

废旧磷酸铁锂电池湿法回收工艺研究进展

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摘要: 湿法冶金回收废旧磷酸铁锂(LFP)电池因其金属回收率高和实现材料闭环再生的潜力, 近年来备受关注。系统梳理了湿法回收工艺流程的研究进展, 涵盖预处理、浸出、分离纯化与再生等关键环节。在预处理方面, 重点介绍了工业规模下和实验室级别的预处理技术。浸出过程则讨论了无机酸(如硫酸)与有机酸(如柠檬酸、草酸)浸出体系, 以及生物浸出和低共熔溶剂(DES)浸出等新兴绿色方法, 深入分析了其浸出机制与选择性回收潜力。分离纯化环节综述了化学沉淀、溶剂萃取等技术, 以及碳酸锂、磷酸铁制备的最新研究进展。再生过程中, 重点梳理了 LFP 的合成方法(包括固相法、水热法)及其向高价值材料(如磷酸锰铁锂 LMFP)升级回收的策略。此外, 从技术效能、环境影响和经济可行性等角度对各环节进行了综合比较, 指出了其在试剂消耗、废物管理和工艺整合等方面的挑战和未来发展方向。

关键词: 废旧磷酸铁锂电池; 湿法冶金回收; 选择性浸出; 预处理; 分离纯化; 材料再生

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Progress in Hydrometallurgical Recycling Processes for Spent Lithium Iron Phosphate Batteries

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Abstract: The rapid development of the electric vehicle and electrochemical energy storage sectors has created an urgent need for sustainable resource management in the lithium-ion battery sector, thereby drawing widespread attention to the recycling of spent lithium iron phosphate (LFP) batteries. Hydrometallurgy has become the mainstream recovery method due to its high metal recovery rate, low energy consumption, and high product purity. However, traditional processes are often associated with multi-step operations, high reagent consumption, and complex wastewater management, posing economic and environmental challenges that hinder large-scale industrial application. Therefore, a systematic review is necessary to integrate recent achievements and critically evaluate the recovery pathways of LFP batteries. This review comprehensively investigates the hydrometallurgical recovery processes of spent LFP batteries. First, pretreatment techniques are compared and analyzed, including discharging, mechanical crushing, and thermal or chemical treatment methods aimed at separating active materials from current collectors. A detailed analysis of various leaching systems follows, including inorganic acids, organic acids, bioleaching, and deep eutectic solvents (DES), with a

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comparison of their mechanisms and efficiencies. Subsequently, methods for impurity removal and product purification are evaluated. Finally, material regeneration pathways are discussed, including the solid-state and hydrothermal synthesis of recovered iron phosphate and its upcycling into high-voltage lithium manganese iron phosphate (LMFP). This analysis highlights the trade-offs between different approaches. Inorganic acid leaching, especially using sulfuric acid, offers high efficiency but raises environmental concerns. Organic acid leaching and bioleaching are more environmentally friendly and exhibit higher lithium selectivity, though they often face challenges such as high reagent costs, slow reaction rates, or sensitivity to pulp density. DES offer an innovative and tunable platform for selective metal dissolution, though issues of high viscosity and scalability remain. For separation, synergistic solvent extraction systems demonstrate impressive Fe/Li separation factors, while precise pH control is essential to minimize Fe loss during Al removal. The regeneration of cathode materials from purified solutions has proven feasible, with regenerated LFP exhibiting excellent electrochemical performance. Notably, upcycling LFP into materials with higher voltage and energy density enhances the economic viability of the recycling process. While hydrometallurgy effectively recovers valuable metals from spent LFP batteries, its industrialization is constrained by economic and environmental barriers related to process complexity, chemical consumption, and waste management. The future of sustainable LFP recycling lies in integrated innovations: developing short-process, closed-loop flowsheets; designing intelligent, adaptive leaching systems with minimal chemical input; and prioritizing upcycling strategies that directly convert waste into high-performance cathode materials. This transition from simple recovery to high-value regeneration is vital for establishing an economically viable and environmentally friendly circular economy for LFP batteries.

