

# Electrolytic Copper Refining 2010 World Tankhouse Survey

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June 9, 2010

PROVEN PERFORMANCE  
SHINING FUTURE

# *Summary*

- Introduction
- Regional trends
- Future projects
- Process technology
- Conclusion

# *Introduction*

- Seventh in a series of world and regional copper electrowinning surveys since 1997
- Previous Surveys
  - 1997, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2006/07
- The data of 57 EW plants is tabulated
- Previous survey data was included

## *Regional Trends*

- South America
- Africa
- North America
- Oceania / Asia

## *Regional Trends – South America*

- Chile dominates the world in size and number of copper EW operations
- Peru has the first SX EW plant built in South America at Cerro Verde and has some future copper EW project potential

# *South American EW – El Abra*



## *Central Africa*

- Other region outside of the Americas where EW is prevalent is in central Africa, particularly Zambia and DRC
- Most recent large scale copper EW projects are in DRC

# *African EW – Tenke*



## *Regional Trends – North America*

- Southwest USA, particularly Arizona, has led the world in the early evolution of copper SX EW plant design
- Newest copper SX EW plant start up is Quadra's Carlotta in Arizona, east of Phoenix
- Oldest existing copper SX EW plant in the world is at Bagdad in Arizona

# *North America EW – Bagdad*



# *North America EW – Chino*



# *North America EW – Safford*



## *Oceania/Asia*

- Largest copper SX EW plant in this region is located in Laos (Sepon)
- Several Australian SX EW plants have been shut down due to reserve exhaustion and conversion from cathode to concentrate

# *Asian EW – Sepon*



# *Process Technology*

- Cathode Technology
- Anodes
- Automatic Cranes
- Electrolytic Cells
- Air Sparging
- Electrolyte Additives
- Electrode Contact System
- Automated Cell Voltage Monitoring
- Mist Suppression
- Summary

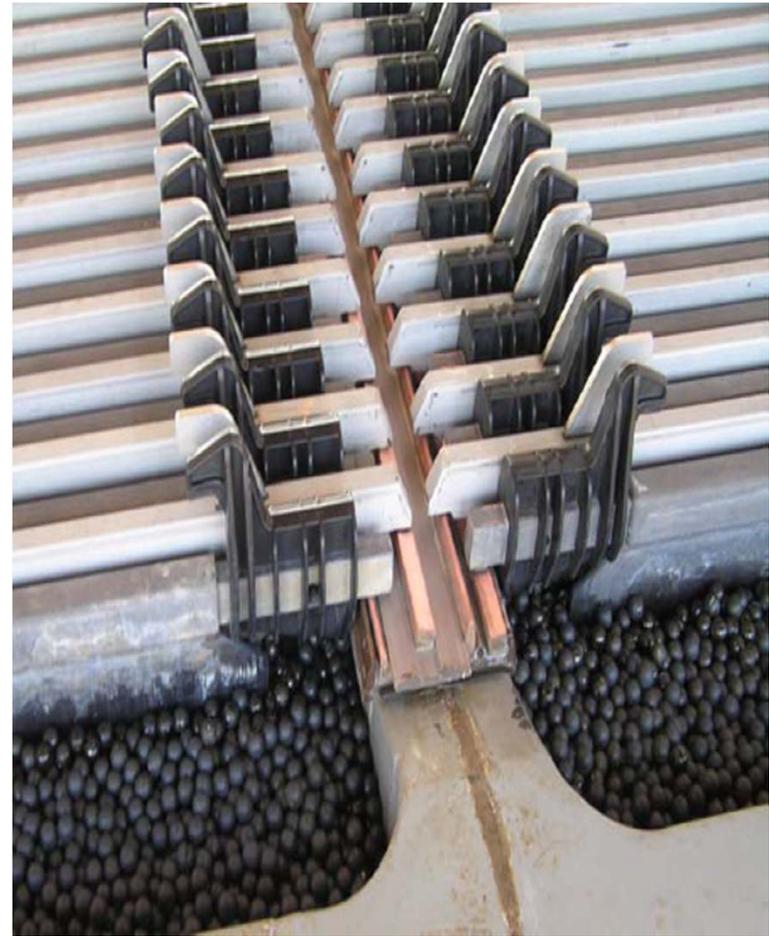
# *Permanent Cathode Technology*

- Two thirds of the respondents use permanent cathode technology as per previous surveys
- Large EW tankhouse design evolved at the same time as permanent cathode technology in the 80's
  - Forty Eight (48) permanent cathode (XT and OT)
  - Seventeen (17) starter sheet
- Isa Process and Kidd Process are now supplied by one source Xstrata technologies (XT)
- Stripping machine suppliers include:
  - Outotec (Wenmec)
  - XT: MESCO and robotic

