

· 综述与进展 ·

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钒渣提钒技术研究进展

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摘要: 钒及其化合物作为重要的战略性资源, 因具有特殊的物理化学性质, 被广泛应用于冶金、化工、航空航天、国防军事等核心领域, 如何低成本绿色高效回收钒渣中的钒资源, 是保证我国钒产业可持续发展的重要举措。本文系统总结了国内外主要提钒工艺研究现状, 包括焙烧(无盐焙烧、钠化焙烧和钙化焙烧)-浸出(水浸、酸浸和碱浸)-回收(水解、铵盐沉钒、溶剂萃取和离子交换)-煅烧等, 并对提钒工艺的未来研究方向进行了展望, 以实现提钒工艺高效率、低成本、无污染的绿色化发展。

关键词: 钒; 焙烧; 浸出; 沉淀; 五氧化二钒

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Research progress on vanadium extraction technology from vanadium slag

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Abstract: Vanadium and its compounds, as important strategic resources, are widely used in core fields such as metallurgy, chemical industry, aerospace, national defense and military due to their special physical and chemical properties. How to recover vanadium resources from vanadium slag in a low-cost, green and efficient manner, is an important measure to ensure the sustainable development of China's vanadium industry. This article systematically summarizes the current research status of major vanadium extraction processes at home and abroad, including roasting (non-salt roasting, sodium-roasting and calcium-roasting)-leaching (water-leaching, acidic-leaching and alkaline-leaching)-recovery (hydrolysis, ammonium precipitation, solvent extraction and ion exchange)-calcination, and looks forward to the future research directions of vanadium extraction processes to achieve high-efficiency, low-cost, and pollution-free green development of vanadium extraction processes.

Key words: vanadium; roasting; leaching; precipitation; V_2O_5

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钒及其化合物作为重要的战略性资源, 因具有特殊的物理化学性质, 被广泛应用于冶金、化工、航空航天、国防军事、染料等核心领域, 是国民经济发展和国家安全的重要保障基础。在自然界中, 钒主

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要以低价态化合物赋存在钒钛磁铁矿、钒云母和钒铅矿中,此外还有大量的钒赋存于铝土矿和某些沉积物如含碳质的石油、页岩、沥青和石煤中。目前,生产五氧化二钒及其钒产品的主要原料为转炉钒渣和石煤。实现钒类矿产资源清洁高效提取,是契合国家高质量发展的重大战略需求。经过长久的发展,现有的提钒工艺大致包含为焙烧(钠化焙烧、钙化焙烧、无盐焙烧、微波焙烧等)、浸出(水浸、酸浸、碱浸)、沉淀(水解沉淀、铵盐沉淀)和煅烧等步骤,本文对提钒过程涉及的相关技术进行了综述,以期对含钒矿物的综合利用提供指导。

1 钒的性质及用途

1.1 钒的性质

钒是一种金属元素,在元素周期表中位于VB族。钒及其化合物作为重要的战略金属广泛应用于钢铁(92.9%)、有色冶金(4.0%)、化工行业(3.0%)和电池(0.1%)等行业,被称为“工业味精”(Peng *et al.*, 2020b, 2020c; Lee *et al.*, 2021; Zhang *et al.*, 2021)。根据钒的电子价态组成,钒可以生成+2、+3、+4、+5价态的化合物。各种价态的钒离子在水中的溶解度和存在形态与溶液的pH值有很大关系。低价的钒离子具有较强的还原性,其中V(II)可以缓慢地将水还原为氢气。V(III)在pH=2.2时会水解生成对应的氢氧化物,在较低pH值和无氧条件下可以以其对应的单核阳离子形式存在,当pH>2.2时会发生聚合并形成沉淀,特别是在碱性条件下很容易被氧化成高价。4价的钒离子在溶液中通常以钒氧正离子的形式存在,在pH>4.5后,会形成沉淀。另外,水溶液中5价钒的主要存在形式为 VO_2^+ 、 HVO_4^{2-} 、 H_2VO_4^- 、 $\text{V}_2\text{O}_7^{4-}$ 、 $\text{HV}_2\text{O}_7^{3-}$ 、 $\text{H}_2\text{V}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ 、 $\text{V}_4\text{O}_{12}^{4+}$ 、 $\text{V}_4\text{O}_{13}^{6-}$ 、 $\text{HV}_4\text{O}_{13}^{5-}$ 、 $\text{V}_5\text{O}_{15}^{5-}$ 、 $\text{V}_6\text{O}_{18}^{6-}$ 、 $\text{V}_{10}\text{O}_{28}^{6-}$ 、 $\text{HV}_{10}\text{O}_{28}^{5-}$ 、 $\text{H}_2\text{V}_{10}\text{O}_{28}^{4-}$ 和 $\text{H}_3\text{V}_{10}\text{O}_{28}^{3-}$ (Peng, 2019; Peng *et al.*, 2019c, 2022)。

1.2 钒的用途

钒的性质稳定,不易被氧化,因此在很多方面都有较好的应用性。①全球85%的钒皆应用于钢铁工业(刘娟等, 2003; 杨守志, 2010; 张冬清等, 2011; 曹宏斌等, 2012; 聂文林等, 2021),钒的加入可以提高钢铁的强度、寿命以及韧性,生成VC₅、VN合金等;在有色金属工业方面钒已是不可替代的材

料,主要用于生产钛合金,应用在航空航天领域;在磁性合金方面,加入钒可以显著改善合金的磁性,并提高其强度、可塑性、电阻、矫顽力等;同时钒基合金因对快中子的俘获面积小,抗液体金属钠的腐蚀并具有良好的高温蠕变温度,已被考虑用来替代不锈钢作为核反应堆的衬里。②钒的最外电子层的结构具有传递电子的活性且价态多变,其氧化物在化学工业和石油工业中充当着重要的催化剂,常用在硫酸、聚氯乙烯、聚苯乙烯、合成醋酸、草酸、苯甲酸、邻苯二甲酸等重要化工原料的制备过程中。③钒因其价态差异,其氧化物呈现不同的颜色,因此在玻璃、陶瓷工业中用作染色剂,加入NaF等卤化物在焙烧过程中作为矿化剂可得到红、绿、蓝、黄、琥珀等各种更丰富的色彩。④钒的价态变化富含的化学能可以与电能进行相互转化,因此其硫酸盐作为电解液而被广泛应用于电池领域中,钒电池作为新型的储能设备,因具有大容量、不易短路、深度放电、寿命长、充放电速率快等特点而受到了广泛的关注(沈洁等, 2013; 张华民等, 2013; 张书弟等, 2013)。⑤钒的存在对生物体内的相关代谢也起着重要的作用,例如可以抑制体内胆固醇的合成、加速胱氨酸和半胱氨酸的分解、提高葡萄糖的利用率、抑制胰岛素等相关激素的活性等。⑥4价钒具有热致相变的性质,可应用于建筑物的太阳能温控装置,作为光、电开关材料,光、色开关材料,热敏电阻材料,可擦除光存储材料,还可应用于激光致盲武器防护装置等众多领域。

1.3 钒资源概况

钒在地壳中主要以V(III)和V(IV)的形式存在,其丰度约为0.0112%。目前,世界上已知的含钒矿物大约有65种,主要包括钒钛磁铁矿、钒云母和钒铅矿等,此外还有大量的钒赋存于铝土矿和某些含碳质的石油、页岩、沥青和石煤等沉积物中。钒主要分布在南非、俄罗斯、中国、澳大利亚、新西兰、美国等国家(Rehder, 2020; Volkov *et al.*, 2020; Chen *et al.*, 2021; Wu *et al.*, 2021; Gao *et al.*, 2022)。表1列举了全球主要钢铁公司的钒渣的化学组成和主要钒相。虽然各种钒渣的来源不一样,但是它们的组成是相似的,钒主要以 $(\text{Fe}, \text{Mn})\text{V}_2\text{O}_4$ 、 $(\text{Fe}, \text{Mn})\text{O} \cdot (\text{V}, \text{Ti})_2\text{O}_3$ 、 $(\text{Fe}, \text{Mg})(\text{V}, \text{Cr})_2\text{O}_4$ 、 $\text{Ca}_2\text{V}_2\text{O}_7$ 、 $(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}, \text{Mn})(\text{V}, \text{Cr})_2\text{O}_4$ 等形式存在(Aarabi-Karagani *et al.*, 2010; Li *et al.*, 2013, 2015, 2016; Sippel *et al.*, 2018)。

