

عنوان مقاله:

Solvent Extraction of Zinc from a Bioleaching Solution by Modification of DYEHPA: Optimization and Thermodynamic Studies

محل انتشار:

مجله معدن و محيط زيست, دوره 12, شماره 1 (سال: 1400)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 17

نویسندگان:

P. Tahmasebizadeh - Mining engineering department, Faculty of Engineering, University of Birjand, Birjand, Iran

S. Javanshir - Mining engineering department, Faculty of Engineering, University of Birjand, Birjand, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

In this work, zinc extraction from an industrial leach solution was investigated by saponified di(Y-ethylhexyl)phosphoric acid (DYEHPA). The solution obtained was from a bioleaching process of a low-grade lead-zinc sulfide ore that contained as g/L of zinc and F.W g/L of iron. The selective and high Zn(II) extraction yield were obtained by modification of DYEHPA in a proposed two-step process. Firstly, a significant amount of iron (AV%) was removed as sodium-jarosite via precipitation from the pregnant leaching solution (PLS) prior to zinc extraction, and secondly, the effective parameters involved in zinc extraction including the contact time, saponification degree, type of saponifier, stirring speed, pH, temperature, DYEHPA concentration, and phase ratio (A:O) were investigated. The results obtained showed that 9A.F% of zinc could be extracted under the optimum conditions, i.e. Yo% DYEHPA, 10% saponification degree, ۶۵° rpm, pH Y, and an A:O ratio of 1:1 at the ambient temperature (YΔ ± Y °C) during 9° s; it was YΔ% higher than using non-saponified DYEHPA under the same conditions. Moreover, while one theoretical step was required for the complete extraction of zinc by saponified DYEHPA, the required number of steps using DYEHPA was about three. Therefore, the advantages of the process would be two-fold: reducing the number of extraction stages and no need for .neutralizing the raffinate in every extraction stage

کلمات کلیدی: Zinc extraction, DrEHPA, Saponification, Thermodynamic

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:



