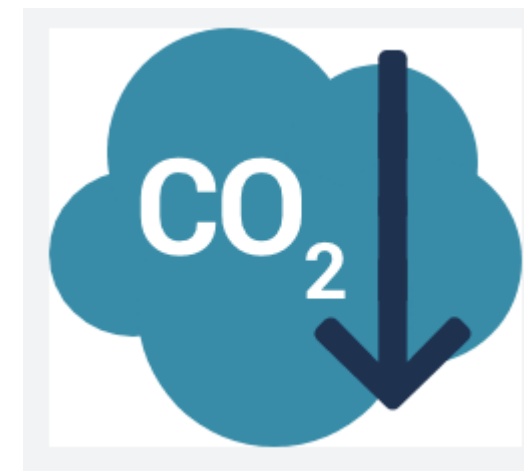
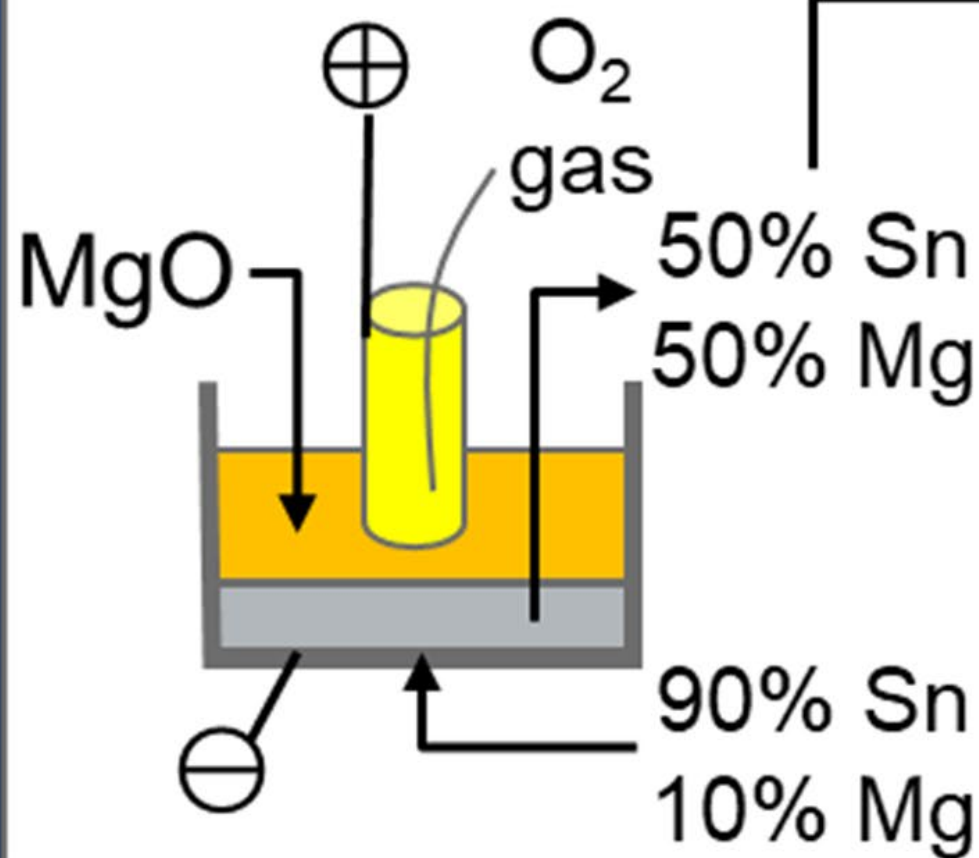


Advances in Magnesium Primary Production by Reactive Cathode Molten Salt Electrolysis with G- METS Distillation

