Ion-Exchange Properties of Metal Phosphates and Its Application for Recovery of Lithium from Seawater

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## Summary

Sea water is a good source of lithium, which is a most important material to resolve many energy problems in the near future. We reported in the last period, that the lithium selectivity was greatly enhanced by a partial replacement of the  ${\rm Zr}^{4+}$  site with  ${\rm Cr}^{3+}$  or  ${\rm Fe}^{3+}$  ion for the ion-exchange properties of  ${\rm HZr}_2({\rm PO}_4)_3$ .

In this study, various metal ions  ${\rm Zr}^{4+}$ ,  ${\rm Ti}^{4+}$ ,  ${\rm Fe}^{3+}$ ,  ${\rm Al}^{3+}$  and  ${\rm In}^{3+}$  were substituted for  ${\rm H_3Cr_2(PO_4)_3}$ .  ${\rm Li_{3-x}M_xCr_{2-x}(PO_4)_3}$  (L-MCP) [M:Zr, Ti, Fe, Al and In,  $0 \le {\rm x} \le 2$ ] compounds were prepared by conventional solid state reactions, heating a mixture of  ${\rm LiCO_3}$ ,  ${\rm Cr_2O_3}$ ,  ${\rm H_3PO_4}$ , and other metal oxides in a stoichiometric ratio at 1000°C. The ion-exchange experiments on L-MCP or H-MCP [ ${\rm H_{3-x}M_xCr_{2-x}(PO_4)_3}$ ] were carried out by a batch method. Subsequently, it was revealed that  ${\rm H_2.5Ti_{0.5}Cr_{1.5}(PO_4)_3}$  showed high lithium selectivity in buffer solution. This material has been applied to recover lithium from Oita sea water with high concentration factor, 6400  $1/{\rm kg}$ .

We measured  $^7\mathrm{Li}$  NMR for various compositions of  $\mathrm{H_xLi_{1-x}Zr_2(PO_3)_4}$  [0<x<1] at room temperature to explain the Li^behavior in the solid materials. When x=0, the compound  $\mathrm{LiZr_2(PO_4)_3}$  had two kinds of Li-sites, as comfirmed by NMR. One is -1.35 ppm [site(1)], another is -0.60 ppm [site(2)]. According to the progression of Li^+  $\rightarrow$  H^+ ion exchange in HNO\_3 solution, site(1)-Li^+ decreased faster than site(2)-Li^+, and site(2)-Li^+ did not show signs of weakning until site(1)-Li^+ had vanished on the NMR spectrum. On the other hand, when H^+  $\rightarrow$  Li^+ ion exchange in buffer solution containing 5 mM Li^+, only site(2)-H^+ was replaced with Li^+ rapidly.