



Material Resources: Is Their Availability Critical?

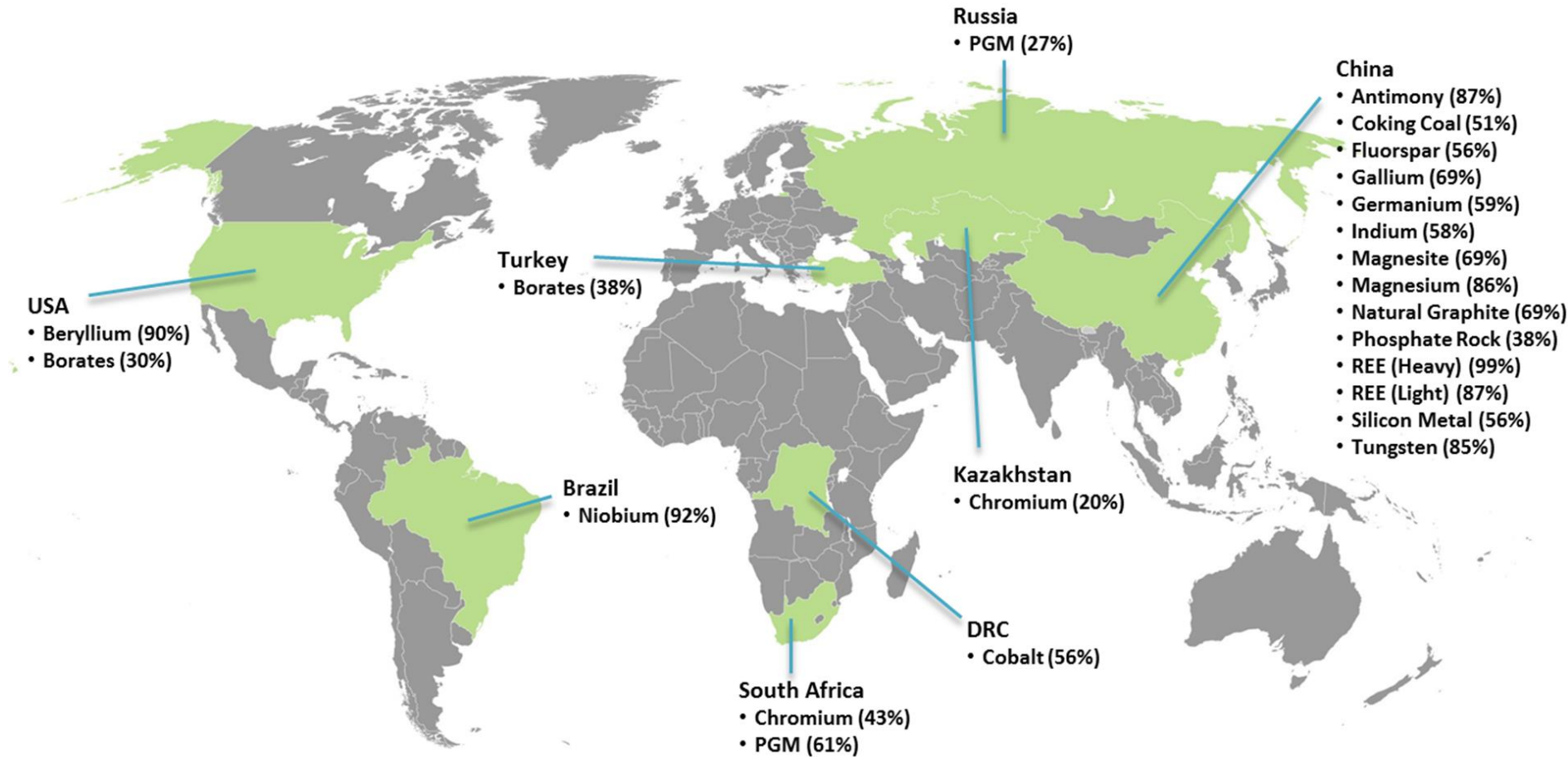
Thomas E. Graedel

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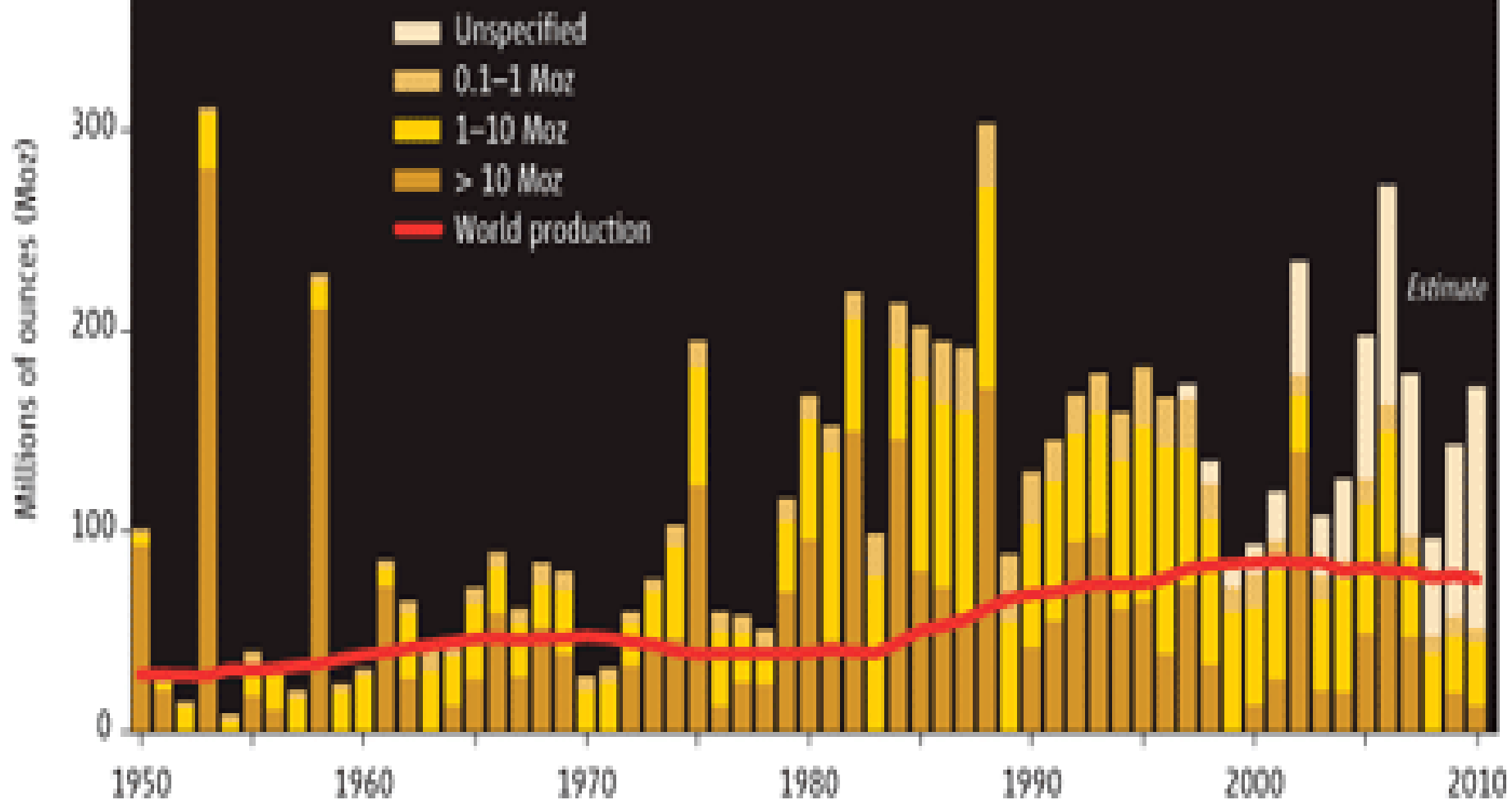
Criticality –