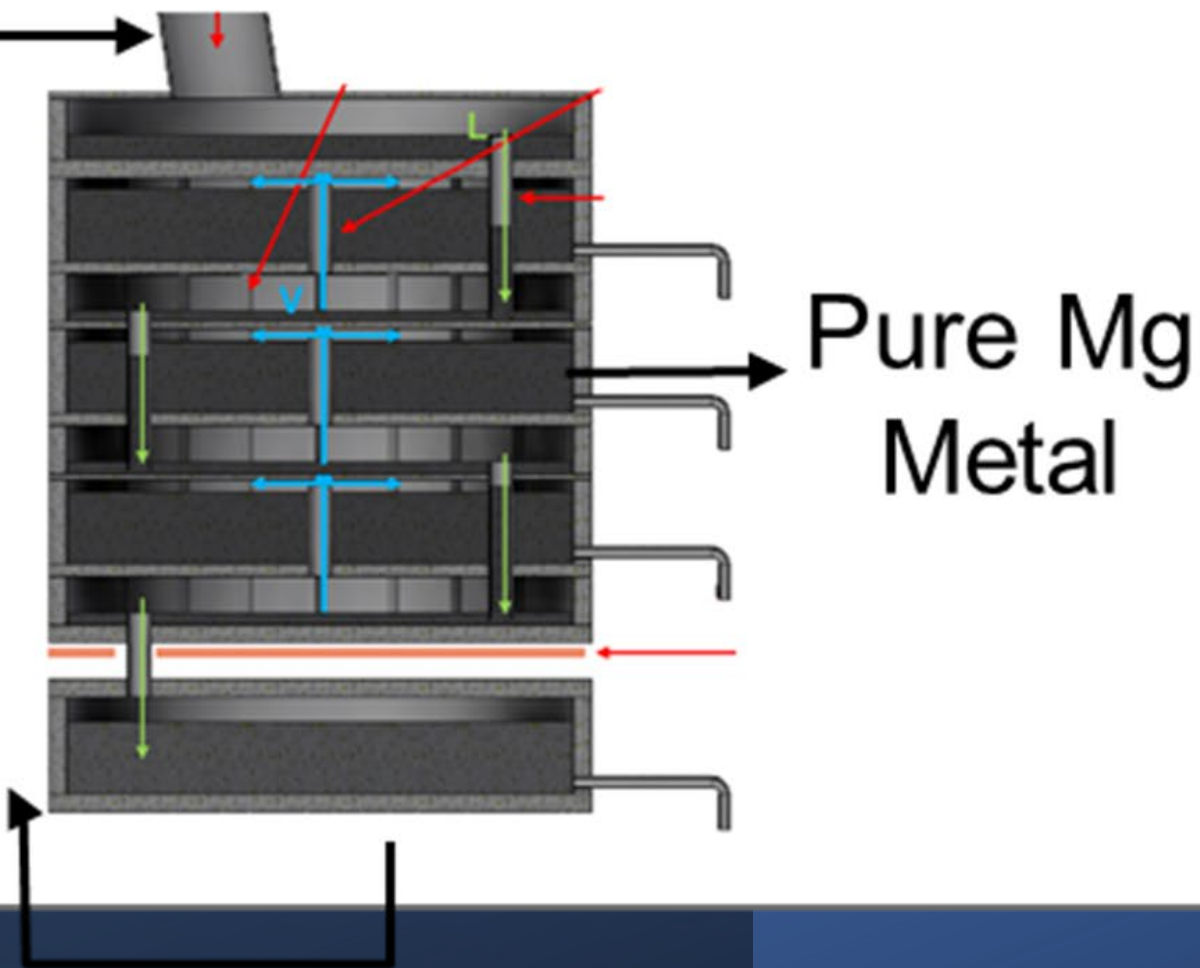
Zujian Tang, Daniel Sehar and Adam Powell

