

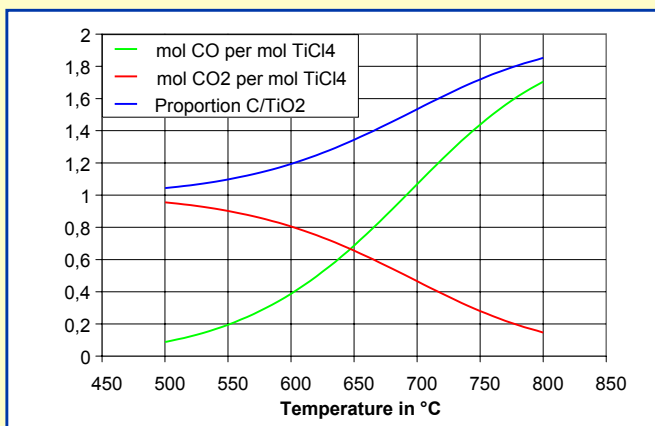
Combined TiO₂-Chlorination and electrolytic TiCl_x-Reduction

Titanium is produced by the Kroll process since 1946 with:

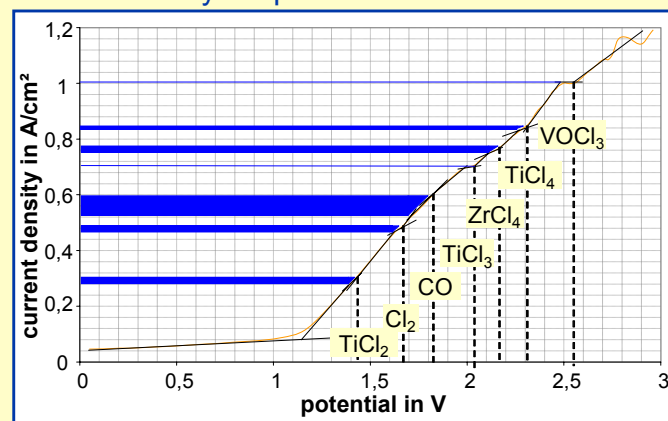
- low efficiency (batch wise operation)
 - high cost
 - complicated equipment
 - low productivity (process takes up to six days)
 - high energy consumption
 - limited capacities for the increasing demand for titanium
- **need for a faster and cheaper production process**

Composite anode:

- Anode composition (C, TiO₂) calculated according to the chlorination of pellets via packed bed process
- Reaction proceeds via the shrinking particle model → optimal composition matches the stoichiometric one
- Calculation via the „extend of reaction“-mechanism



Current density vs. potential – anodic reactions



Experimental proof that TiCl₂ forms with priority

Result:

It is possible to form titanium by in-situ chlorination of a TiO₂ composite anode and electrolytic reduction of TiCl_x at the cathode.

Next steps:

- Testing of alternative electrolytes
- Define major process parameters (temperature, current density, TiCl₂-concentration)
- Improvement of the composite anode
- Testing of different cathode materials
- Improvement of electrolyte refining

Invention of the new IME-process:

Forming titanium by in-situ chlorination of a TiO₂ composite anode and electrolytic reduction of TiCl_x at the cathode.

The schematic shows an electrolytic cell with a composite anode and a cathode reference electrode. It includes a gas inlet/outlet, a closure head, a filter, and a crucible containing a reference electrode. The electrolyte is contained within the cell.

Chemical reactions:

$$\text{TiCl}_x \rightarrow \text{Ti}^{x+} + x\text{Cl}^-$$

cathodic deposition:

$$\text{Ti}^{3+} + e^- \rightarrow \text{Ti}^{2+} + 2e^- \rightarrow \text{Ti}$$

$$\text{TiO}_2 + 2\text{C} + x\text{Cl} \rightarrow \text{TiCl}_x + 2\text{CO}/\text{CO}_2$$

Avoidance of Ti⁴⁺:

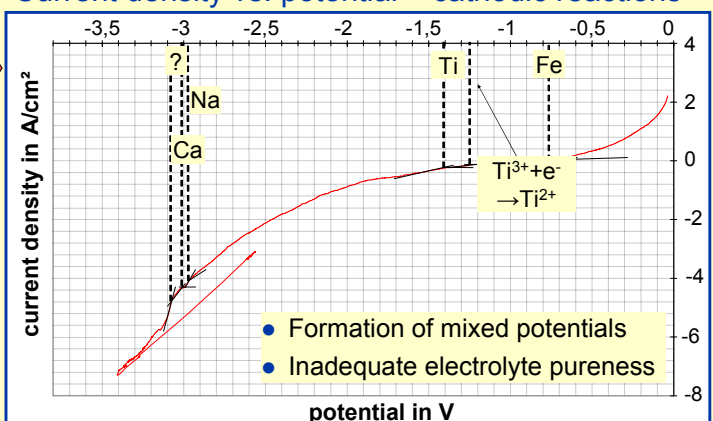
$$\text{Ti} + 3\text{Ti}^{4+} = 4\text{Ti}^{3+}$$

$$\text{Ti} + \text{Ti}^{4+} = 2\text{Ti}^{2+}$$

Work packages of the process development:

- Buildup of an electrolysis cell
- Electrolyte development
- Development of a TiO₂-C-composite anode
- Testing the feasibility of the proposed process

Current density vs. potential – cathodic reactions



Experimental proof that TiCl₂ is electrochemically reduced before other electrolyte components

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