表1 部分企业主要钒渣的化学组成

 $w_B/\%$

Table 1 Main component of vanadium slag in some enterprises

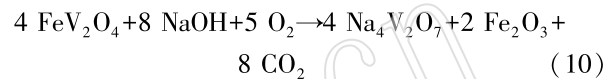
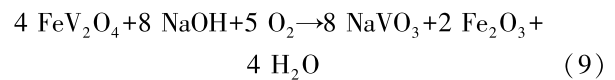
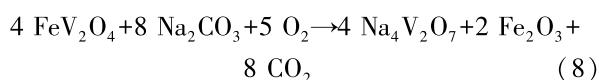
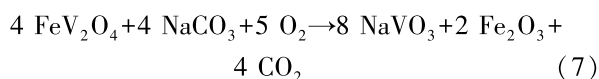
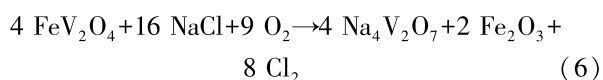
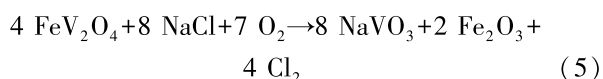
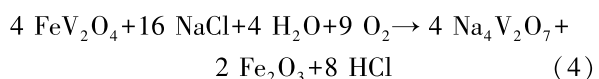
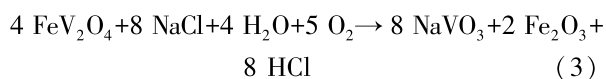
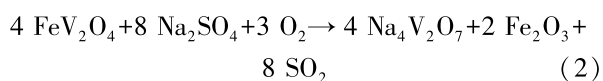
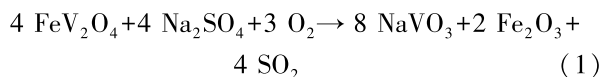
企业名称	V ₂ O ₅	Cr ₂ O ₃	FeO	TiO ₂	MnO	主要钒相
四川德胜钢铁集团	15.2~20.8	7.7~10.6	35.3~64.5	6.39~8.5	5.5~7.6	(Fe,Mg)(V,Cr) ₂ O ₄
承德钢铁	10.2~13.4	1.7~4.2	36.7~49.1	6.8~11.1	5.2~7.2	(Fe,Mn)(V,Cr) ₂ O ₄
Esfahan 钢铁公司	1.5~1.9	-	17.3~17.6	1.0~1.5	4.2~4.5	Ca ₂ V ₂ O ₇
四川威远钢铁厂	14.3	4.4	24.8	7.4	8.5	(Fe,Mn)(V,Cr) ₂ O ₄
承德建龙特殊钢有限公司	15.3	12.5	26.9	8.1	7.3	(Fe,Mn)(V,Cr) ₂ O ₄
中信锦州铁合金股份有限公司	15.3	2.3	30.5	13.7	10.9	(Fe,Mn)(V,Cr) ₂ O ₄
攀钢集团	8.9~13.0	2.0~8.7	24.0~25.2	3.3~14.7	1.6~13.8	(Mg,Fe,Mn)(V,Cr) ₂ O ₄
南非	21.2	3.4	35.6	10.9	3.8	(Fe,Mn)(V,Cr) ₂ O ₄

2 钒的湿法冶炼工艺

2.1 焙烧

2.1.1 钠化焙烧

由于钒渣中钒一般以低价态的尖晶石的形式赋存,难以直接溶出,因此需要采取相应措施将低价钒氧化成高价钒。最传统的处理工艺可以追溯到1912年的钠化焙烧工艺,首先将各种形式的钠盐(碳酸钠 800~1 000℃、硫酸钠 1 200~1 250℃、氯化钠 750~850℃或氢氧化钠 400~800℃)与钒渣按照一定比例进行混合,然后在马弗炉中进行焙烧(Zhang *et al.*, 2011; 段冉等, 2011; 吴恩辉等, 2015; 殷兆迁等, 2015; Li *et al.*, 2015; Ji *et al.*, 2017)。在高温焙烧过程中,低价钒在氧气的氧化作用下与钠盐反应生成水溶性的 Na₃VO₄、NaVO₃ 或 Na₄V₂O₇,相关反应方程式如下所示:



