Geophysical Research Abstracts Vol. 21, EGU2019-7941, 2019 EGU General Assembly 2019 © Author(s) 2019. CC Attribution 4.0 license.



Development of novel adsorbent for continuous recovery of lithium ion from seawater

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As the demand for lithium resources rapidly increases due to the growth of the battery market, the lithium reserves of conventional sources such as minerals and brine have been decreasing. Hence, lithium ion recovery technologies are attracting attention from the new source of seawater. In particular, it is considered that the recovery technology through adsorption using lithium ion sieve (LIS) material has the most potential. In this study, a lithium-extracted powder (HMn₂O₄) derived from lithium manganese oxide (LiMn₂O₄) was used as a powder-type sorbent, and a fibrous and granular type adsorbents applicable to a continuous flow system was prepared. The fibrous type LiMn₂O₄ was prepared via electrospinning and the granule was prepared by mixing LiMn₂O₄ powder and binder. First, batch sorption experiments were conducted to evaluate the adsorption characteristics of each type of adsorbents. Further, continuous column experiments were carried out to investigate the effect of physical/chemical parameters (e.g., flow velocity, solution chemistry) on lithium ion adsorption characteristics. Comparison of lithium ion breakthrough curves obtained under different test conditions and the relevant mechanisms will be present.

This research was supported under the framework of international cooperation program managed by National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF-2015K2A1A2070922). Corresponding Author (Hyunjung Kim): email-kshjkim@jbnu.ac.kr