

Lithium Carbonate Production from Spodumene

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Background



Lithium carbonate (Li₂CO₃) is a key component of the cathode in lithium-ion batteries.

The battery grade Li₂CO₃ market is expected to grow to \$5.33 B USD by 2025.



The capacity of the proposed plant is 15,250 tonnes per year, which is 7.8% of the 2019 global Li_2CO_3 market or 3.7% of the projected 2025 market.



A novel approach to produce battery grade (≥99.5% purity) Li₂CO₃ is through carbonation, ion exchange, and thermal decomposition.



Environmental Assessment

Our Plant

Combustion Emissions



Slurry Waste Treatment



4.6 tonnes



1 km x 1 km Tailings Storage Facility



7.9 tonnes of sulphates/hr

Process Overview



Calcination and Acid Roasting



 α -spodumene is converted to β spodumene in the calciner. β spodumene is roasted with H₂SO₄
in a kiln to form Li₂SO₄.

Precipitation and Impurity Removal



Wet solids are neutralized, leached, and filtered to remove the major impurities. Mg and Ca are precipitated out.

Lithium Carbonate Crystallization



Li₂CO₃ crystals are formed by adding Na₂CO₃ and concentrating the slurry in a MEV. Li₂CO₃ crystals are filtered and re-diluted.

Carbonation and Decomposition

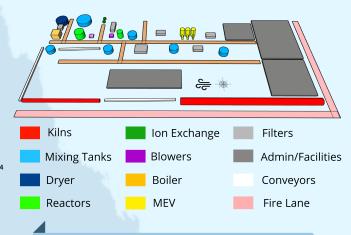


Li₂CO₃ is converted to LiHCO₃ using CO₂. Ion exchange removes trace impurities. Li₂CO₃ is reformed and dried.



99.95% Battery Grade Lithium Carbonate

Plant Layout



Economic Analysis

Capital Costs



Operating Costs



14% IRR, 2 year Payback Period