The quality, state, or degree
of being of the highest
importance

Critical minerals and their primary source countries (EU, 2014)



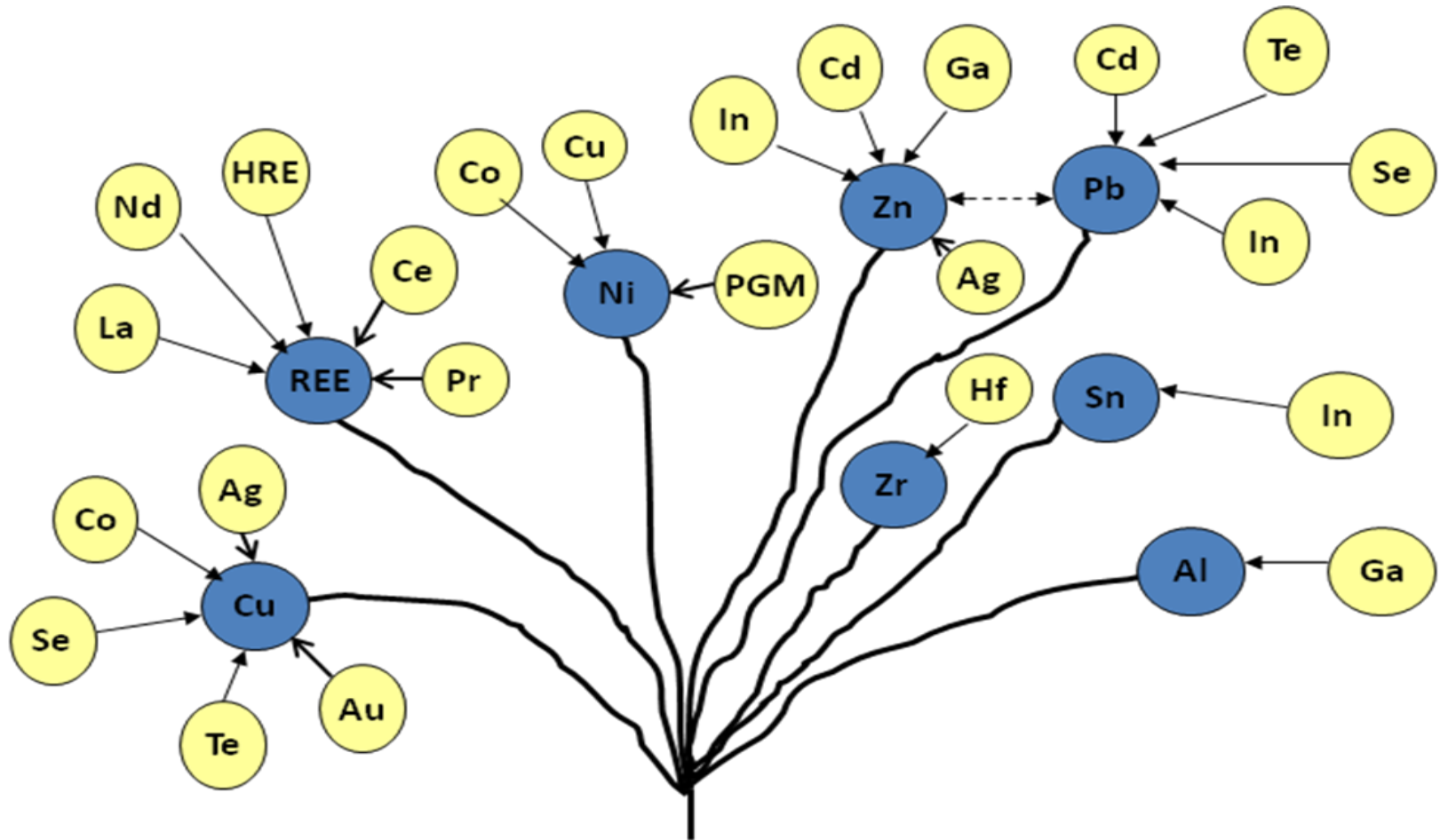
If we need more, why don't
we mine more?

Amount of Gold Found and Mined in the World: 1950–2010



Source: Minex Consulting, 2011

The Host-Companion Flower Garden of Metals



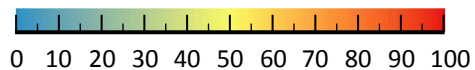
© Yale University, 2009,
after Meskers and Hagelüken

The “companionability” of metals

H																	He
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	*	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	**	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Uut	Fl	Uup	Lv	Uus	Uuo

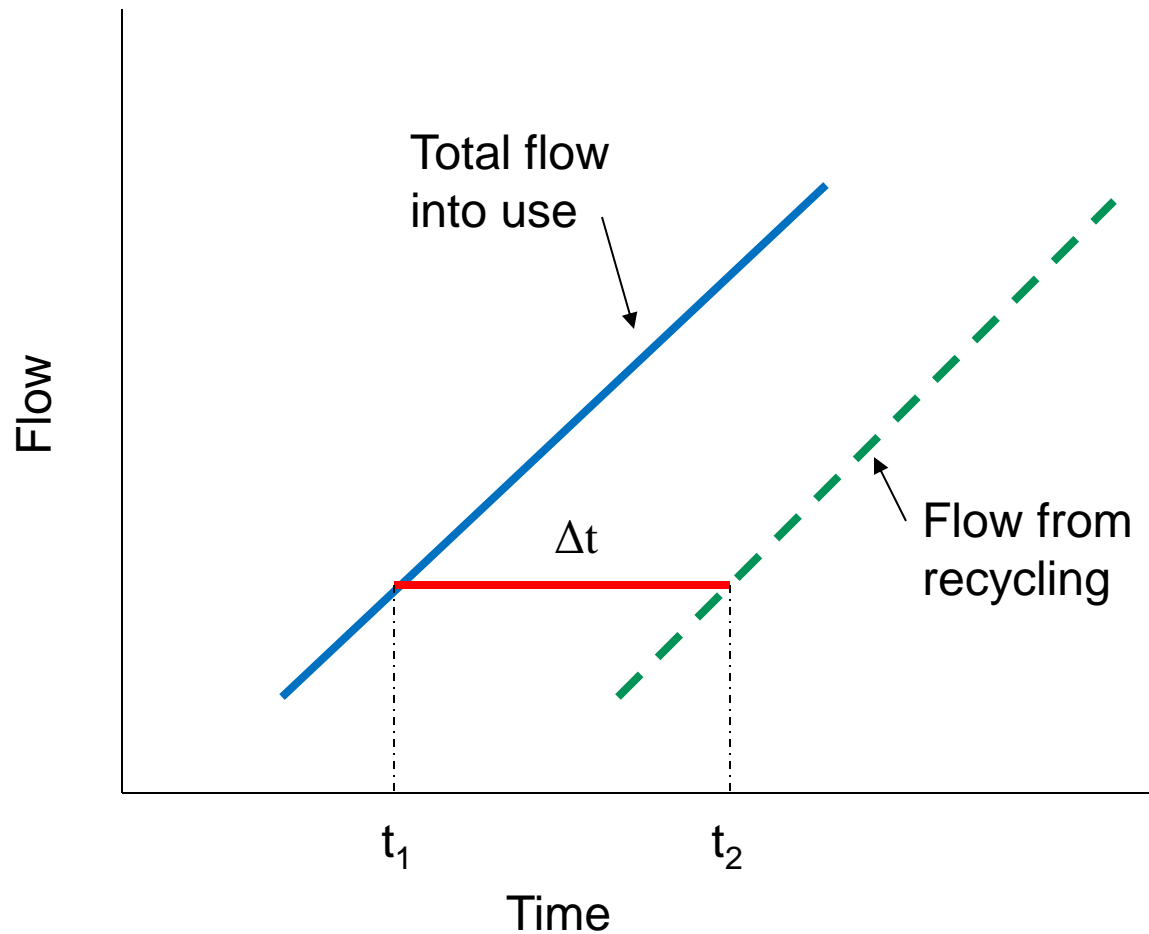
* Lanthanides	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
** Actinides	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr

% of primary production as companion



If something is scarce,
why don't we
recycle more?