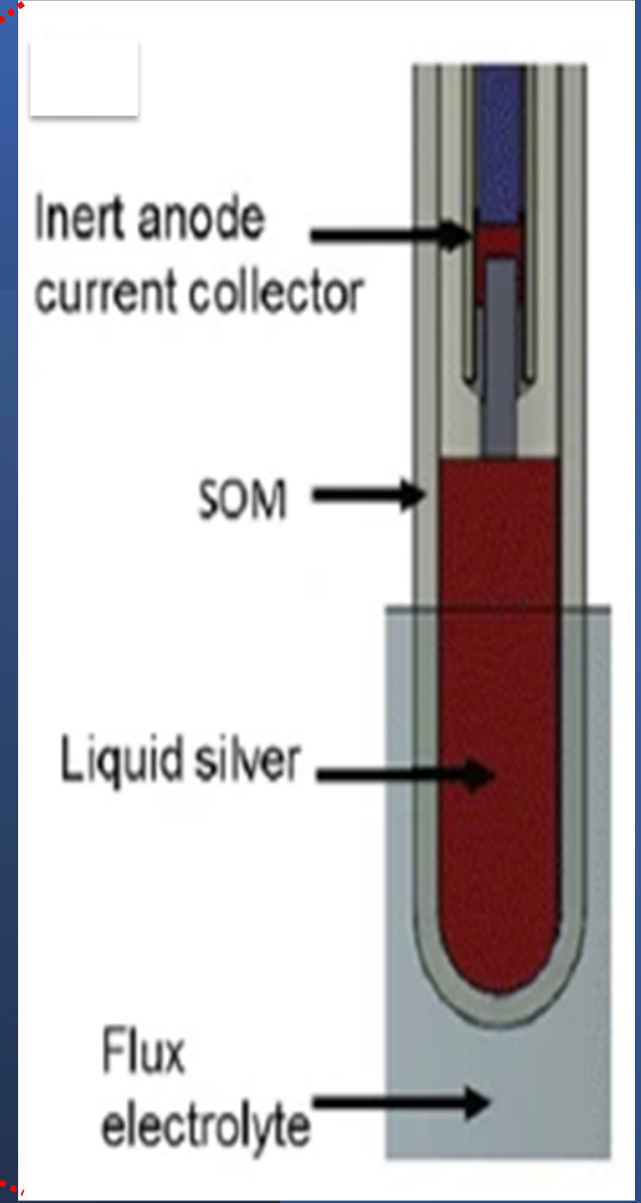
