



INTISARI

Peningkatan penggunaan baterai *lithium iron phosphate* (LiFePO_4) pada kendaraan listrik mendorong perlunya pengembangan teknologi daur ulang yang efisien dan ramah lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji proses pemulihan litium dari *black mass* baterai LFP melalui metode Piro-hidrometalurgi dengan penambahan aditif amonium sulfat ($(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$). Proses dilakukan melalui tahapan *roasting* dan pelindian air, dengan memvariasikan suhu, laju pemanasan, dan rasio massa reagen terhadap *black mass* LiFePO_4 . Karakterisasi menggunakan XRD menunjukkan terbentuknya senyawa antara LiNH_4SO_4 serta senyawa litium larut seperti Li_2SO_4 . Nilai pemulihan litium tertinggi sebesar 98,9% diperoleh pada suhu 450°C , laju pemanasan $5^\circ\text{C}/\text{menit}$, dan rasio massa 1:0,6 (w/w). Akan tetapi, peningkatan pemulihan besi pada kondisi ekstrem menunjukkan terjadinya pelarutan tak selektif yang dapat mengganggu efisiensi pemurnian litium. Analisis kinetika menggunakan pendekatan model Avrami A3 dan metode numerik Runge-Kutta menunjukkan bahwa reaksi berlangsung dengan mekanisme nukleasi dan pertumbuhan kristalin. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa proses *roasting* berbasis amonium sulfat efektif dalam mendekomposisi fasa LiFePO_4 menjadi bentuk litium larut, meskipun selektivitas terhadap litium masih perlu ditingkatkan untuk penerapan skala industri.

Kata kunci: *lithium iron phosphate*, daur ulang baterai, pemanggangan, amonium sulfat.



ABSTRACT

The increasing use of lithium iron phosphate (LiFePO_4) batteries in electric vehicles has driven the demand for efficient and environmentally friendly recycling technologies. This study investigates lithium recovery from LFP battery black mass through a pyro-hydrometallurgical method using ammonium sulfate ($(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$) as an additive. The process involves roasting followed by water leaching, with variations in temperature, heating rate, and the mass ratio of reagent to LiFePO_4 black mass. XRD characterization revealed the formation of intermediate LiNH_4SO_4 and soluble lithium compounds such as Li_2SO_4 . The highest lithium recovery of 98.9% was achieved at 450°C, a heating rate of 5°C/min, and a mass ratio of 1:0.6 (w/w). However, higher iron recovery under extreme conditions indicated non-selective dissolution, which could hinder lithium purification efficiency. Kinetic analysis using the Avrami A3 model and numerical Runge-Kutta method demonstrated that the reaction follows a mechanism controlled by nucleation and crystal growth. These findings suggest that ammonium sulfate-based roasting is effective in decomposing the LiFePO_4 phase into soluble lithium forms, although lithium selectivity still requires improvement for industrial-scale applications.

Keywords: *lithium iron phosphate, battery recycling, roasting, ammonium sulfate.*