

# OPTIREEP

Recovery of REE and Phosphorus from a Variety of Minerals

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# OPTIREEP facts



## FUNDED BY

Impact Innovation – Swedish Metals and Minerals  
(initiated by the Swedish Energy Agency, Formas & Vinnova)



## PERIOD

2025-2028



## TOTAL BUDGET

8.25 MSEK



## VINNOVA FUNDING

4.2 MSEK



## PARTNERS

Industrial in-kind  
LKAB foundation (PhD student)



## PART OF

CAMM-CRM – Centre of Advanced Mining and Metallurgy  
Critical Raw Materials at Luleå University of Tehcnology

# Project partners and contribution



**Luleå University of Technology**  
Coordinator / Project leader



**Luossavaara-  
Kiirunavaara AB  
(LKAB)**



**LKAB Minerals**



## Process Metallurgy

Hydrometallurgical studies. PhD student focusing on the speciation of e.g. F, Si, P.



## Ore Geology

Characterization of feed material.



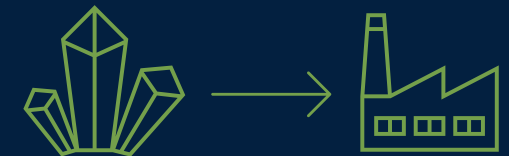
## Chemistry of Interfaces

Chemical speciation via NMR.

Industrial partner, produces **ferrous products** for steelmaking.



Has tailings that are beneficiated to an **apatite concentrate**, the feed material for **REE** and **phosphorus extraction**.



Industrial partner with a process to produce **phosphoric acid** and **REE** from apatite concentrate.

# REE and phosphorus

– why do they matter?



## CRITICAL APPLICATIONS

REE are essential for magnets used in wind turbines, robotics etc.



## EUROPEAN SUPPLY RISK

The EU heavily relies on imports.



## STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

REE and phosphorus are critical raw materials under the European Critical Raw Materials Act.



## PHOSPHORUS

A crucial nutrient for agriculture.



# REEMAP

Transforming mine tailings into critical raw materials and valuable products

## 1 THE PROCESS



Feedstock: apatite concentrate from mine tailings generated during magnetite beneficiation.



Converts apatite into phosphoric acid and an REE product.

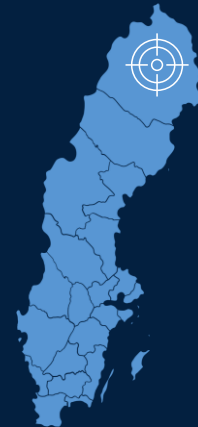


By-product: gypsum of commercial value.

## 2 ORIGIN



Developed for apatite tailings from Malmberget.



## 3 POTENTIAL



Adaptable to multiple mines and varying apatite grades.



Handle feeds containing other phosphorus and REE-bearing minerals (e.g. monazite, allanite)



Enable extraction of critical raw materials from streams previously considered waste.

## THE REEMAP PROCESS IN BRIEF



Mine tailings  
(magnetite beneficiation)



Apatite  
concentrate



REEMAP  
(hydrometallurgical process)



Phosphoric  
acid

+



REE  
product

+



Gypsum  
(by-product)

# Purpose and goals



## PURPOSE

Reduce the import dependency on REE and phosphorus in Sweden and Europe.



Generate knowledge in processing of raw materials with varying quality and mineralogy.



## RESEARCH FOCUS



Influence of raw materials and process conditions.



Improve recovery, separation and purity.



Develop innovative process steps.



Provide a basis for industrial implementation.



## OUTPUTS



Results disseminated in five scientific publications.



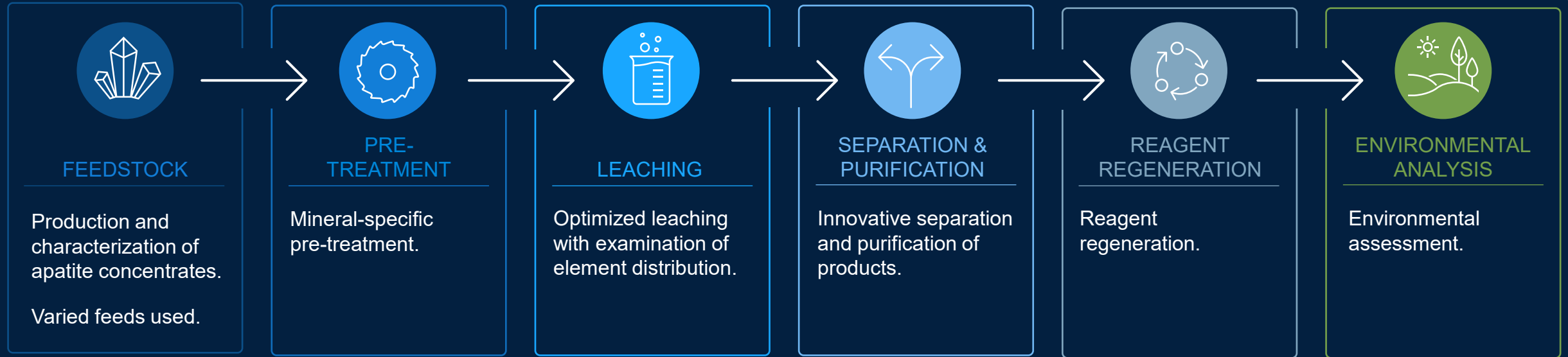
Results also becoming part of a PhD thesis.