Contributions of Recycling in a Growing Economy



End-of-life recycling rates for sixty-two metals

1 H																	2 He
3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
55 Cs	56 Ba	*	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
87 Fr	88 Ra	**	104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112 Uub	113 Uut	114 Uuq	115 Uup	116 Uuh	(117) (Uus)	118 Uuo

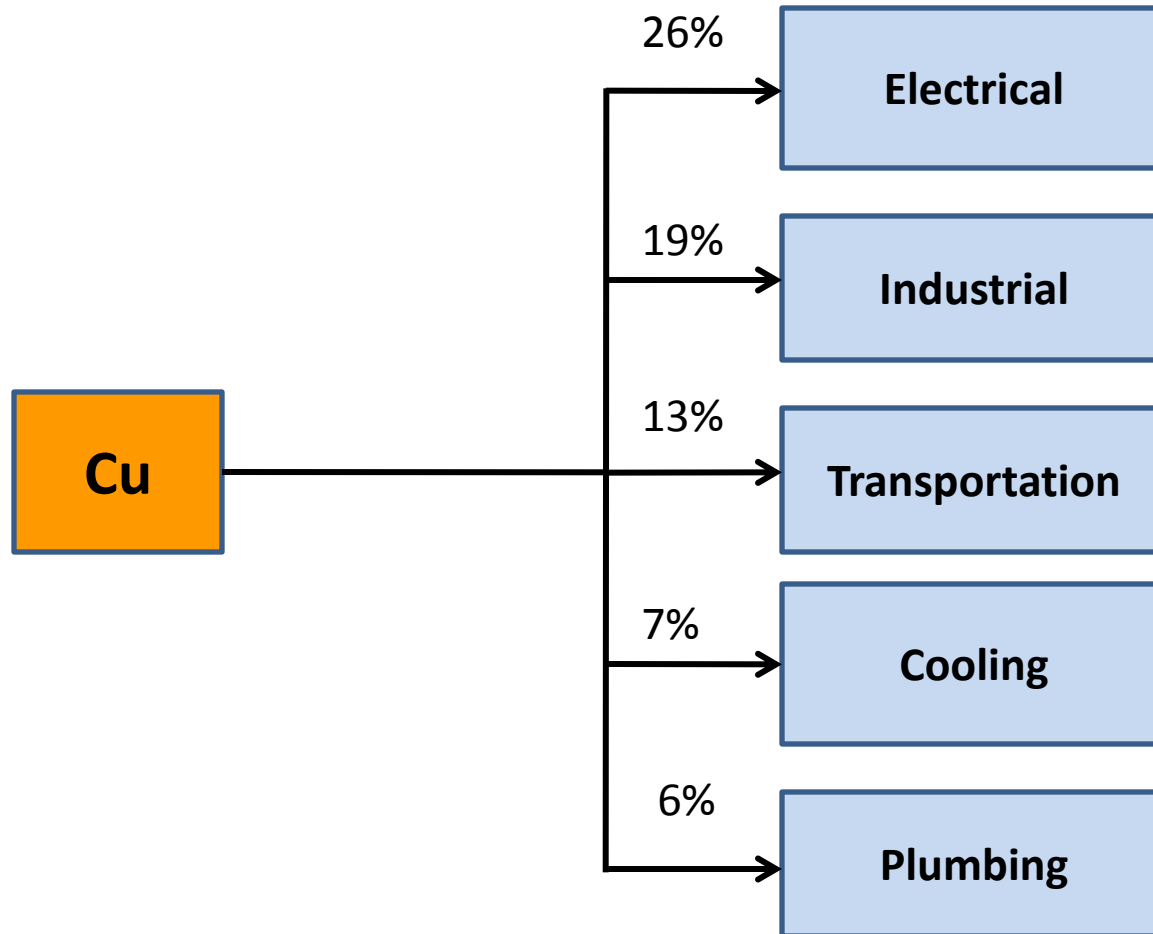
* Lanthanides	57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu
** Actinides	89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr

<1%
 1-10%
 >10-25%
 >25-50%
 >50%

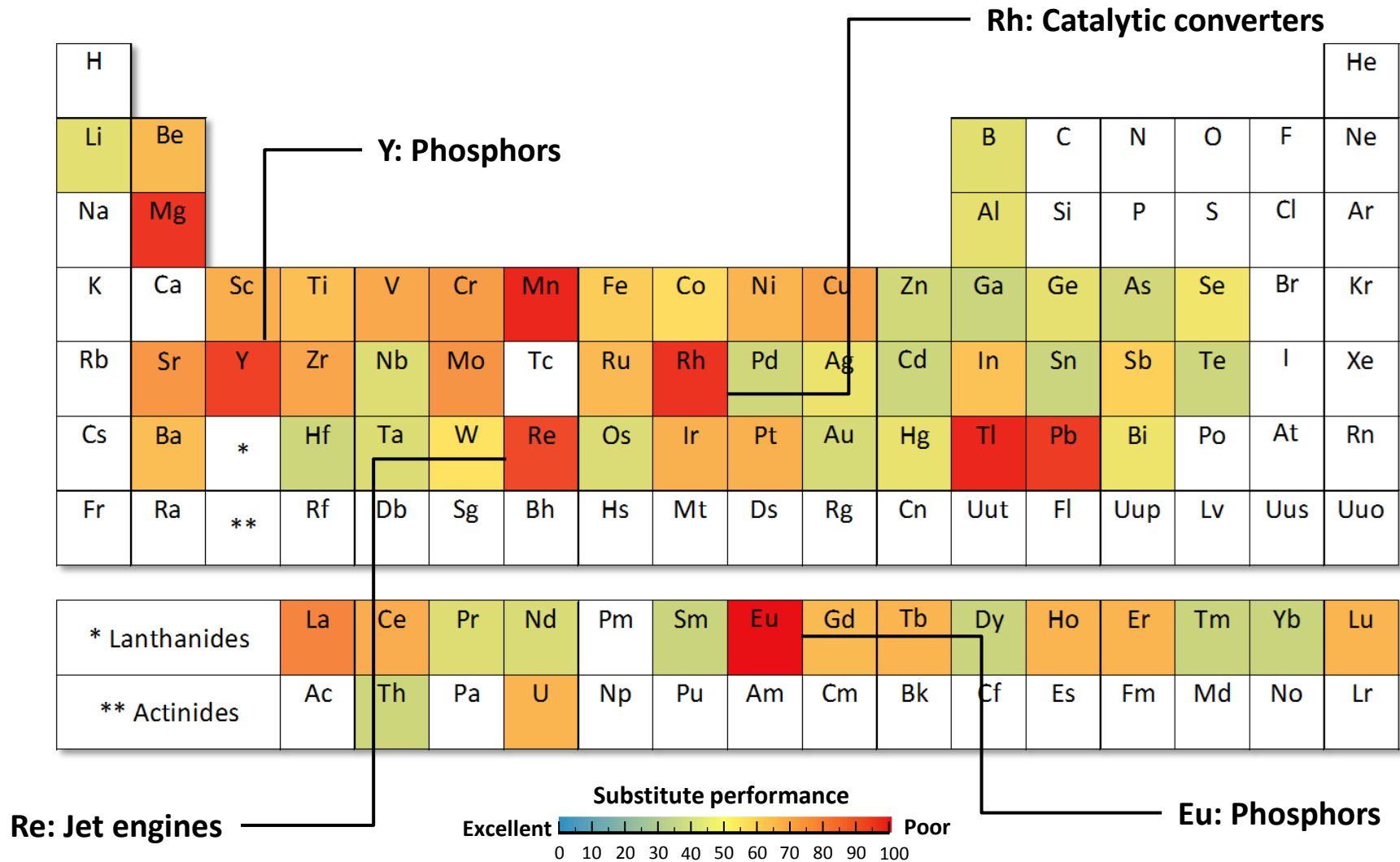
If something is scarce,
why don't we
substitute something else?