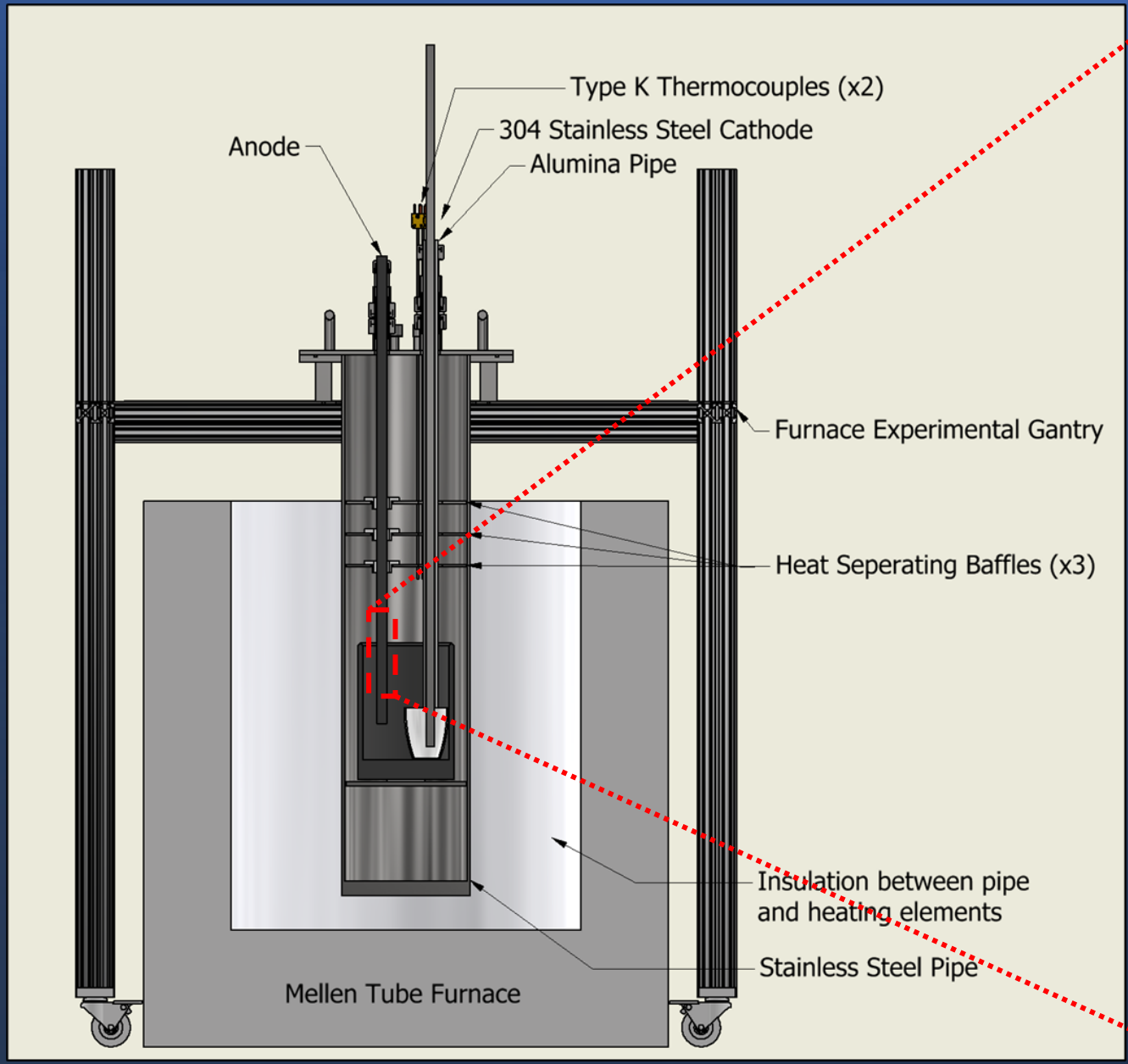


