Accepted Manuscript

Recovery of silver from cyanide leach solutions by precipitation using Trimercapto-s-triazine (TMT)

E.Y. Yazici, E. Yilmaz, F. Ahlatci, O. Celep, H. Deveci

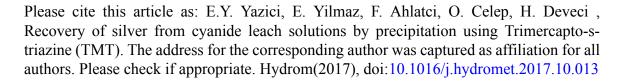
PII: S0304-386X(17)30406-1

DOI: doi:10.1016/j.hydromet.2017.10.013

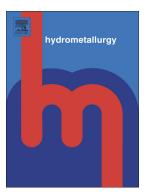
Reference: HYDROM 4672

To appear in: *Hydrometallurgy*

Received date: 18 May 2017 Revised date: 3 October 2017 Accepted date: 6 October 2017



This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Recovery of Silver from Cyanide Leach Solutions by Precipitation using Trimercapto-s-triazine (TMT)

E. Y. Yazici *, E. Yilmaz, F. Ahlatci, O. Celep, H. Deveci

Hydromet B&PM Research Group, Div. of Mineral&Coal Processing, Dept. of Mining Eng.,

Karadeniz Technical University (KTU), 61080, Trabzon, Turkey

Abstract

Cyanide leaching is the most common method used for production of silver from gold/silver ores. Silver (and gold) can be recovered from pregnant leach solutions (PLSs) using Merrill-Crowe process (zinc cementation) and activated carbon adsorption. Due to their inherent limitations and paucity of selectivity, development of alternative processes for selective recovery of silver from PLSs is of great interest. In the current study, selective recovery of silver by precipitation from cyanide solutions using an environmentally friendly organic reagent i.e. Trimercapto-s-triazine (C₃N₃S₃; TMT) was investigated. The results have shown that precipitation of silver by TMT is a rapid process in that 87.9% of silver could be precipitated at the initial period of 5 min. Response surface methodology (i.e. central composite design) was adopted to examine the main and interaction effects of [TMT]/[Ag] ratio (0.09-36.52), [CN]/[Ag] ratio (3-10) and initial concentration of silver (1-40 mg/L Ag) on the precipitation of silver in five levels. The statistical analysis of the experimental data revealed that ratio of [TMT]/[Ag] (i.e. concentration of TMT) was the key parameter exerting a profound effect on the precipitation of silver. However, effects of [CN]/[Ag] ratio and Ag appeared to be statistically insignificant. Complete precipitation of silver was found to be readily achieved under suitable conditions. The precipitation process was proved

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/4769250

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/4769250

<u>Daneshyari.com</u>