在反应过程中,因为不同的工艺,钠盐与转炉钒渣的比例不一样,生成的产物会有些许区别。

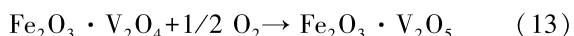
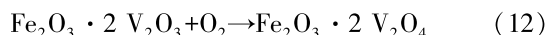
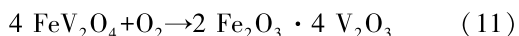
邵胜琦等(2022)将钒渣与过氧化钠混合后压块焙烧后水浸,发现钒的浸出率随着过氧化钠的用量、焙烧温度和压块压力的增加而减小,在钠钒比 3:1、焙烧温度 850℃、压块压力 5 MPa、焙烧时间 2.5 h、浸出温度 80℃ 时,钒的浸出率达到最大值(95.57%),最后采用铵盐沉淀-煅烧后得到了质量分数为 96.84% 的 V₂O₅。秦明晓(2021)以碳酸钠为添加剂研究了钠化焙烧的反应机理,结果表明随着碳酸钠用量的增加,钒渣中的钒铁尖晶石相会慢慢消失,钒相会转化成 NaVO₃ 相,并且过量的碳酸钠不会使焙烧效果更好。付自碧等(2020)采用高碱低温钠化焙烧法同步提取钒和铬,发现钒渣中的基础物相在焙烧后会消失,转化为钒铬酸钠、钠辉石、氧化铁等,在最佳反应条件下,钒和铬的浸出率分别为 98.31% 和 93.53%。王洁等(2018)在钢渣低温钠化焙烧过程中加入 CaF₂ 作为助剂强化钒的浸出,结果表明在 CaF₂ 用量为 3.0%、温度 700℃、焙烧时间 1 h 的条件下钒浸出率可达 68.1%。Wen 等(2019)采用碳酸钠焙烧-硫酸铵浸出的方式回收钒和铬,结果表明在最佳反应条件下,钒和铬的浸出率分别高达 94.6% 和 96.5%。Ye 等(2012)将石煤与氢氧化钠混合后在 170℃ 下焙烧 60 分钟,然后在液固比为 3.3:1、反应温度为 98℃、反应时间为 60 分钟条件下反应,结果 97.0% 的钒被浸出,最后经过铵盐沉淀煅烧得到了纯度为 99.3% 的 V₂O₅。

钠化焙烧-浸出工艺提钒相对成熟,操作简单,早期投入小,且具有对钒选择性强、回收率高等特

点,一直是我国从含钒矿物中提钒的主要方法。但由于钠盐不稳定,在高温焙烧过程中容易分解产生 Cl_2 、 HCl 及 SO_2 等有毒性气体,会造成严重的环境污染,因此需要对工艺进行改良或寻求新的焙烧工艺。

2.1.2 无盐焙烧

为实现清洁生产,部分企业在焙烧过程中采用减量或不加钠盐的方式来减少环境污染的问题。无盐焙烧法是指在焙烧时不加任何添加剂,靠空气中的氧气将含钒物相结构破坏,释放出钒尖晶石,钒尖晶石再与氧气接触反应,低价钒从被破坏的钒尖晶石中释放出来,之后用硫酸浸出,即可得 V_2O_5 (Wang *et al.*, 2008; 付自碧等, 2009; 陈庆根, 2010; 李兰杰等, 2015; Zhang *et al.*, 2016; Li *et al.*, 2017)。



张晴等(2023)采用相关仪器对钒渣无盐焙烧-硫酸浸出提钒工艺中的钒渣物相进行了分析,结果表明焙烧温度是影响钒渣物相转化及新物相结晶分异的关键因素,当焙烧温度为 900°C 、保温2 h后,钒渣原料中钒尖晶石、橄榄石及玻璃相完成物相转化,生成赤铁矿、铁板钛矿、二氧化钒、钒酸盐相和二氧化硅,并充分结晶分异,在合适的条件下,钒的浸出率可达到93%。刘月菊等(2022)利用无盐焙烧-稀硫酸浸出工艺从石煤中提钒,考察了焙烧温度、焙烧时间、硫酸用量、浸出温度、浸出时间对提钒率的影响,结果表明在适宜的条件下,五氧化二钒的回收率为85%~90%。

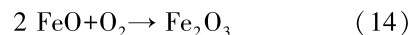
相对钠化焙烧工艺,该技术节约了成本并且避免了焙烧过程中有毒有害气体的产生,减少了对环境的污染,并且在提钒过程中产生的钒酸盐沉淀废水在浸出过程中可循环使用,浸出渣也可与炼铁工艺相结合进行综合利用。但是该技术在浸出过程中存在着耗酸量大、提钒效率不高等特点,不适合大量生产。

