Economia circolare nella produzione industriale del metallo duro: un esempio di collaborazione tra industria e ricerca privata

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TUNED SYNERGY FOR THE **BEST**



Outline



275 employees

51 M€ turnover

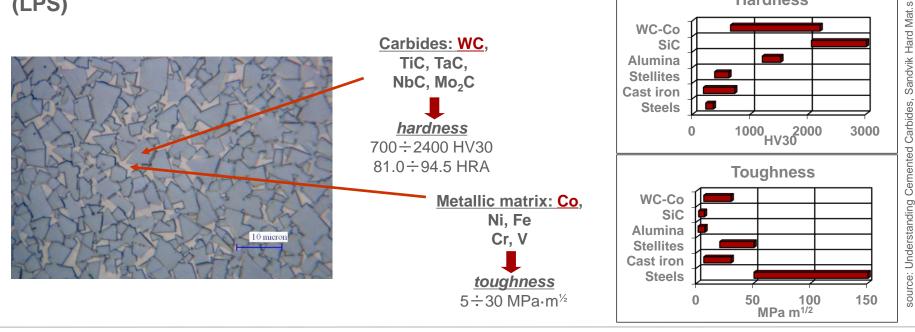
- The co-operation between FILMS S.p.A.
 (OMCD Group) and Serichim S.r.I.
- ✓ Hardmetals and the need to recycle Critical Raw Materials
- ✓ The Production Process and Circular Economy model of the OMCD Group
- \checkmark Where are we going





Hardmetal

Composite material, where carbide (mainly WC) particles are cemented by a metallic matrix (mainly Co based), produced by a PM process through Liquid Phase Sintering (LPS)

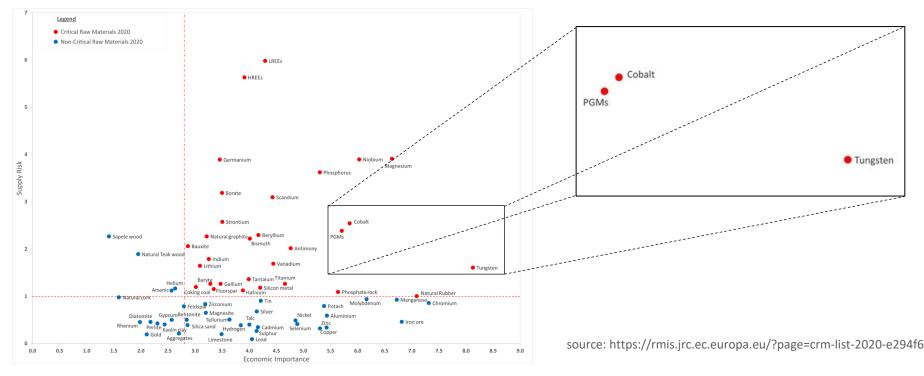


TUNED SYNERGY Murakami etched FOR THE BEST



W and Co: Critical Raw Materials (CRMs)

European Commission: 2011 to 2020 List of Critical Raw Materials (30 CRMs)

