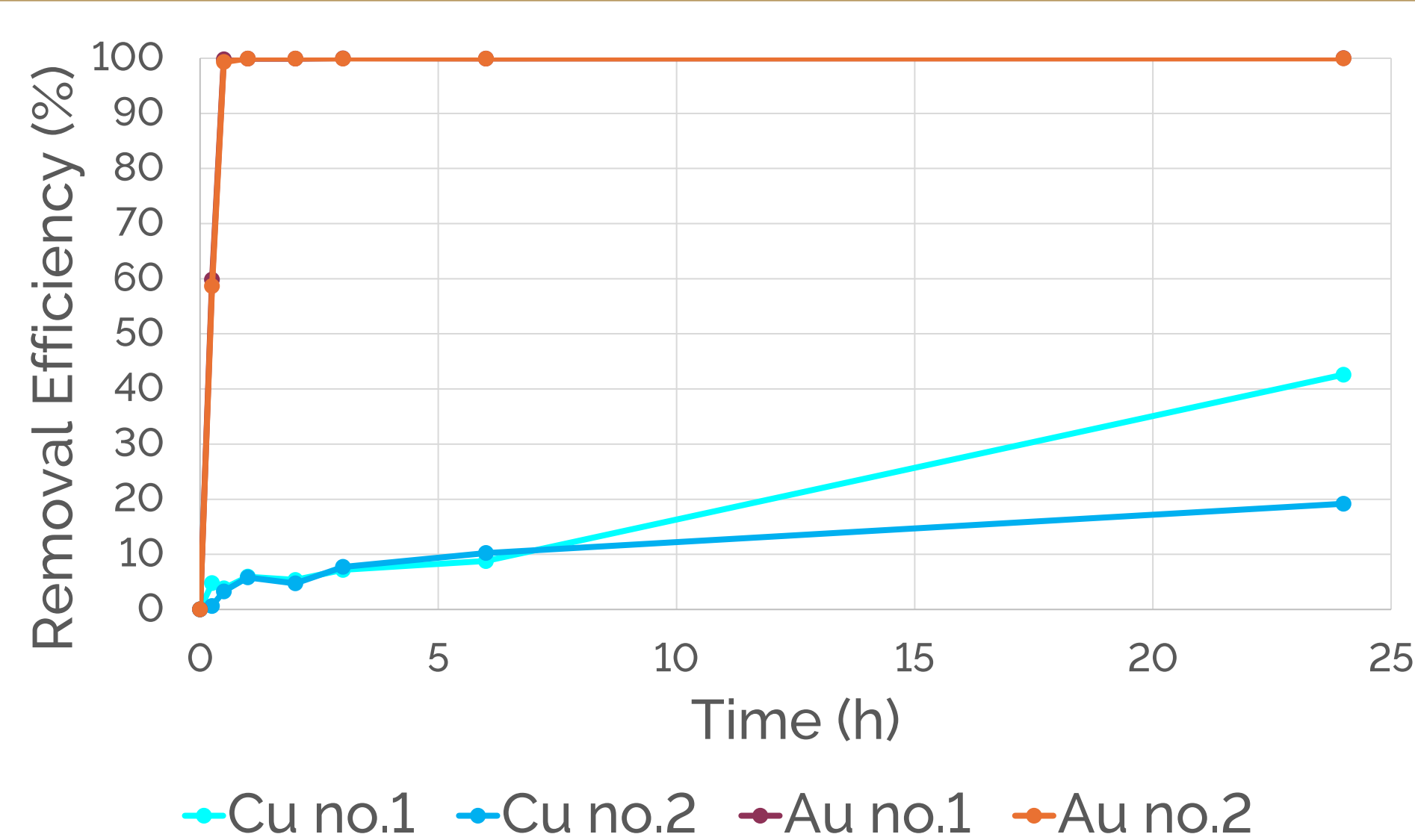


Figure 3: Removal efficiencies for KOH activated char

KOH activated char is suitable for Au recovery, unsuitable for Cu recovery, and unsuitable for separating Au from Cu.