# *Cathode Plates*

- Cathode design trends include:
  - Longer cathodes to minimize EW tankhouse footprint
    - Safford has 1.3 m long cathodes
  - Hooks on hanger bar as per Zinc EW for automated crane and rapid pick up
    - Outotec cathode design
    - Spence
  - Higher energy efficiency with designs that include more copper in/on hanger bar

# *Cathode Plate Design*



## *Starter Sheet Technology*

- EW plants that use a cathode starter sheet press include:
  - Cerro Verde, Miami, Chino and Tyrone
- Copper refineries have supplied copper starter sheets to nearby EW plants include:
  - SW USA:
    - El Paso for Chino, Sierrita and Tyrone
    - Miami for Tohono and Bagdad

# *Starter Sheet Press – Chino*



# *Current Density*

- According to the time of the survey Cerro Verde starter sheet EW plant in Peru at 400 A/m<sup>2</sup>
- It is reported today that Cerro Verde has operated at 450 A/m<sup>2</sup> in the past
- Other high current density plants include EW that uses air sparging
- African EW plants

# *Anodes*

- Approximately 90% of the surveyed EW plants use anodes that are rolled lead calcium tin alloy with older plants using cast antimonial lead
- Anode life is:
  - Typically 6 years (design)
  - Some plants claim life of 10 years
  - High CD operations claim 3 to 4 years life
- Surveyed plants indicate cells are cleaned of lead sludge every 60 to 90 days but high CD plants clean every 30 to 40 days

## *Alternative Anodes*

- Alternative anodes
  - Approx 15% power savings
  - No cleaning of cells
  - Remove lead from EW system
- Titanium mesh with PM coating
- Being demonstrated in SW USA

# *Alternative Anodes*



# *Alternative Anode Development*



## *Automatic Cranes*

- First copper EW application of automatic cranes was El Abra in mid 90's
- These cranes give precise location of electrodes in the cells and can increase current and time efficiency
- Cranes use cone or laser method of cell location
- They are becoming an essential complement to hooded acid mist suppression technologies
- Suppliers in copper EW include Kunz, Femont and Outotec

# *Automated Cranes*



# *Electrolytic Cells*

- Over three quarters of surveyed EW plants use Polymer concrete (PC) cells
- Regions where polymer concrete is not used is at the older EW plants in Africa and USA
- New cell developments include:
  - Cells on floor level for low profile and cost tankhouse design
  - Longer and deeper cell length to minimize tankhouse footprint
  - Higher cell flows

# Cells



# *Air Sparging*

- Air Sparging in cells
  - Higher current density operation
  - Improved cathode physical and chemical quality
  - Enables cells to potentially run at lower copper tenors and temperatures and still achieve quality
- This technology has been installed in all BHP Billiton EW plants and Codelco Gaby

# *Electrolyte Additives*

- Reagents such as guar-type agent and cobalt sulfate are added to the electrolyte to enhance cathode quality
- From the survey, Guar dosage is 200 to 1000g/T cathode produced
- Higher current density operations such as CV typically use more Guar per tonne of production
- CV also uses a Collamat to monitor Guar online as per ER operations (glue)
- Some plants in North and South America are using a modified starch as a cathode smoothing agent
- Typical cobalt dosage from the survey is 100 to 200 ppm (in electrolyte) but this is higher in some African operations because by-product cobalt is entrained in electrolyte

# *Electrode Contact Systems*

- Older designs include;
  - Simple triangular bar for asymmetric anode
    - Simple and can be rotated for extra life
    - Less copper
  - Dogbone bar for symmetrical anode
    - More copper but more expensive
- Latest designs include:
  - Double contact systems
  - Anode only
  - Cathode and anode (or double double: DD)

# *Double Contact*



## *Mist Suppression*

- Nascent oxygen is formed at the anode face in the copper EW reaction and creates acid mist in the tankhouse
- Recent trends indicate the use of cell hoods for mist suppression
- First recent references were in Chile in mid 90's at Los Bronces
- Other methods of mist suppression include foams (FC 1100), plastic balls, plastic beads, forced flow ventilation, open tankhouse designs and anode brushes
- According to the 2006/07 survey, once again most EW plants use a combination of methods to suppress acid mist