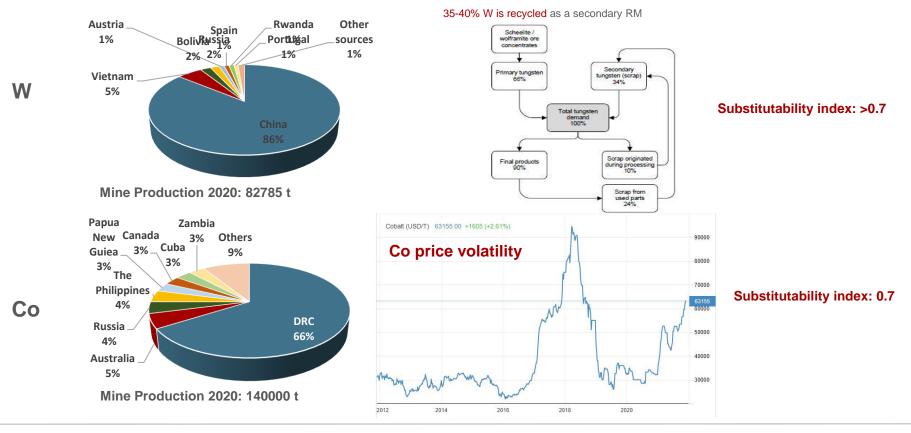






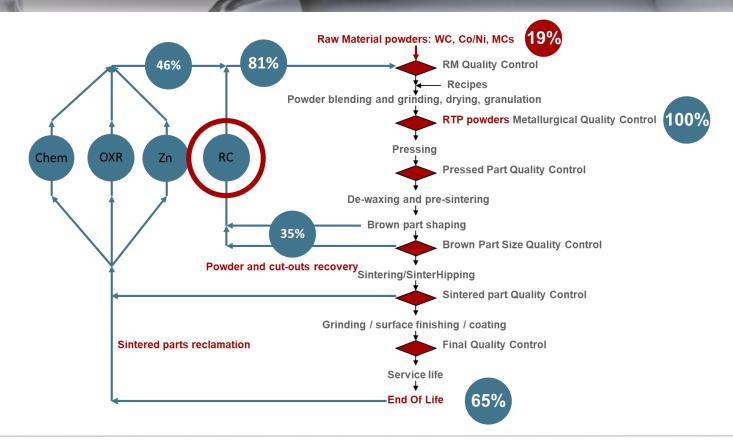
W and Co: mine production and recycling

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HM: Life Cycle and the OMCD recycling model



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HM recycling: the RC powder

Collection procedures:

- ✓ Pure grades
- ✓ Mixed powders

9 different RC-types

Parameters for the definition of **RC** types:

Chemical composition:

- γ-phase (Ti, Ta, Nb, Zr)
- ✓ metallic binder (Co vs. Ni)

WC grain size:

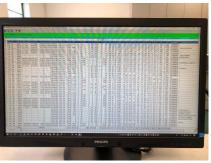
- ✓ ultrafine
- ✓ small-fine
- ✓ medium
- ✓ coarse

Chemical composition, by:

- ✓ ICP-OES (trace elements)
- ✓ IRS (carbon and oxygen)

Physical-metallurgical characterization:

- density
- hardness (HRA. HV)
- Transverse Rupture Strength (TRS)
- ✓ magnetic moment at saturation
- ✓ coercive force
- ✓ optical microscopy (100x, 200x, 1500x)



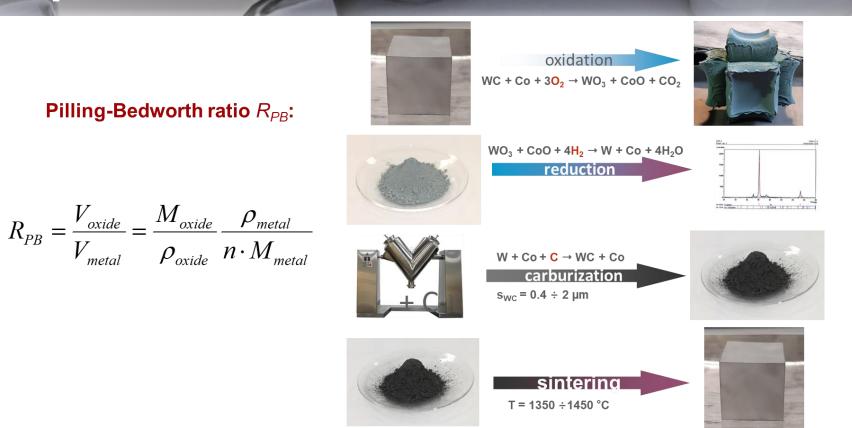




extractor fan & filters



OXR process







HM recycling: the Zinc process

✓ Molten zinc forms an alloy system with cobalt (at T≤900 °C under Ar pressure): CoZn₁₃ (γ_2)

✓ Lattice parameters ratio Co vs. $CoZn_{13} \approx 2.5 \div 3$



Hardmetal scrap is destroyed



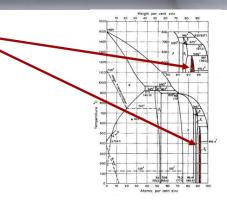
source: Tikomet Oy, https://www.tikomet.fi/en/recycling-hardmetal/