Substitutability

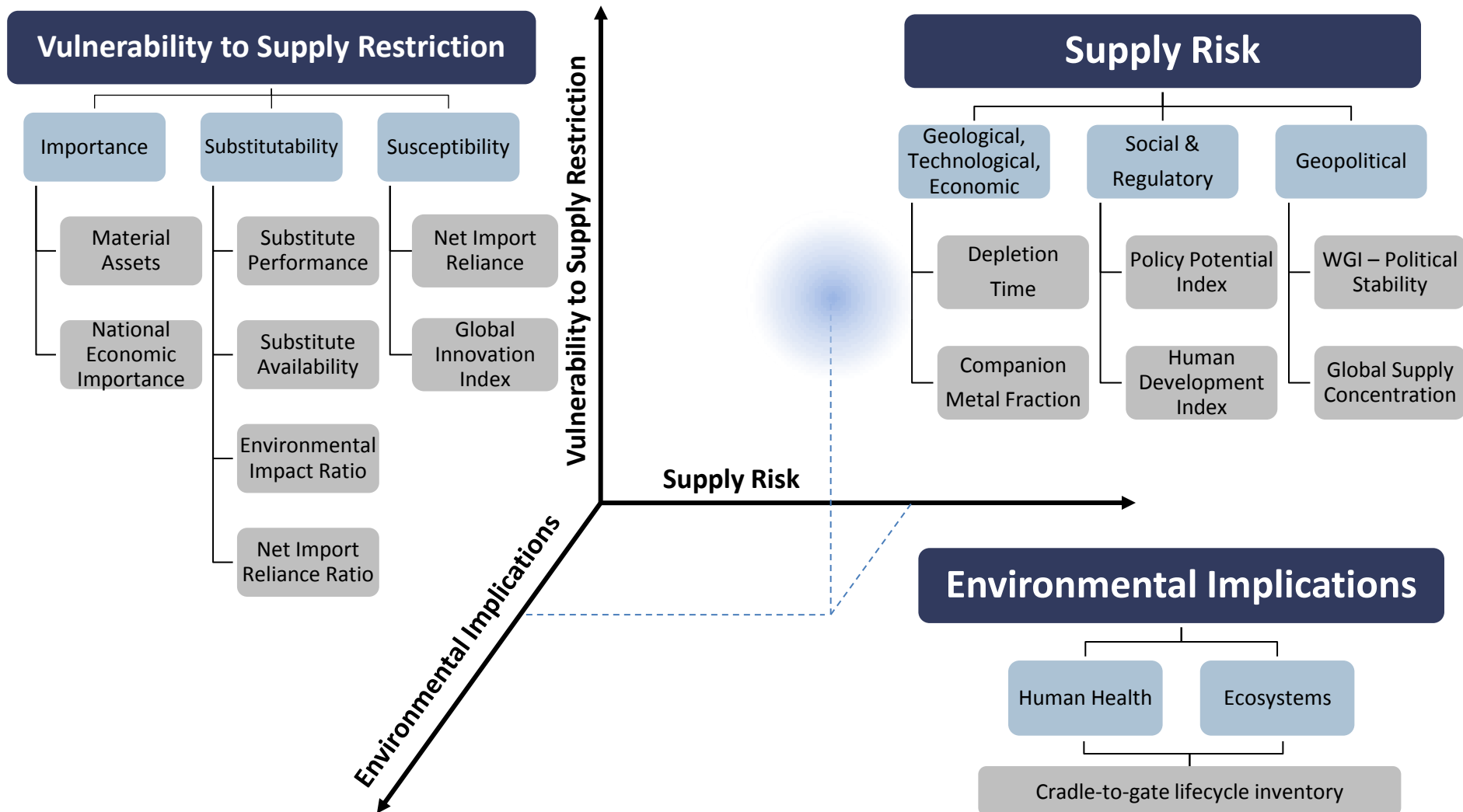
Copper Example: Stage 1 – Identify Uses and Use Fractions



