

**Supplementary Information for :**

**Efficient flotation of smithsonite using sulfidation  
reconstruction based on fluidization roasting**

Yuangan Chen<sup>a,b</sup>, Rui Han<sup>c,\*</sup>, Yongsheng Sun<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Peng Gao<sup>a,b</sup>, Yanjun Li<sup>a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> School of Resources and Civil Engineering, Northeastern University, Shenyang  
110819, China

<sup>b</sup> National-Local Joint Engineering Research Center of High-Efficient Exploitation  
Technology for Refractory Iron Ore Resources, Shenyang 110819, China

<sup>c</sup> School of Civil and Environmental Engineering University of Technology Sydney  
Broadway, Ultimo, New South Wales, 2007, Australia

\*Corresponding author: Rui Han; E-mail: rui.han@uts.edu.au; Yongsheng Sun; E-  
mail: yongshengsun@mail.neu.edu.cn

# Supplementary Figures

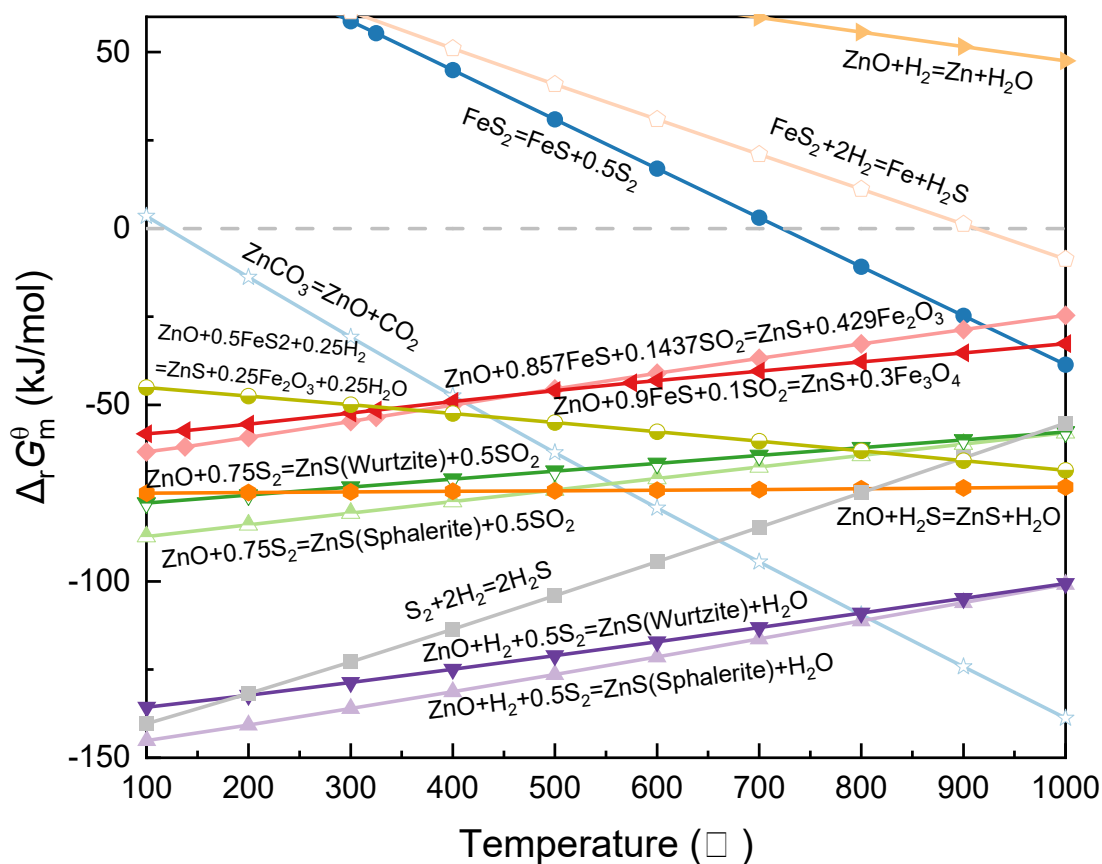


Figure S-1. Reaction of smithsonite with pyrite at different temperatures for  $\Delta_r G_m^\theta$ .