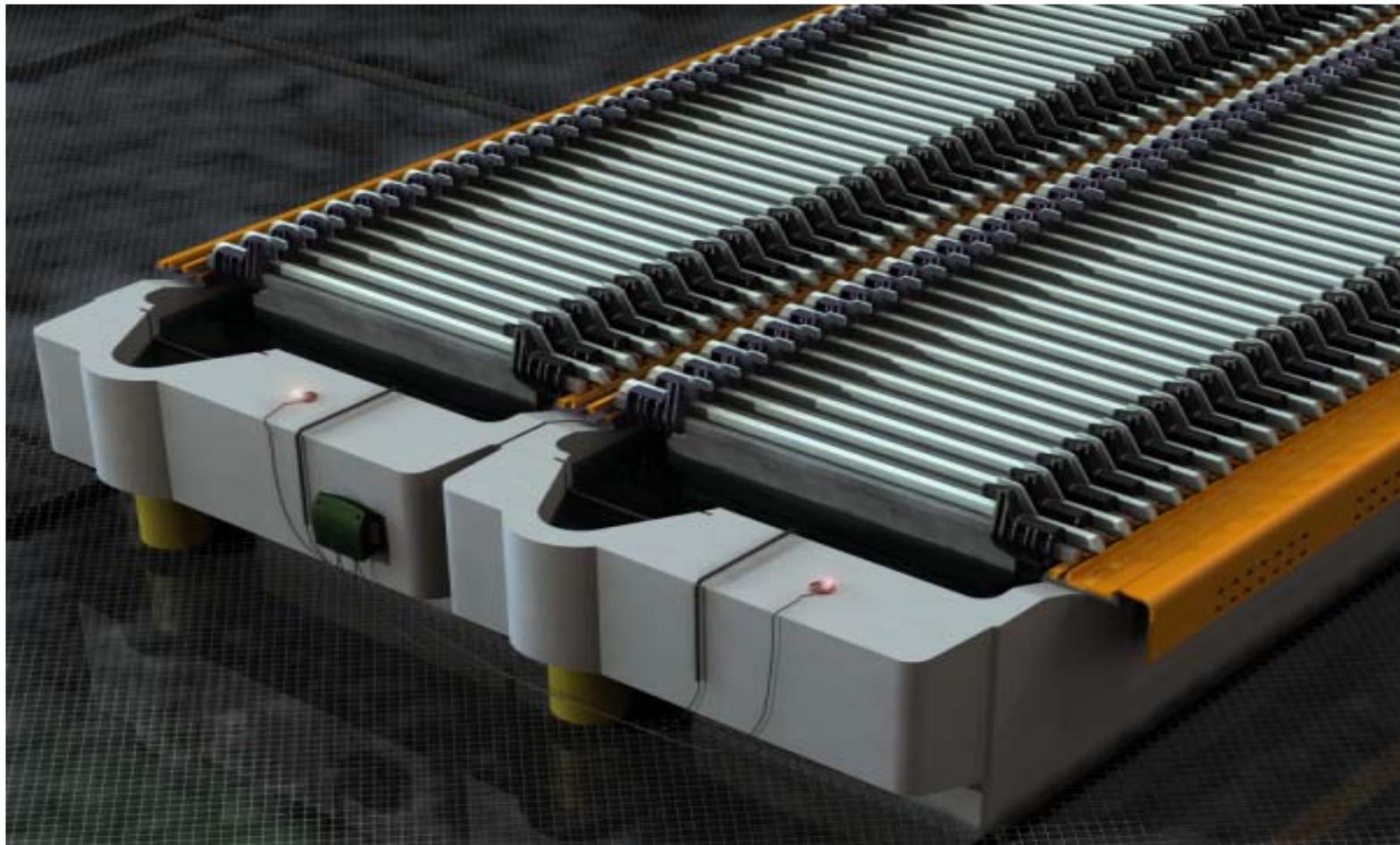
# *Cell Top Hoods*



# *Online Cell Voltage Monitoring*

- Recent trend is to install online cell voltage monitoring (CVM)
  - Cell voltage and temperature
  - Wireless
- Originally developed for electrorefining tankhouses in 70's but not wireless
- Installed at Outotec tankhouses and CV
- MIPAC also has a system

# *Automated Online Cell Voltage and Temperature Monitoring*



## *EW Development Summary*

- Energy efficient alternative (non lead)anodes
- Air sparging
  - For higher current density operation
  - improved physical EW cathode quality
- More electrode handling automation
- Deeper and longer cells
  - Larger electrodes
  - Cells on ground level
  - More integrated design with cell
- Higher current density operation
- Cell hoods for acid mist suppression

## *EW Development Summary*

- Other developments not surveyed but in demonstration or pilot in Chile:
  - Cartridge electrode cell loading/spacing (Sele)
    - High current density
    - Improved physical cathode quality
    - No edge strips
  - Hecker AC modified DC current supply to EW
    - Cathode smoothing