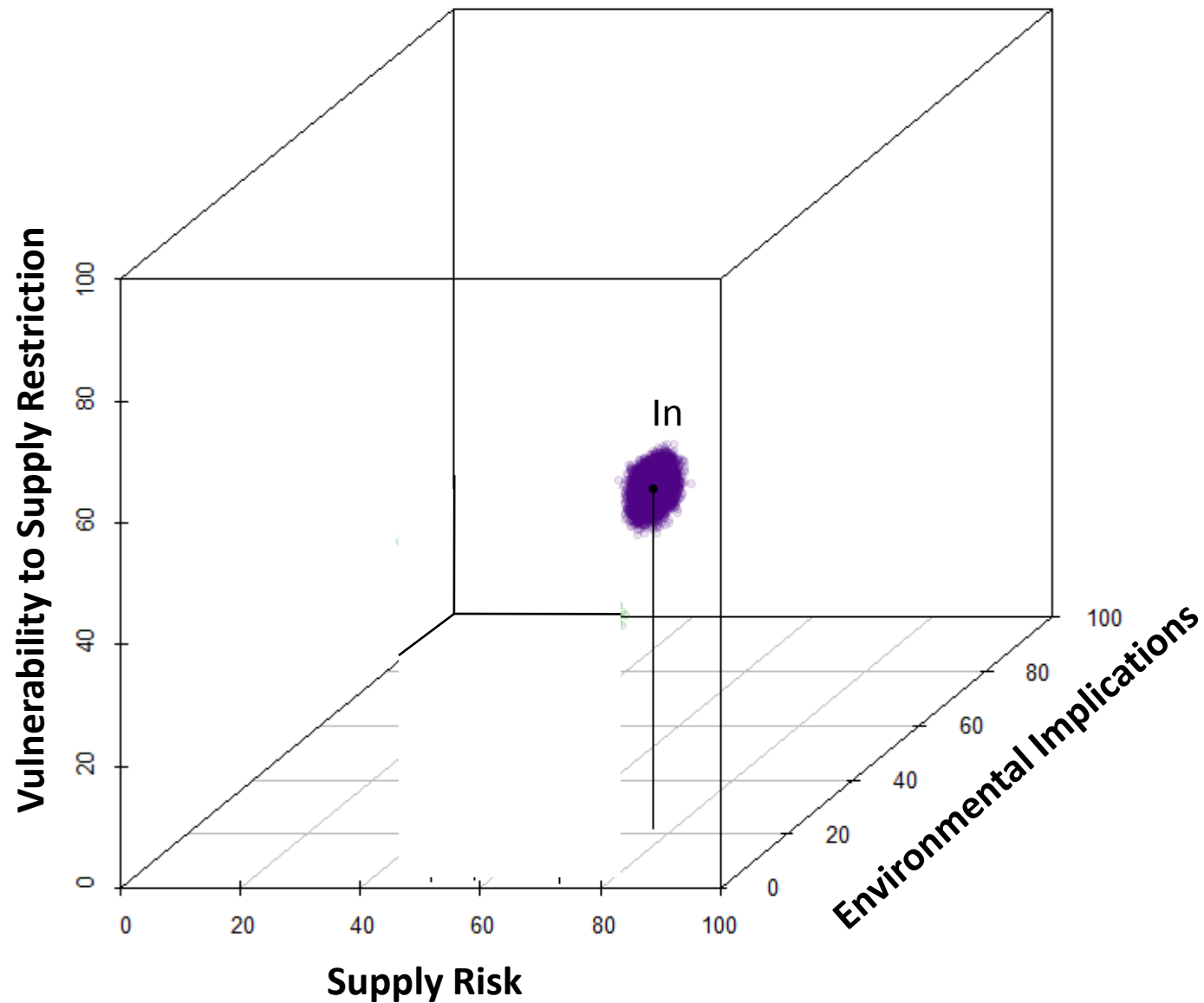
The degree of substitutability of metals in current applications