Keywords: Spent lithium iron phosphate batteries; Hydrometallurgical recycling; Selective leaching; Pretreatment; Separation and purification; Material regeneration

0 引言

湿法冶金工艺由于金属回收率高、能耗低、回收产品纯度高且可回收具有高附加值的产品等优点,成为废旧电池回收的主要工艺,在工业化应用方面展现了巨大潜力^[1]。

废旧磷酸铁锂(LFP)电池的湿法回收工艺,其操作流程可分为预处理、浸出、分离纯化、重新合成等步骤^[2]。预处理包括电池拆解、热处理、化学处理等方法,采用物理、化学的方式对电池中各组分完成解离,为后续的浸出等综合回收利用奠定基础;浸出过程通常以酸浸为主,包括无机酸浸出和有机酸浸出。此外,也存在其他浸出方法,例如生物浸出和低共熔溶剂浸出等^[3];分离纯化过程又包括萃取分离、化学沉淀分离、电沉积等分离方法^[4]。分离后将回收得到的化合物,经过固相烧结法等再生方法可以得到新的电极材料或其他高附加值的产品,从而形成由废弃二次资源到新材料合成的闭环回收循环利用体系^[5]。

1 预处理过程

1.1 放电破碎

废旧电池的预处理过程包括放电、拆解破碎、分选和热处理、化学处理等^[6]。为确保实验安全,需要先将废旧电池放电至安全电压后再进行处理。常用的放电方法是 NaCl 溶液浸泡法,将废旧电池电芯浸泡于一定浓度的 NaCl 溶液中 48 h 左右,确保电池彻底放电^[7]。

不同来源的废旧电池的体积、包装等差异较大,因此需要将浸泡放电后的电芯拆解除去外壳包装,便于后续处理。在实验室研究中,废旧电池主要以手工拆解为主,可以得到正极材料、负极材料、隔膜等,电池的各部分实现精确分离,但手工拆解方式处理量小、拆解效率低,并不适用于大规模生产操作^[8]。在大规模的回收过程中,一般采用机械破碎的方式对电芯进行处理,常使用的机械包括锤式破碎机、剪切式破碎机等^[9]。在高速破碎机作用下,通过挤压、撞击、研磨等方式,利用

撞击惯性力和摩擦力等作用,破坏电池结构,并使得正负极材料从铝箔、铜箔上剥离^[10],最终得到铝箔、铜箔等正负极集流体、隔膜、外壳和正负极电极材料混合而成的黑粉(Black Mass, BM)。其中,隔膜、铝箔、铜箔和外壳等主要以粗颗粒的形式存在,正极和负极电极材料主要以细颗粒的形式存在^[11]。机械破碎后的混合物可以经分选将各组分分离,常见的分选方法包括筛分^[12]、磁选^[13]、浮选^[14]等。

经分选后得到的正负极材料并不能直接作为浸出原材料,因为其表面还有大量的残余电解液和有机黏结剂等物质,这些物质会限制活性物质的浸出。同时,经手工剥离的极片,也需要合适的处理方法以实现电池极片上活性物质与铝箔、铜箔集流体的分离。常见的处理方法有热处理法和化学处理法。