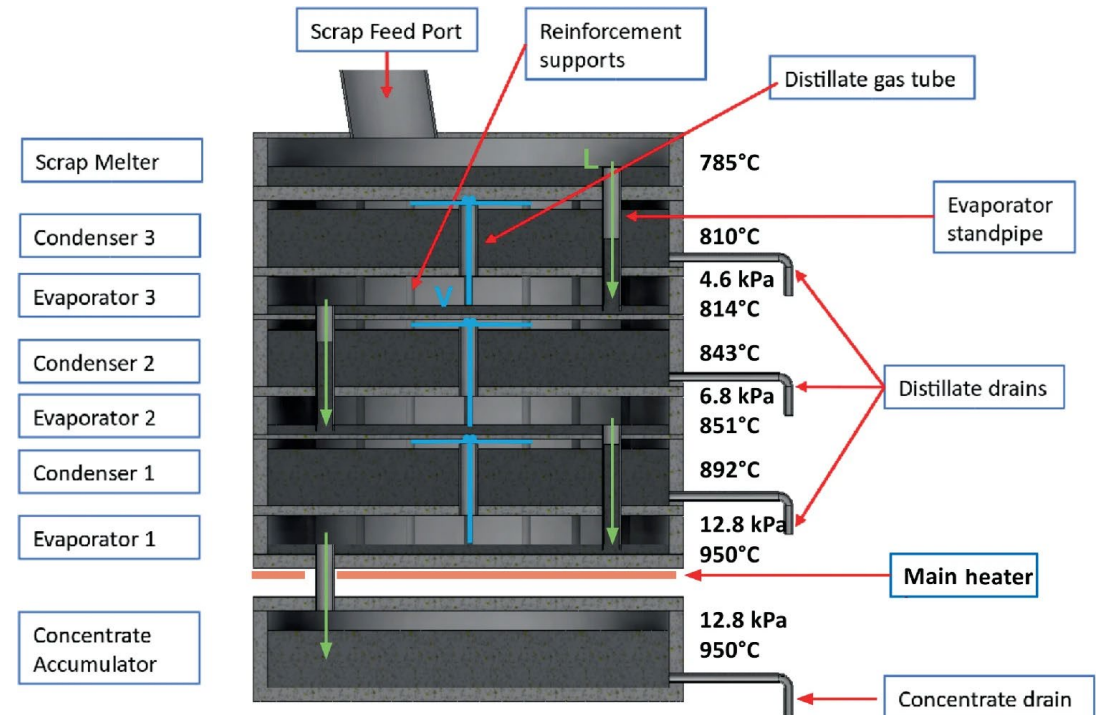
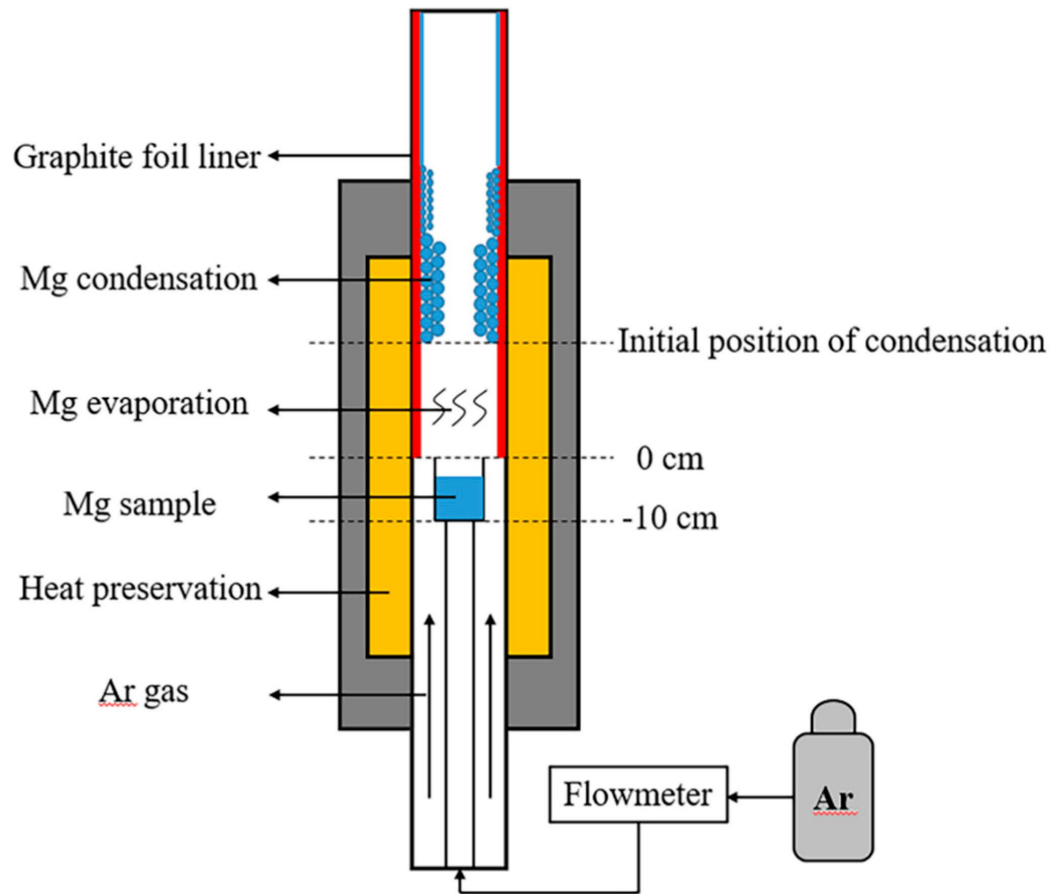
Molten Salt Electrolysis

