

Phase composition of the products of reactions in the system Cu^{2+} – $\text{MgNH}_4\text{PO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ – H_2O at low concentration Cu^{2+} ions in solution

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Abstract

It was shown by chemical and physico-chemical methods that reactions in the system Cu^{2+} – $\text{MgNH}_4\text{PO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ – H_2O result in the formation of the struvite-type phase of variable composition $\text{Mg}_{(1-x)}\text{Cu}_x\text{NH}_4\text{PO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($0 < x < 1$), the relatively unstable phase of cornetite, $\text{Cu}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{OH})_3$, the phase of bobierrite, $\text{Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and the phase $\text{Cu}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. In mother solutions at pH 3.9–6.0, the phase $\text{Cu}_3\text{PO}_4(\text{OH})_3$ turns to $\text{Cu}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. When the molar ratio $n_{\text{Cu}^{2+}}:n_{\text{MAP}}$ is high (1.73 and 2.31) and the pH value is low (3.0–4.2), libethenite, $\text{Cu}_2\text{PO}_4\text{OH}$, is the most stable phase. The fact of recrystallization of magnesium-ammonium phosphate hexahydrate (MAP) in the mother solution was also proven. The uptake of Cu^{2+} ions from solution was explained by ion exchange $\text{Cu}^{2+} \leftrightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+}$ with the phase MAP, trapping by MAP during its recrystallization, and by the formation of other copper-containing phosphates.