Accepted Manuscript

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 PII:
 S0301-7516(16)30234-4

 DOI:
 doi: 10.1016/j.minpro.2016.11.001

 Reference:
 MINPRO 2973

To appear in: International Journal of Mineral Processing

Received date:18 February 2016Revised date:7 October 2016Accepted date:1 November 2016

Please cite this article as: Yang, Yang, Wang, Xuewen, Wang, Mingyu, Wang, Huaguang, Xian, Pengfei, Iron recovery from the leached solution of red mud through the application of oxalic acid, *International Journal of Mineral Processing* (2016), doi: 10.1016/j.minpro.2016.11.001

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Iron recovery from the leached solution of red mud through the application of oxalic acid

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Abstract

The recovery of iron from the leached solution of red mud with oxalic acid was studied. It was found that the iron in the $Fe(C_2O_4)_3^{3-}$ formed in the leached solution of red mud with oxalic acid can be effectively separated and recovered by co-precipitation, selective dissolution and re-precipitation. The iron in the leached solution was first precipitated with oxalic acid to form the precipitate containing CaC₂O₄·2H₂O and Fe(OH)₃ by adjusting the pH to about 3.5 with CaCO₃. Then the Fe(OH)₃ was selectively dissolved from the precipitate in the solution containing 1 mol/L HCl and 200g/L CaCl₂ with L/S ratio 4:1 ml/g at room temperature. After filtration, the iron was re-precipitated from the dissolved solution by adjusting the pH to 3.0-4.0 with CaCO₃ at 80°C under stirring. The product of Fe₂O₃ with the purity 98.44% was obtained by adjusting the dissolved solution pH to 3.52 and filtering the precipitate from it, and then calcining the cake at 750°C for 3 h. By adding concentrated hydrochloric acid into the filtrate to adjust its acidity to 1 mol/L HCl, a part of CaCl₂ was crystallized from it, and the saturated solution of HCl-CaCl₂ was obtained, which was reused in the selective dissolution. The CaC₂O₄·2H₂O remained in the dissolved residue was completely changed into CaSO₄·2H₂O and H₂C₂O₄ in 3 mol/L H₂SO₄ with L/S ratio 5:1 ml/g at 60° C stirring for 20 min. By filtering the supernatant immediately, the product of CaSO₄·2H₂O with the purity 99.31% was obtained after washing the cake with dilute sulfuric acid and distilled water, and then the crystal of $H_2C_2O_4$ $2H_2O$ was formed by cooling the filtrate at room temperature.

Key words: Red mud; Iron; Oxalic acid; Leaching; Co-precipitation; Selective dissolution

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