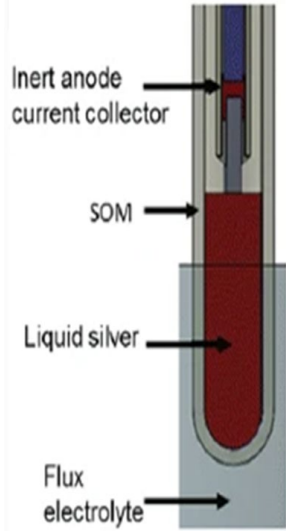


G-METS Distillation



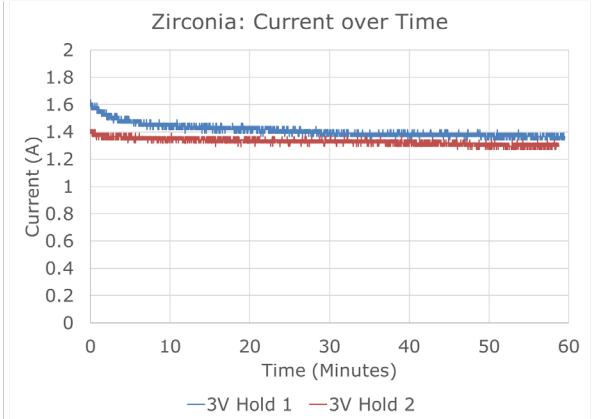
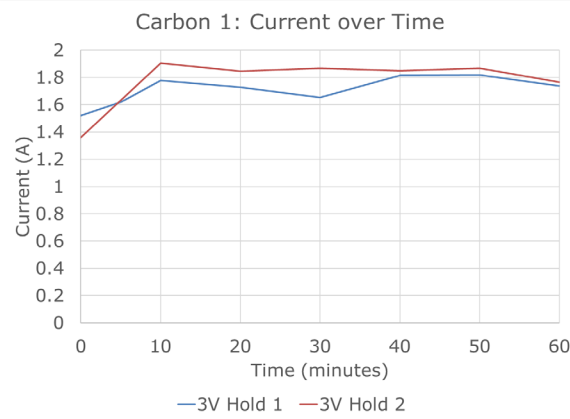




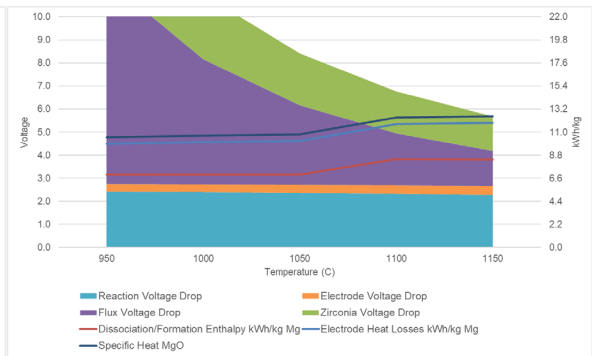
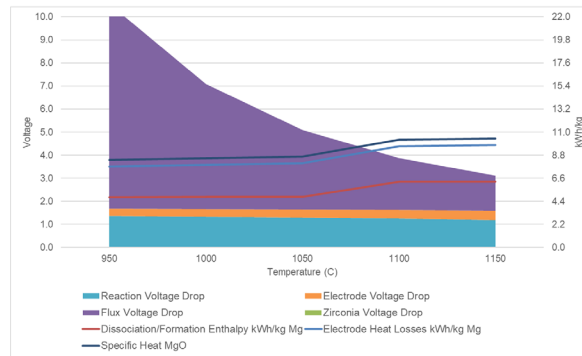
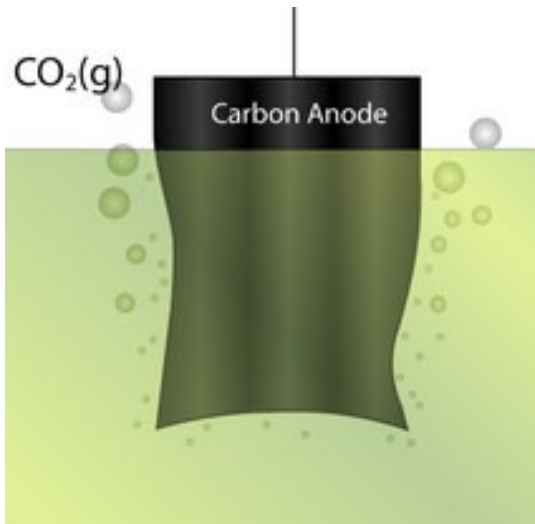


