minerals

MDPI

Supplementary Materials

Laboratory Testing of Scheelite Flotation from Raw Ore in Sangdong Mine for Process Development

Seongmin Kim, Sang-Ho Baek, Yosep Han * and Ho-Seok Jeon *

Mineral Resources Division, Korea Institute of Geoscience & Mineral Resources (KIGAM), 124, Gwahang-no, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 34132, Korea; smkim@kigam.re.kr (S.K.); anchors@kigam.re.kr (S.-H.B.)

* Correspondence: yosep@kigam.re.kr (Y.H.); hsjeon@kigam.re.kr (H.-S.J.); Tel: +82-42-868-3181 (Y.H); ++82-42-868-3582 (H.-S.J.)

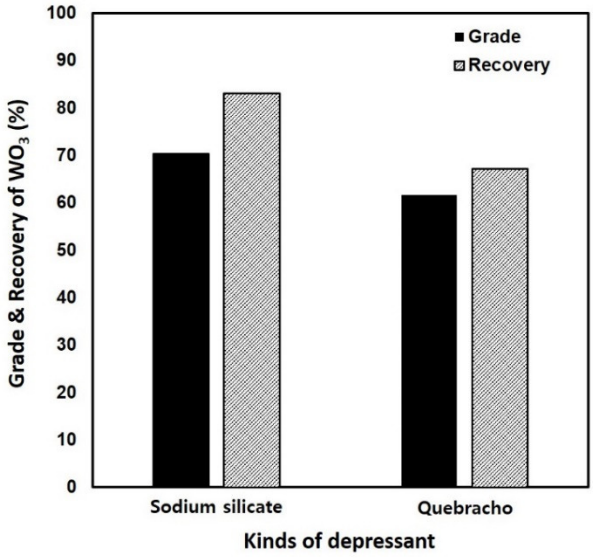

Figure S1. Effect of types of depressant on scheelite concentrate grade and recovery of WO_3, respectively (Depressant: 5 kg/t, Sodium carbonate: 4 kg/t, Oleic acid: 300 g/t, K-8300: 75 g/t).

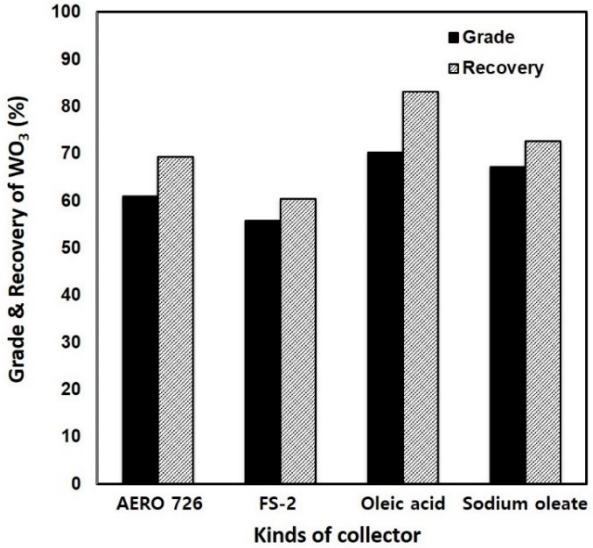

Figure S2. Effect of types of collector on scheelite concentrate grade and recovery of WO_3, respectively (Sodium carbonate: 4 kg/t, Sodium silicate: 5 kg/t, Collector: 300 g/t, K-8300: 75 g/t).

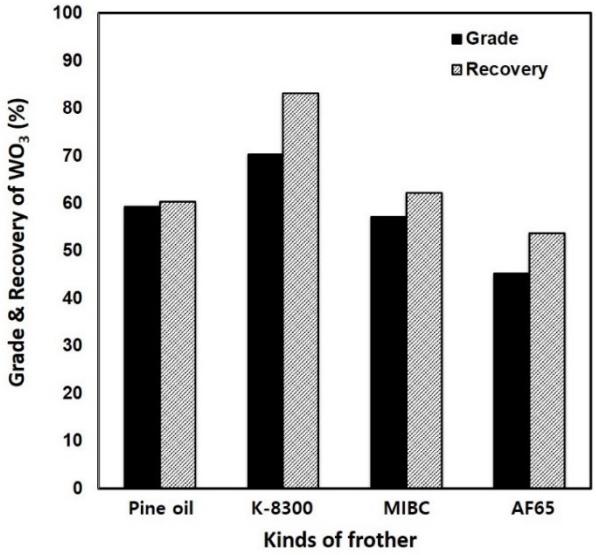

Figure S3. Effect of types of frother on scheelite concentrate grade and recovery of WO_3, respectively (Sodium carbonate: 4 kg/t, Sodium silicate: 5 kg/t, Collector: 300 g/t, Frother: 75 g/t).

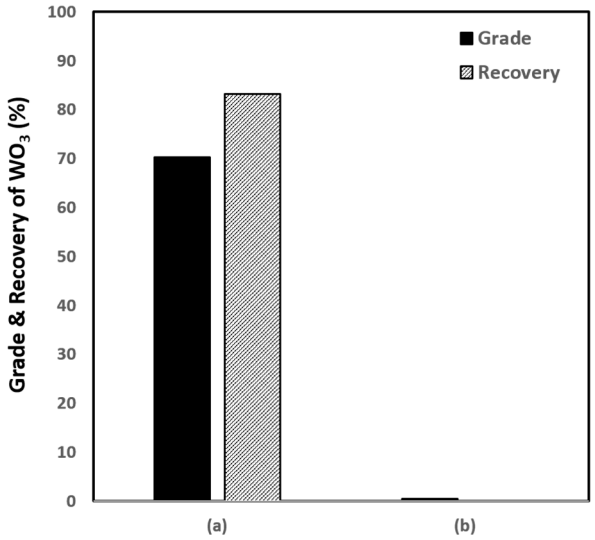

Figure S4. Effect of reaction order on the scheelite flotation (**a**) pH modifier-depressant-collector-frother and (**b**) depressant-pH modifier-collector-frother, respectively.