1.2 热处理法

热处理法采用高温分解残余电解液和有机黏结剂等物质,实现活性物质和集流体的解离。作

为一种不稳定的化合物,电解液在低温下挥发,在高温下分解^[15];有机黏结剂,一般为聚偏二氟乙烯(PVDF),在380~500℃分解。铝的熔点为660℃,因此,控制合适的反应条件(温度、气氛、反应时间等),可以在电解液、有机黏结剂分解的同时避免铝箔发生熔化和氧化,这样不仅可以去除电解液和黏结剂,得到正极活性物质,还可以有效回收铝资源^[16](图1)。对于废旧LFP电池,热处理包括在氧化或惰性气氛中焙烧。LAI等^[17]研究了LFP电池的氧化焙烧,得到了正极产物 $\text{Li}_3\text{Fe}_2(\text{PO}_4)_3$ 、 FePO_4 和 Li_3PO_4 。由于铁的价态升高,锂随之转化为可溶性锂盐,可以从上述焙烧产物中选择性地浸出。然而, FePO_4 与石墨的残留混合物难以分离,给磷铁渣的回收带来了挑战^[18]。在 N_2 等惰性气氛中焙烧LFP电池,可有效防止 Fe^{2+} 的氧化,使铁、锂、磷通过浸出过程进入酸性溶液,残余的浸出渣主要成分为石墨,可直接回收^[19]。热处理具有操作简单、成本低等优点,但热处理过程中产生的气态污染物需单独进行处置。

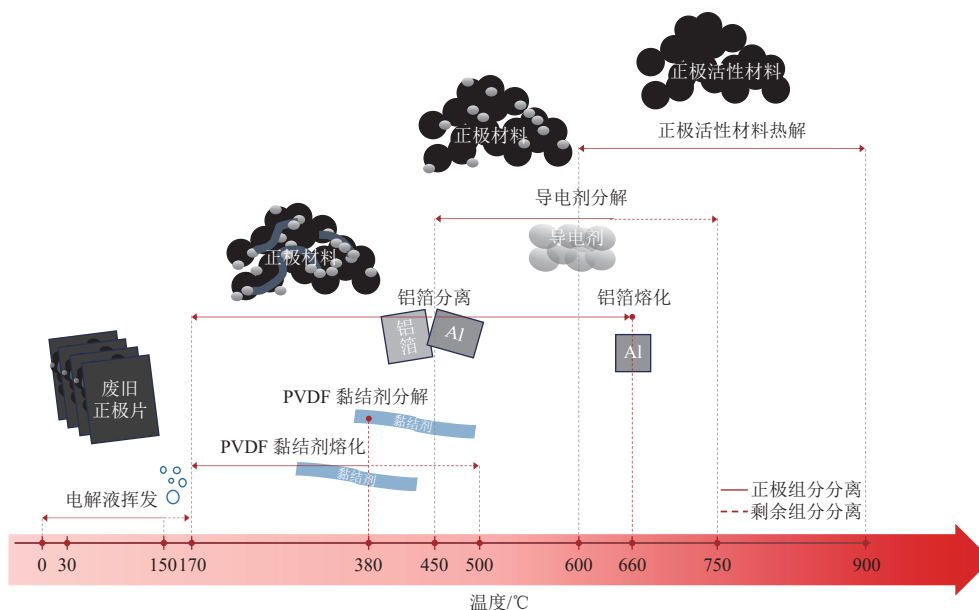


图1 正负极材料和集流体在不同热处理温度下分解行为示意图^[16]

Fig. 1 Schematic illustration of the decomposition behavior of positive and negative electrode materials and current collectors at different heat treatment temperatures^[16]

1.3 化学处理法

化学处理法又分为碱溶和溶剂溶解法。利用铝箔可以溶解于碱而LFP材料不与碱反应的特性,通过NaOH溶液溶解铝,实现LFP正极材料的富集。FERREIRA等^[20]将手工拆解得到的正极片在10%(质量分数)NaOH溶液中溶解,铝箔的脱

除率达到80%以上。碱溶法操作简单、效果良好,但会产生大量的碱性废水,处理困难,因此该方法目前未见工业化应用报道。

溶剂溶解法是根据物质相似相溶原理,采用有机溶剂溶解正极中的黏结剂,经过滤、干燥后实现LFP正极材料的富集。溶剂溶解法的关键在于

有机溶剂的选择。PVDF、N-甲基吡咯烷酮(NMP)和N-二甲基甲酰胺(DMF)等均能有效地溶解有机黏结剂。CONTESTABILE等^[21]使用NMP在100℃条件下处理正极材料1h,实现了活性物质与集流体的分离,NMP经蒸馏后可实现循环使用。XU等^[22]在室温下使用DMF通过剧烈搅拌分解手工拆解正极极片中的PVDF,实现了正极活性物质与铝箔的分离;DMF溶解PVDF达到饱和后,该溶液可回收再利用。采用有机溶剂溶解正极材料是目前实验室常用的方法,但有机