Carbon Current Efficiency: 97%
Theoretical Mg Produced: 2.6g
Actual Mg Produced: 2.5g

Zirconia Current Efficiency: 84%
Theoretical Mg Produced: 3.4g
Actual Mg Produced: 2.8g

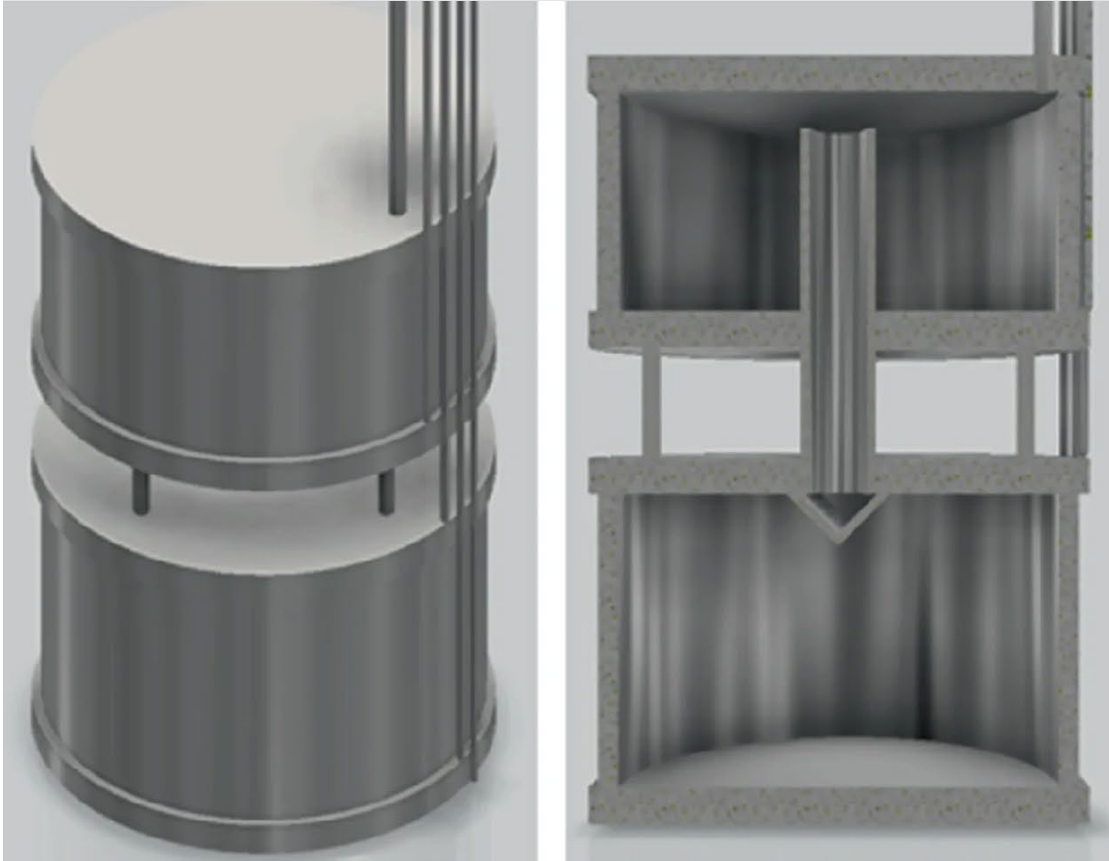


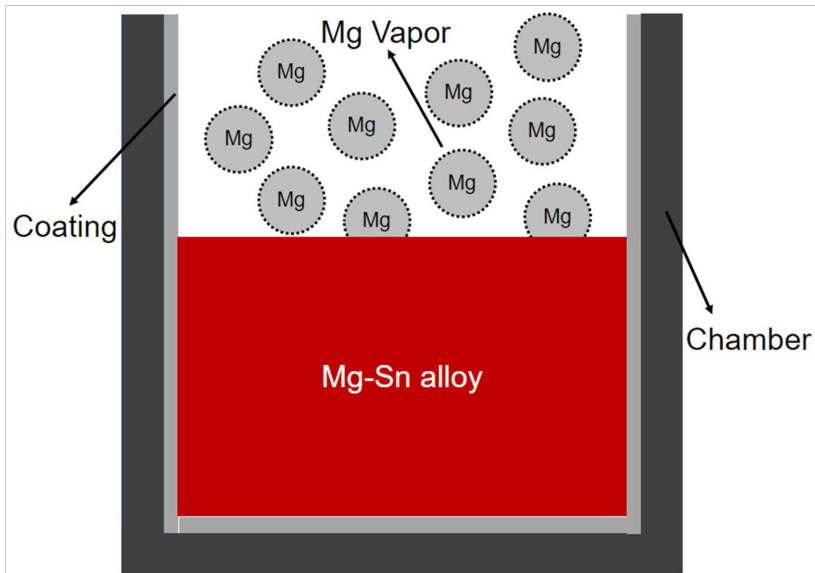
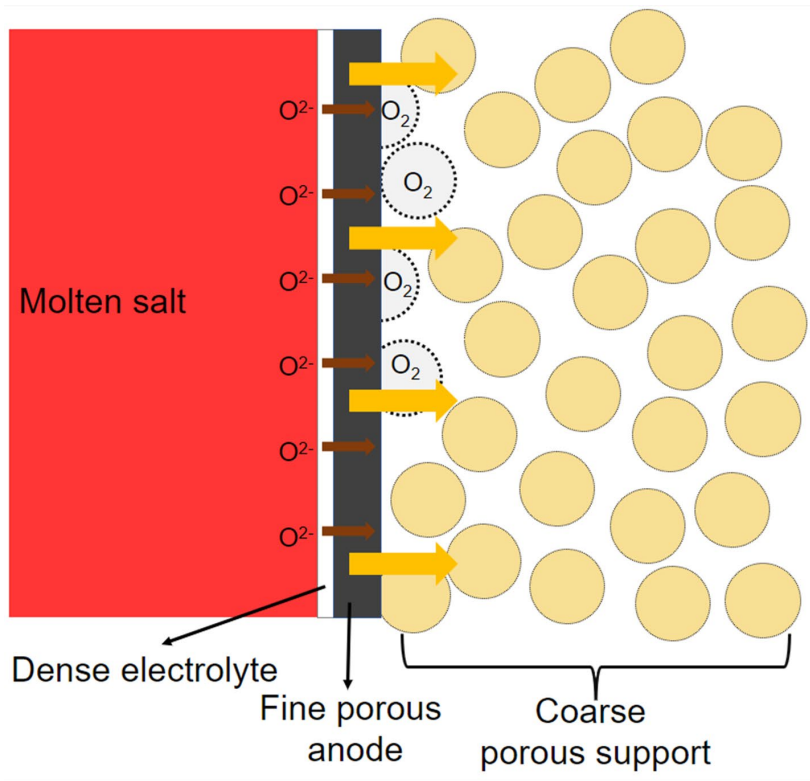
The zirconia anode reported overall lower current efficiencies and current efficient than the carbon anodes in both scenarios.



In addition to having a higher current efficiency, the carbon anodes have an overall lower electricity requirement.

Added resistance and energy to form O₂ in place of CO₂ increase the zirconia anode's electricity requirement.





Future Work

- Analyze process with continuous MgO feed
- Scale-up process from benchtop to pilot level
- Continue work on next step in the process – G-METS distillation
- Develop thin SOM anode to reduce the energy consumption.

Thank You