 ✓ Zn is distilled under vacuum at T ≥ 800 °C and condensated for recovering. Co attached to WC particles



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H. Comert, J.N. Pratt, The thermodynamic properties of solid Cobalt-Zinc alloys, Thermochimica Acta 59 (1982) 267-285

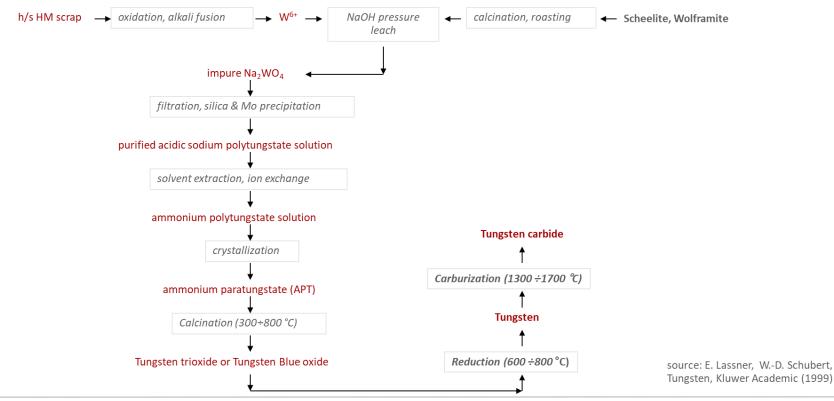
 Destroyed scrap is crushed and sieved, in order to obtain powder





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Hard/soft scraps are treated together with ore in the modern Tungsten Hydrometallurgical Process







SERICHIM is a R&D company founded in 2006 as a spin-off of the Research and Development Center of a major Italian chemical company.

Located in Torviscosa (UD), **SERICHIM** employs 21 highly prepared scientists with exstensive research and industrial experience.

SERVICES OFFERED:

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT: studies of synthetic pathways and preparation of chemicals and API from few grams to hundred kilos for Fine Chemical and Pharmaceuticals company.

PROCESS DEVELOPMENT: measure and collection of data required for process development, with simulation of unit operations and experimental check of their performances until the pilot scale

CIRCULAR ECONOMY: studies of technological solutions to favor the replacement of virgin raw materials with materials coming from recovery chains that preserve their qualities (secondary raw materials) by a sustainable chemistry.

FILMS REQUEST:

To carry out a study for the recovery of Tungsten (W) and Cobalt (Co) from hard-metal scraps (WC-Co) after air oxidation at 850 °C

$WC-Co + 3 O_2 \rightarrow WO_3 + CoO + CO_2$ $CoO + WO_3 \rightarrow CoWO_4$



SERICHIM PROPOSALS:

Hydrometallurgical treatment by:

a) Alkali leaching of WO₃ (followed by acid precipitation of tungstic acid)

or

b) Acid leaching of CoO



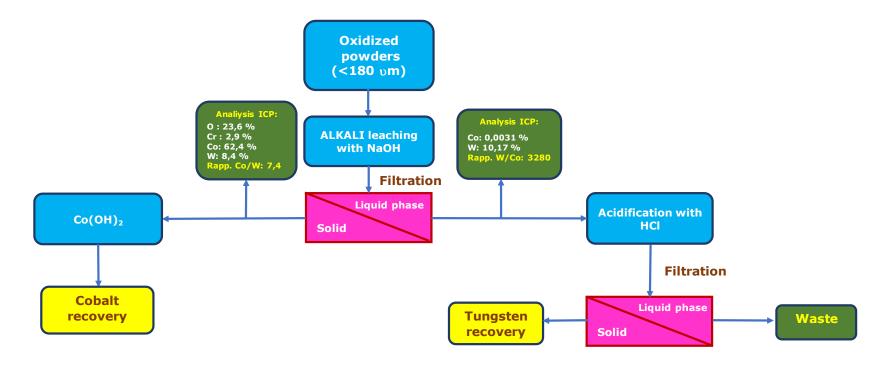
ALKALI LEACHING of WC-Co oxidized powders