2.1.3 钙化焙烧

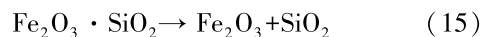
为减少钠盐焙烧带来的环境污染等问题,有研究者提出用钙盐来替代传统的钠盐。该方法的基本原理是,将钒渣与钙的化合物或氧化物均匀混合,在有氧氮下进行高温焙烧,使得钒渣中低价的钒化合物被氧化成高价的钒酸钙或者焦钒酸钙,在此过程中不会产生污染性气体(陶长元等, 2014; 张菊花等, 2014; 赵备备等, 2014; 赵博, 2014; 范坤等,

2015; 郑海燕等, 2015)。整个焙烧过程可以分为4步:

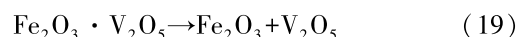
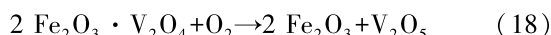
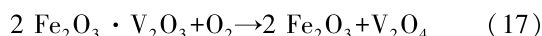
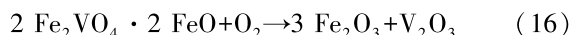
(1) 300°C 时 FeO 的氧化:



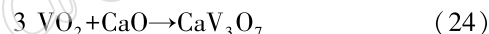
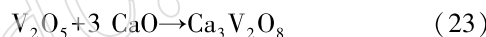
(2) $400\sim 500^\circ\text{C}$ 时复合化合物的分解:



(3)随着温度升高,各种尖晶石结构的氧化分解:



(4)钒酸钙的形成:



其中钒酸钙的种类与焙烧温度和钙盐用量有关。

闫一诺等(2023)用钙化焙烧-硫酸浸出法从含钒钢渣中回收钒,通过单因素实验研究了相关参数对钒元素浸出的影响,结果表明,在焙烧温度 1000°C 、焙烧时间3 h、配钙比8%、浸出温度 90°C 、液固比10:1(mL/g)、浸出时间60 min、硫酸浓度35%时,钒的浸出效率最高可达80.25%。梁精龙等(2023)以含钒钢渣为原料、氧化钙为焙烧添加剂,采用微波焙烧-酸浸工艺提钒,结果表明,提高焙烧温度可以适当提高钒的浸出率,而延长焙烧时间却生成了难溶解的硅酸盐相,会抑制钒的浸出。

钙化焙烧解决了钠化焙烧产生有毒有害气体的问题,并且尾渣中富含钙盐,可在建筑行业中得到综合利用。但是该方法焙烧温度较高,能耗较大,另外对矿石原料具有较高的选择性,存在转化率低、成本较高等问题。另外对于铬含量较高的含钒矿物,容易生成毒性较强的铬酸钙化合物,对环境有较大危害。为降低成本、提高转化率,仍需进行技术挖潜。

2.1.4 微波焙烧

微波焙烧技术具有体积加热、选择性加热、均匀加热和非热效应等特点。与传统常规焙烧相比,微波焙烧是利用不同物料吸波特性的不同使物体自身发热,是一种内部加热方式。同时这种方法可以降低焙烧温度,加速矿物的氧化分解,获得均匀的微观结构。此外,由于不同的矿物相具有不同的热传播

速度和温度,会产生较大的温度梯度,从而在矿物相边界处诱发裂纹,因此微波焙烧产物粒径更小,氧化程度更高。钒渣中低价的钒在微波的焙烧作用下被氧化成高价的钒,再经酸浸而溶出 (Zhang *et al.*, 2016; Gao *et al.*, 2018; Tian *et al.*, 2019; Li *et al.*, 2020)。

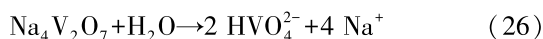
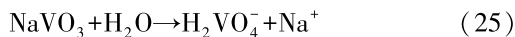
刘涛等(2015)研究了相关实验参数对石煤提钒过程的影响,结果表明在微波焙烧温度 550℃、焙烧时间 20 min、硫酸体积浓度 15%、浸出时间 6 h、液固比 3:2 mL/g、浸出温度 95℃ 的条件下,钒浸出率为 86.64%,相对常规焙烧能在更低温度、更短时间内达到相同的提钒效果。马致远等(2019)采用微波辅助废石化催化剂碱性浸出,并结合响应曲面法对反应参数进行了优化,实验结果表明反应时间对钒浸出率的影响最显著,反应时间与 NaOH 浓度、微波功率与 NaOH 浓度的交互作用对钒浸出率具有显著性影响,在最佳反应条件下,钒的浸出率为 97.55% ± 0.18%。