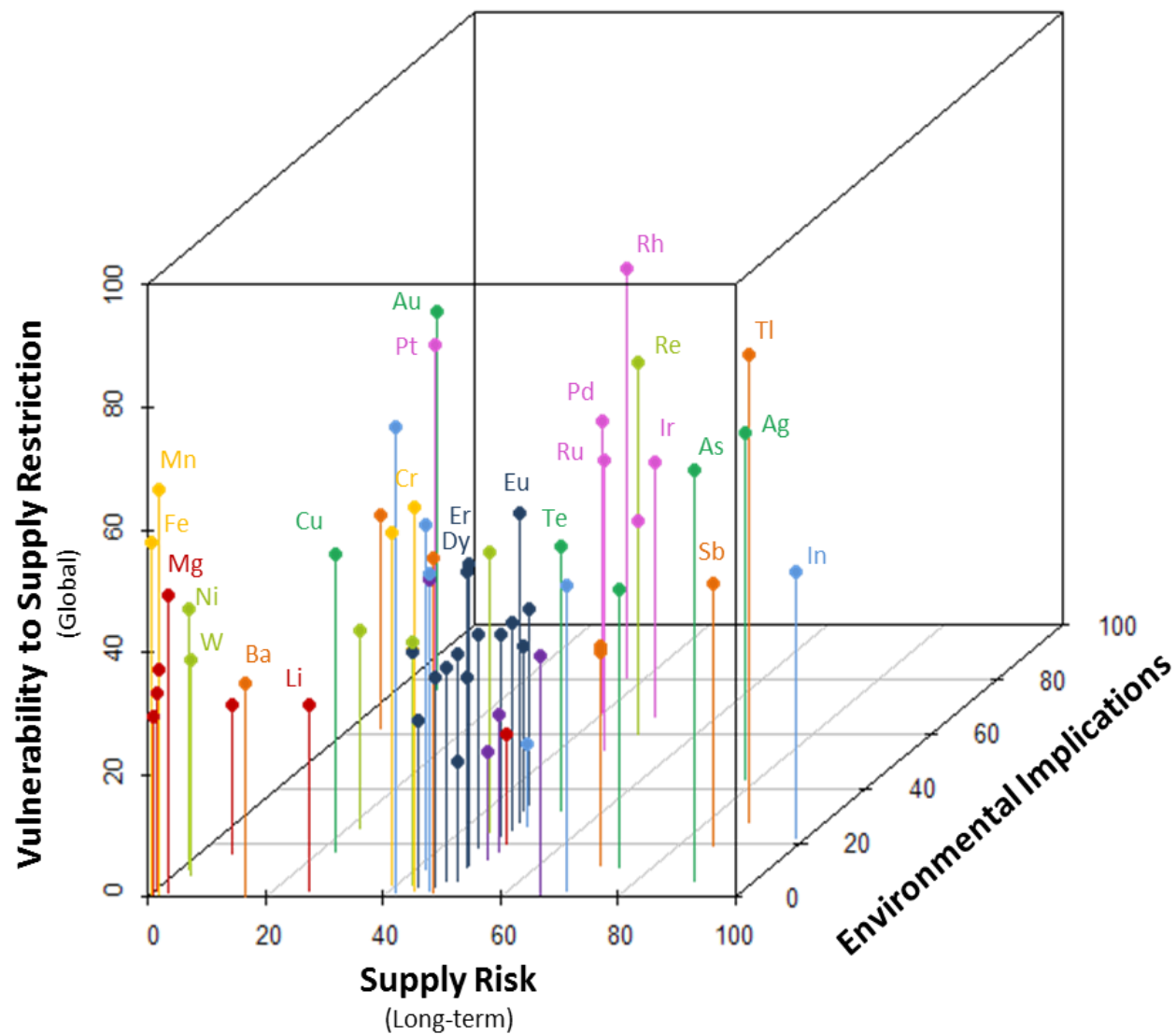
The Yale 3-Axis Approach to Criticality



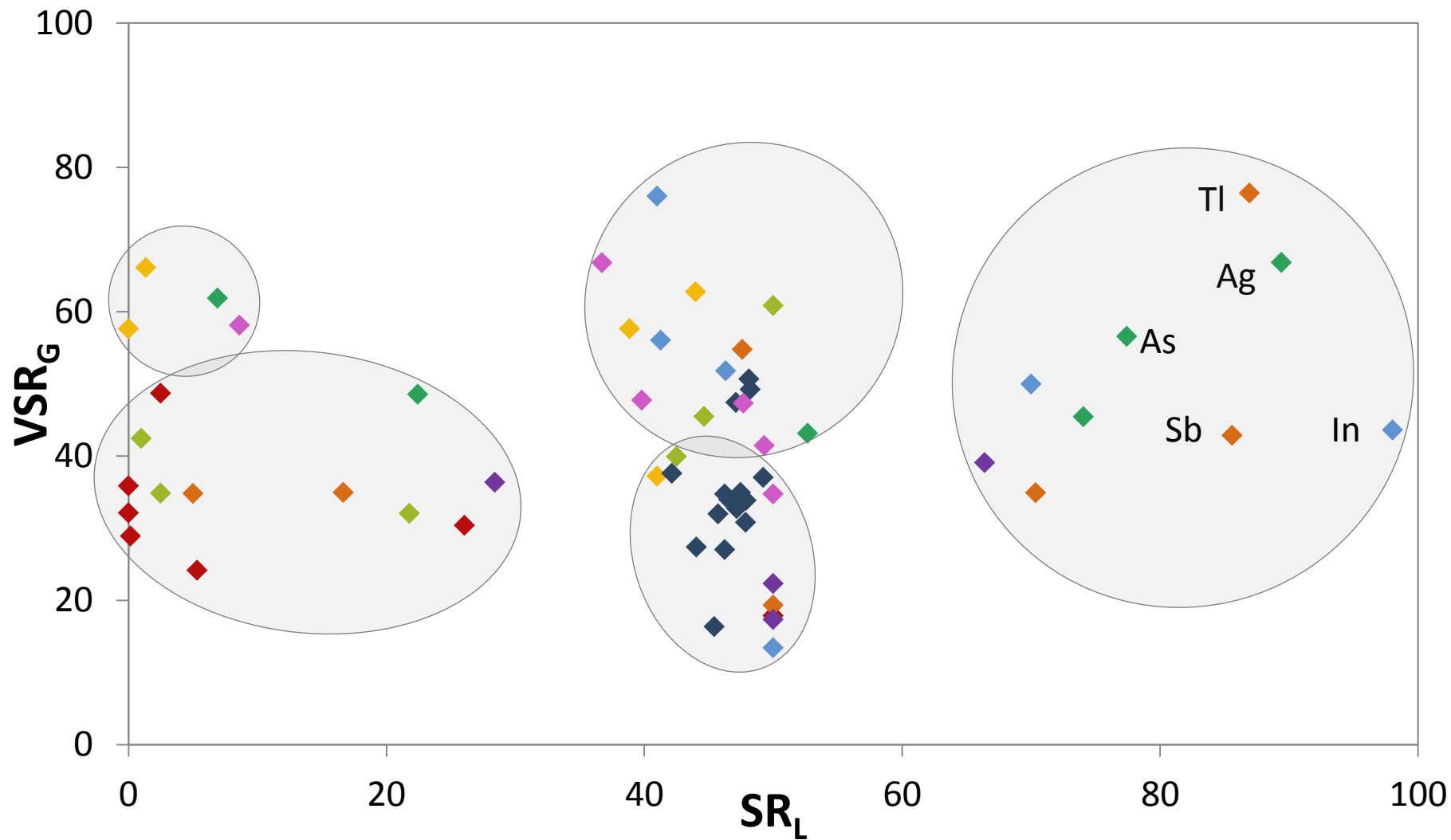
Indium criticality – global level



The three-dimensional criticality of the 62 metals of the periodic table

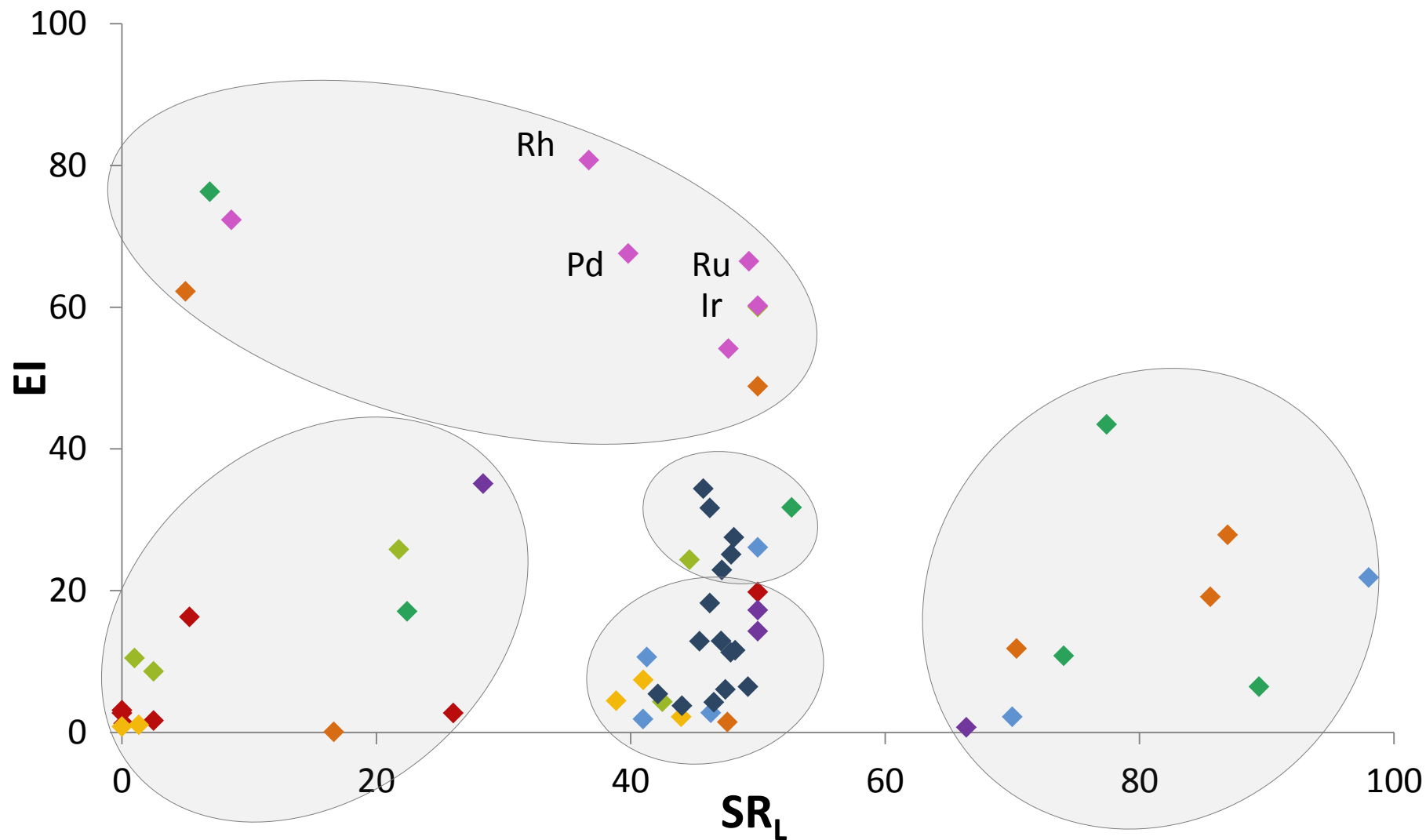


Global-Level Criticality Assessment: Supply Risk and Vulnerability Axes



- Light metals
- Specialty metals
- Iron & its principal alloying elements
- Superalloy metals
- Copper group
- Zinc, tin, lead group
- Rare earth elements
- Nuclear energy metals
- Platinum-group metals

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Characteristics of High Criticality

- Largely or entirely available only as a byproduct of more abundant metals
- Used in small quantities in specialized high-technology applications
- Has no suitable substitute or substitutes across its spectrum of uses

Summary

- In addressing the minerals availability issue, our Yale research group has completed evaluating the criticality of 62 metals at the global and US levels, including studies of substitutability, by-products, and recycling potential
- Aspects and users of criticality evaluations are too diverse for there to be a single list of “critical” or “not critical” materials
- Nonetheless, over the next 2-3 decades, the biggest challenges appear to be for the specialty “byproduct” metals, rather than for the major metals with which we are most familiar