Mid-term seminar of PhD student.

# Project execution

## EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES



### MODELLING SUPPORT



Thermodynamic modelling supports the planning and evaluation of results.

### PhD PROJECT



- Time period: 2026-2029
- Focus on elemental speciation in hydrometallurgical steps.
- Assessing interaction between mineral properties and chemical system.

# Experimental insight



## SEPARATION & PURIFICATION



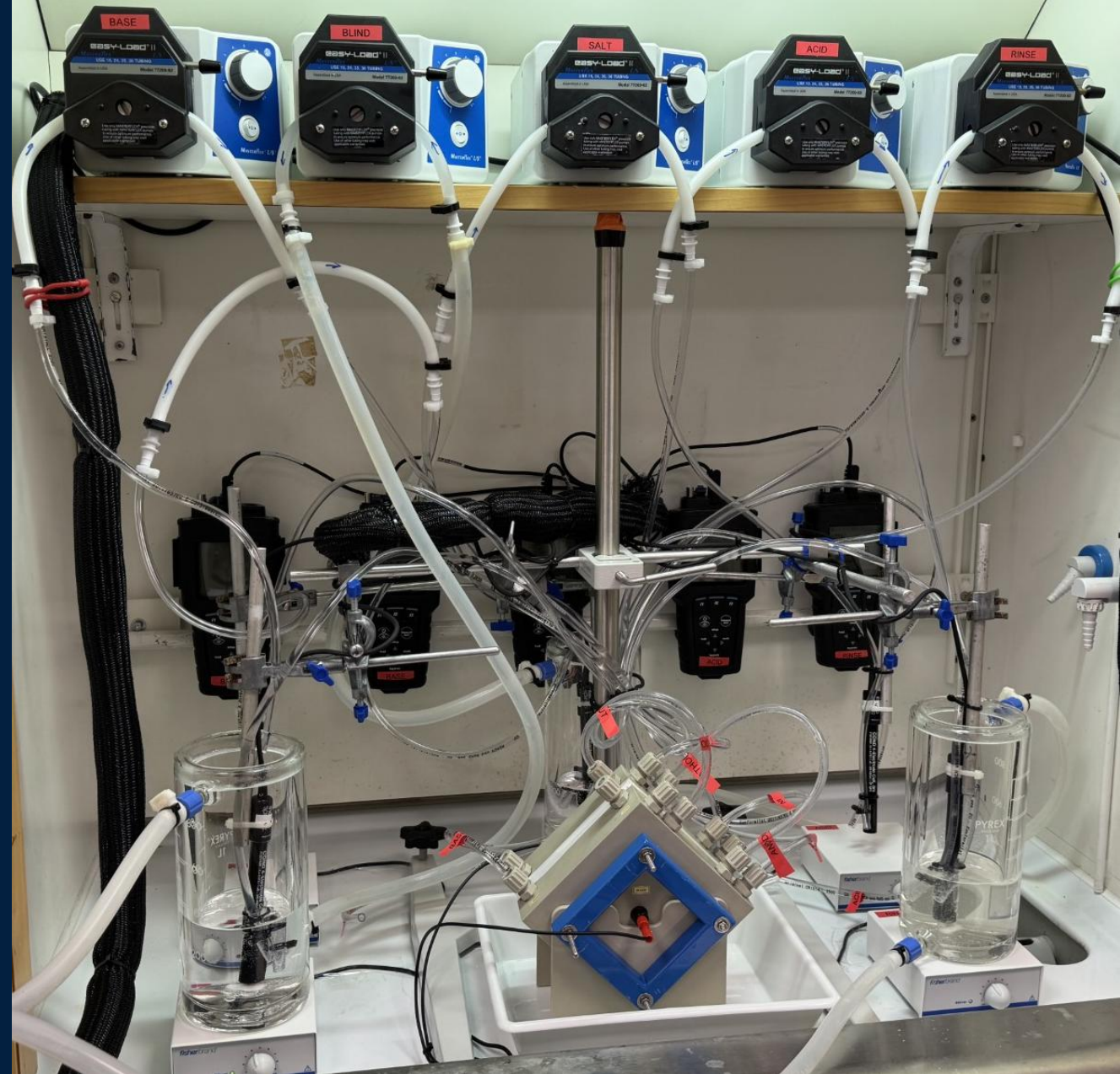
Refining of phosphoric acid using **electrodialysis**.



Electrodialysis separates ions using **membranes** positioned in an **electric field**.



Green technique using **fossil-free electricity** instead of fossil chemicals.



# Contact

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