为降低成本、提高转化率,在实际的提钒过程中可以将多种焙烧工艺结合起来,取长补短,耦合强化提钒过程。另外,为了降低焙烧成本,可以将重心由焙烧转移到浸出过程,通过对浸出过程进行强化来实现高效提钒的目的。

2.2 浸出

2.2.1 水浸

将钠化焙烧后的熟料经过冷却后球磨磨细(一般在 200 目左右),然后采用水浸的形式将钒酸钠溶出,得到钒浸出液 (Ye *et al.*, 2012; Kim *et al.*, 2015; Shi *et al.*, 2018; Gu *et al.*, 2019)。



2.2.2 酸浸

钙化焙烧渣通常采用酸浸的方式来提钒。经过焙烧后,钒渣中的钒主要以 $\text{Ca}_2\text{V}_2\text{O}_7$ 的形式存在,经硫酸浸出后,在溶液中以 VO^{2+} 或其他聚合形态存在,其存在形态随着溶液 pH 值和钒浓度的变化而变化 (图 1, Hobson *et al.*, 2018; Xiang *et al.*, 2018; Jiao *et al.*, 2019; Zhang *et al.*, 2019)。在酸性浸出过程中,为了提高钒的浸出率,会引入一系列强化手段。Liu 等(2015)引入电场对钠化焙烧转炉钒渣的酸性湿法浸出过程进行强化,结果表明电场的加入可以有效提高钒的浸出率 (Peng *et al.*, 2015)。

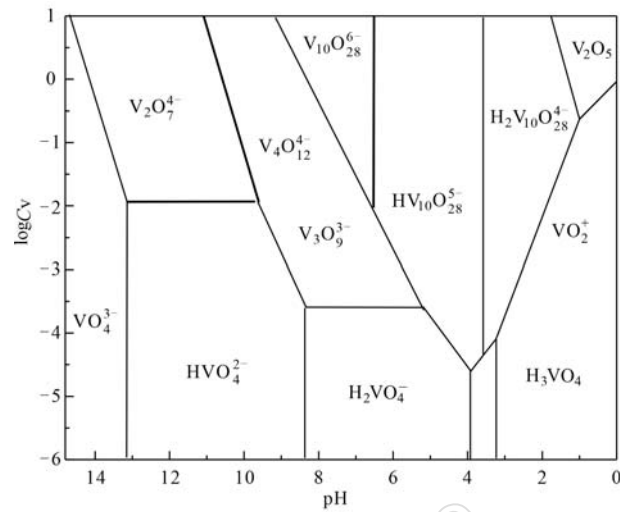
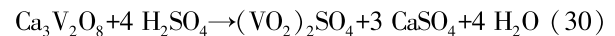
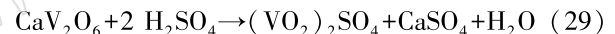
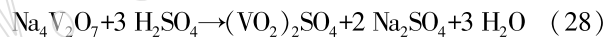
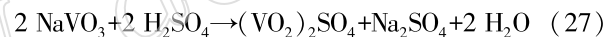


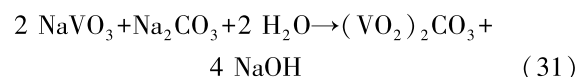
图 1 水溶液中钒离子的存在形式与 pH 值和钒浓度的关系 (25℃)

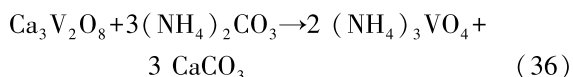
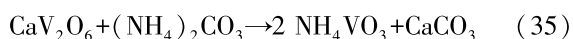
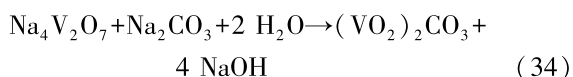
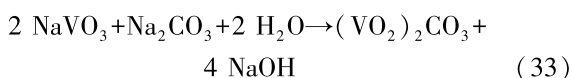
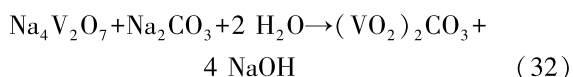
Fig. 1 Relationship of vanadium species between pH and vanadium concentration