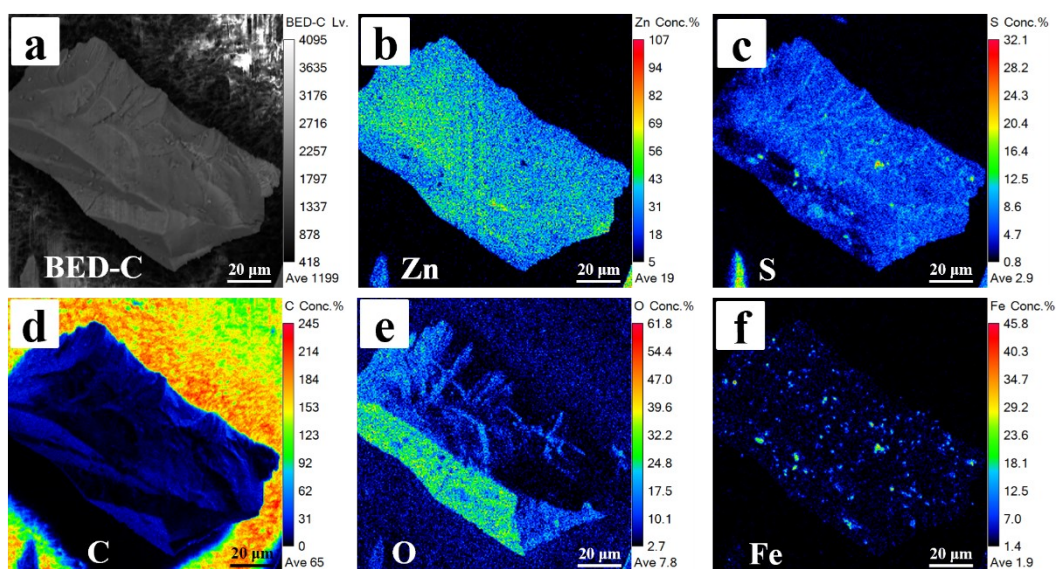
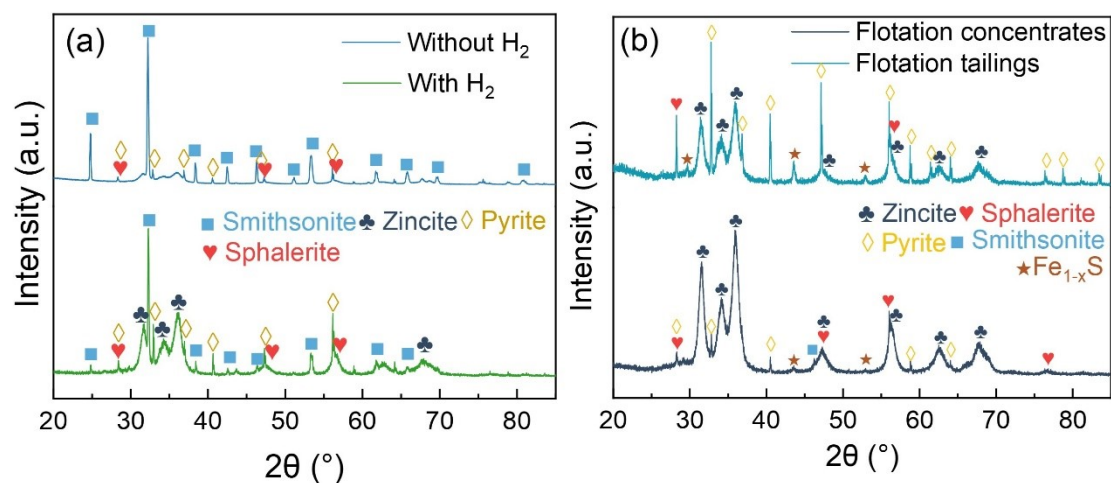


Figure S-2. EPMA results for reconstructed smithsonite at a temperature of 750°C: BED-C image

(a). Discrete elemental maps of (b) Zn, (c) S, (d) C, (e) O, and (f) Fe.



**Figure S-3.** XRD patterns of roasting products: (a) Mineral composition of the roasting products of smithsonite and pyrite with and without  $H_2$  at a roasting temperature of 450°C. (b) Mineral composition of flotation concentrates and tailings of roasting products in the presence of  $H_2$  at a roasting temperature of 450 °C.

### Supplementary Table

**Table S-1.** Chemical composition of feedstocks and roasted products (wt%).

Sample	Zn	S
Feedstock	38.40	11.92
Roasted product	47.81	14.23