1^ step: $WO_3 + 2NaOH \rightarrow Na_2WO_4 + H_2O$ $CoO + 2NaOH \rightarrow Co(OH)_2 \downarrow + H_2O$ $CoWO_4 + 2NaOH \rightarrow Na_2WO_4 + Co(OH)_2 \downarrow$

2^ step: $Na_2WO_4 + 2HCI \rightarrow WO_3^*H_2O_1 + 2NaCI$



ALKALI LEACHING of WC-Co oxidized powders





ALKALI LEACHING of WC-Co oxidized powders







Oxidised powder slurry alkali treated at t=0

Oxidised powder slurry at end reaction

Na₂WO₄ solution after filtration





ALKALI LEACHING of WC-Co oxidized powders



Wet $Co(OH)_2$ after filtration Solid Co(OH)₂ after drying

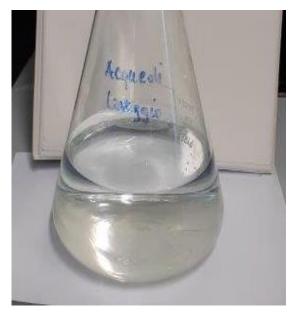


ALKALI LEACHING of WC-Co oxidized powders



Na₂WO₄ solution after acidification with HCl

H₂WO₄ dried



Mother liquor after filtration

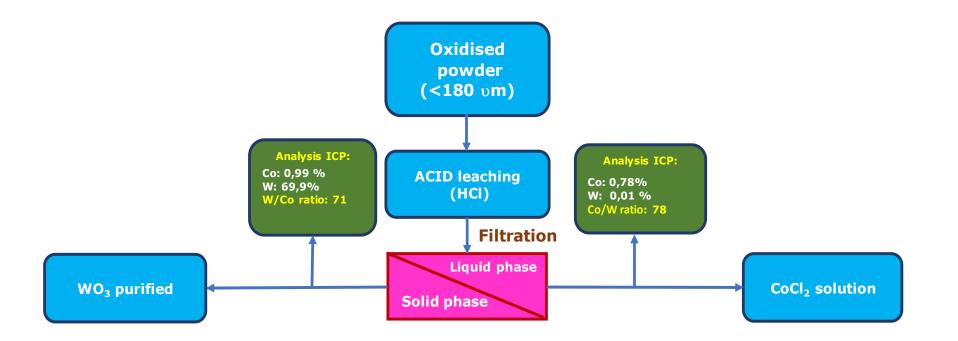


ACID LEACHING of WC-Co oxidized powders

$CoO + 2HCI \rightarrow CoCl_2 + H_2O$ $CoWO_4 + 2HCI \rightarrow CoCl_2 + H_2O + WO_3 \downarrow$

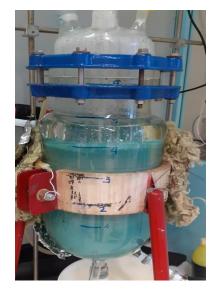


ACID LEACHING of WC-Co oxidized powders





ACID LEACHING of WC-Co oxidized powders







Oxidised powder slurry acid treated at t=0

Oxidised powder slurry during acid leaching

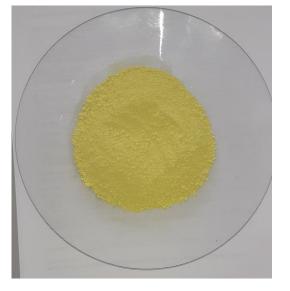
Oxidised powder slurry at the end of acid leaching



ACID LEACHING of WC-Co oxidized powders







CoCl₂ solution after filtration

Wet WO₃ after filtration

Dried WO₃



Conclusions

The effective co-operation between a SME and a private research center is causing:

- (a) the recovery of two strategic elements, as tungsten and cobalt, that have been listed as Critical Raw Materials by EU, helping both EU and Italy to keep the status of industrial economies and developping the high potential of «city mining»
- (b) a crucial step forward on the way of the OMCD Group to reach independency in the raw material supply, in a context where most of the HM competitors have acquired traditional WC powders suppliers.
- (c) building up and spreading of knowlodge and practice of the chemistry of relevant metallic elements.



Grazie per l'attenzione