2.2.3 碱浸

由于钒渣成分复杂,富含铁、锰、铬、镁等元素,在酸性条件下浸出时会随着钒一起进入浸出液中,对后续除杂提纯带来不便,根据钒渣种类会选择碱性浸出 (Zhang *et al.*, 2010; 杨合等, 2014; Peng *et al.*, 2016, 2020c)。根据焙烧形成的钒化合物的不同,会选择不同的碱性浸取剂来浸出钒,如式 31~36 所示。由于钒渣种类的差异性,为了提高钒的选择性和浸出率,在浸出过程中会加入氧化剂或引入强化手段。笔者针对钒铬还原滤饼的强化浸出做了一系列的工作,在浸出过程中引入 MnO_2 、 KMnO_4 、 H_2O_2 和 $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ 等氧化剂对钒铬滤饼的湿法浸出过程进行强化,实验结果表明氧化剂的加入可以将钒铬滤饼中的低价钒有效氧化成高价,大大提高钒的浸出率 (Peng *et al.*, 2016, 2018a, 2018b, 2019a, 2019b; Peng, 2019)。另外,碱性介质中含有大量的 OH^- ,在电场的作用下,比较容易被氧化成具有强氧化性的羟基自由基($\cdot\text{OH}$),可以有效提高钒的浸出率,在适宜条件下可以将钒的浸出率提高 30 多个百分点 (Peng *et al.*, 2015, 2020a, 2020c)。

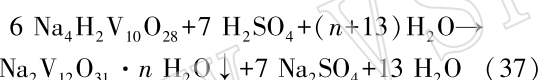




2.3 钒的回收

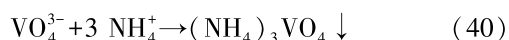
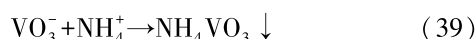
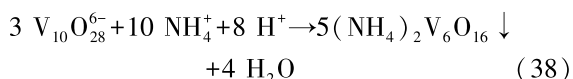
2.3.1 水解

水解工艺通常在酸性介质中进行,是早期最先使用的沉钒方法。调节 pH 值至 1.5~1.8,在搅拌的条件下加热溶液至 98℃,沉淀 90 分钟。在酸性条件下,V(V)主要以聚合离子的形式存在,如 $\text{V}_{10}\text{O}_{28}^{6-}$ 、 $\text{HV}_{10}\text{O}_{28}^{5-}$ 、 $\text{H}_2\text{V}_{10}\text{O}_{28}$ 等。在加热过程中,5 价钒离子在水解过程中形成的红饼的稳定性会降低,同时溶液中的阳离子也会一起沉淀。因此,水解形成的红饼中含有大量的杂质,且钒的水解率不超过 85% (殷兆迁等, 2015; 邹维等, 2016; Peng, 2019)。



2.3.2 铵盐沉淀

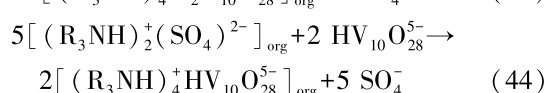
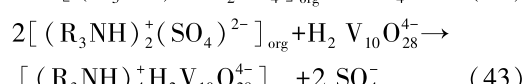
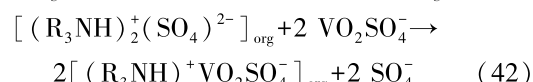
在沉淀钒过程中,铵盐沉淀钒的方法被广泛使用。在沉钒过程中,首先调节溶液的 pH 值,根据溶液的酸碱性加入 NH_4Cl 、 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ 和 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ 等铵盐化合物,在高温下反应生成钒酸铵沉淀。笔者针对浸出液中钒的高效回收做了大量的工作,发现一系列氨基化合物皆有较好的沉钒效果,沉钒率高达 99.9% (Peng *et al.*, 2017a, 2017b, 2019c; Guo *et al.*, 2020)。



2.3.3 溶剂萃取

采用含氧脂类化合物、磷酸酯类化合物等有机萃取剂可以在酸性条件下将钒萃取到有机相中,再经过酸液或碱性溶液进行反萃到水相中,在回收钒的同时还可以实现钒的富集,最终通过铵盐沉钒的方法将钒进行回收 (刘彦华等, 2010; 朱军等, 2011; Tavakoli and Dreisinger, 2014; Chen *et al.*, 2015; Ye *et al.*, 2018; Ahmad *et al.*, 2019; Anarak-