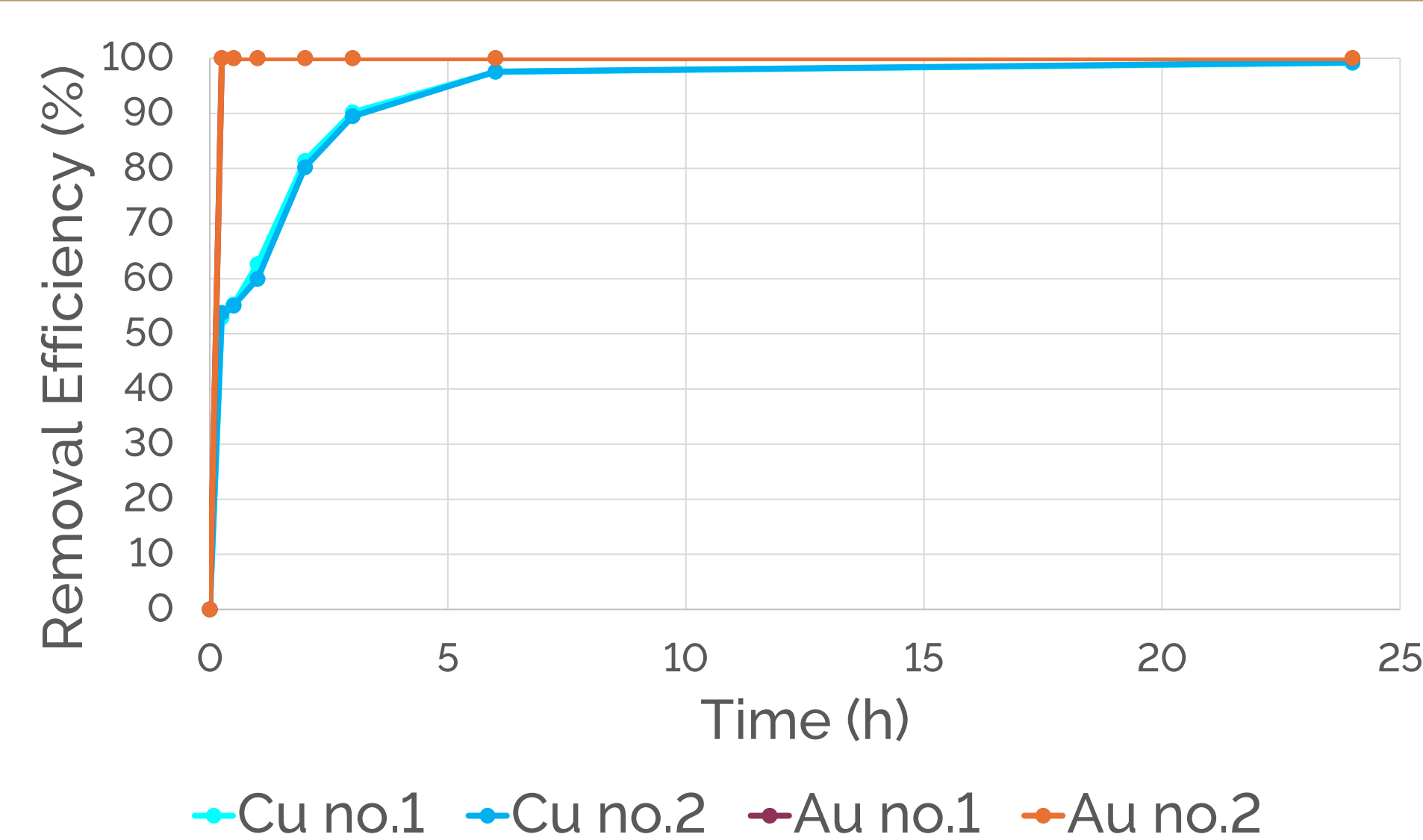


Figure 4: Removal efficiencies for steam activated char

Steam activated char is suitable for Au recovery, suitable for Cu recovery, and unsuitable for separating Au from Cu.

Conclusions

- Char upgrading methods of demineralisation, KOH activation and steam activation were applied.
- Demineralisation is the best upgrading method for separating Au from Cu.
- Steam activation is the best upgrading method for recovering both Au and Cu.

Further work

- Perform temperature trials for kinetic modelling
- Perform char dosage trials for equilibrium modelling
- Test multi-component systems to establish selectivity
- Perform BET surface area analysis to inform results