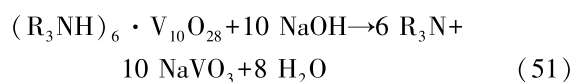
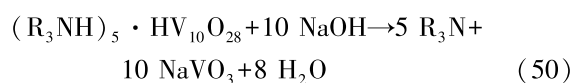
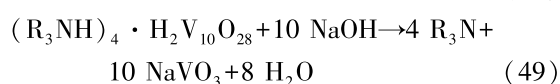
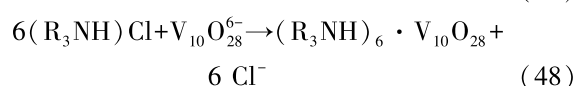
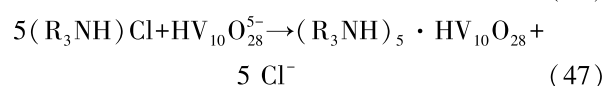
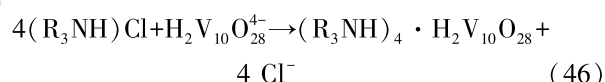
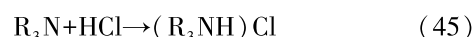
dim *et al.*, 2020; Liu *et al.*, 2022)。该方法的优点是钒回收率高,纯度高,但生产条件苛刻,操作不稳定,工业化难度较大。



式中 R 表示有机官能团,org 表示有机相。

2.3.4 离子交换

离子交换与溶剂萃取类似,主要是采用离子交换树脂对钒离子进行吸附,然后再用碱性进行洗脱得到纯净的钒酸钠溶液,再经铵盐沉淀-煅烧后得到五氧化二钒产品 (Gomes *et al.*, 2016; Hua *et al.*, 2017; Zhu *et al.*, 2017, 2018; Bao *et al.*, 2018; Bashir *et al.*, 2019; Peng and Guo, 2020)。



3 结语与展望

世界上含钒矿物种类多样,其中钒的赋存形态和价态各异,其提取技术略有不同,总的来讲,整个提钒过程可分为焙烧-浸出-沉淀-煅烧等步骤(图 2)。在焙烧过程中,钠化焙烧是最传统最普遍的焙烧工艺,但焙烧过程中产生的有毒有害气体对环境危害较大;无盐焙烧和钙化焙烧规避了上述问题,但无盐焙烧存在耗酸量大、转化率低的问题,钙盐焙烧存在焙烧温度高、选择性低等问题,仍需要对相关工

艺参数进行优化和技术挖潜。另外,在浸出过程中可以根据矿物的特性选择合适的强化手段,例如电催化氧化、 MnO_2 、 H_2O_2 、微波、超声等,用以提高钒的浸出率。

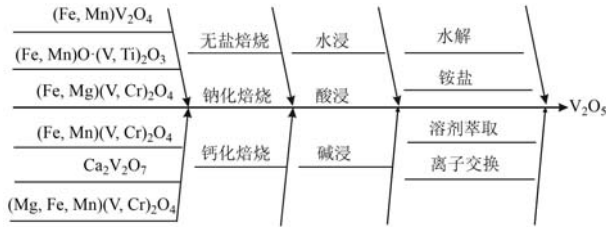


图2 五氧化二钒的回收过程

Fig. 2 Recovery process of V_2O_5

随着科技的发展,上述工艺都得到了较大的技术改良和进步,发展越来越成熟,但在后续的提钒过程中仍需关注以下几个方面的问题:

(1) 建立含钒矿物的基因组库数据。全面了解世界上各种含钒矿物中钒的价态和赋存形态,建立相关基因组库数据,可以有针对性地选择合适的提钒技术,做到低成本高效定向提钒。

(2) 透析提钒机理。随着现有提钒技术的发展,越来越多的专家学者在从事相关方面的研究时提出了新的技术和新的方法,但在具体解析其反应机理时仍显不足。因此,对技术和方法进行改良的同时,还需要对其反应过程中蕴含的关键科学问题进行深究。只有透析了每一步的反应机理,才能有针对性地指导和改良提钒工艺,实现技术突破和技术革新。

(3) 研发新设备。随着从事钒行业方面的研究学者越来越多,相关课题组在实验室研发和改良了大量高效提钒技术,但其工业化道路还很漫长。因此,要针对现有技术和企业现有工艺,有针对性地开展技术革新和装备研发,实现含钒矿物的高效资源化利用。

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