溶剂具有毒性、成本较高,并且滤液黏度高、过滤困难,因此目前尚未实现工业化应用。

总体来说,在实验室规模下的预处理流程以手工拆解为主,对拆解后的电池正极极片进行化学处理或者热处理,最终得到预处理后的正极材料,实验流程如图2所示。

在工业规模的情况下,机械破碎和分选结合热处理,以获得电池黑粉(电极材料混合物)是更常用的预处理方法,工业规模下典型磷酸铁锂电池预处理流程如图3所示。

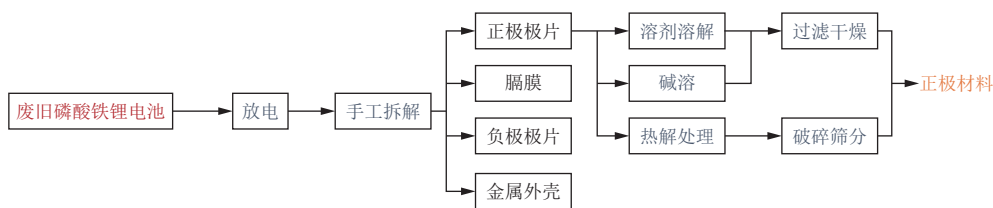


图2 实验室规模下典型的磷酸铁锂电池预处理流程

Fig. 2 Typical pretreatment process for lithium iron phosphate batteries at laboratory scale

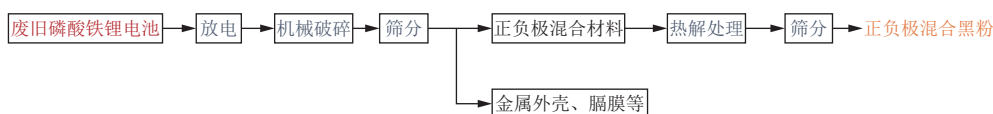


图3 工业规模下典型的磷酸铁锂电池预处理流程

Fig. 3 Typical pretreatment process for lithium iron phosphate batteries at industrial scale

2 浸出过程

浸出是湿法回收工艺的关键步骤,根据浸出原材料特性和浸出目标,通过选择合适的浸出剂,选择合适的浸出条件(浸出酸浓度、液固比、浸出温度、浸出时间等),搭配合适的还原剂和氧化剂,将目标元素以离子形式浸取到溶液中,后续再分离提纯得到产品。根据浸出剂的种类不同可以分为无机酸浸出、有机酸浸出、生物浸出和低共熔溶剂(DES)浸出。表1总结了不同浸出剂的最佳浸出条件和浸出效果。

2.1 无机酸浸出

无机酸浸出过程常用的酸有 H_2SO_4 ^[23]、 H_3PO_4 ^[24]、 HCl ^[25]等。通过计算并绘制得到不同酸体系的 E -pH图,该图直观反映不同pH和氧化还原电位(E)条件下体系中可能存在组分的赋存形态。JI等^[26]通过估算磷酸铁锂的标准生成吉布斯自由能,得到了25℃下Li-Fe-P- H_2O 体系的 E -pH相图(图4)。结果表明,在较低的pH条件下,铁和锂均以离子形态存在;同时,pH在1.28~6.09之间且氧化还原

电位大于43 mV时,磷酸铁锂分解,锂以离子形式存在于溶液中,铁以不溶性的固体形式沉淀析出。这也说明了废旧磷酸铁锂电池正极材料的酸浸过程有优先提锂(策略1)和多元素浸出(策略2)两条路线。

优先提锂路线的核心问题是在确保锂的优先提取条件下,抑制其他元素进入溶液;然而由于二价铁的易溶性会使铁元素进入溶液,所以需要采用氧化措施使二价铁变为三价铁留存于固体,因此优先提锂路线中一般存在“弱酸+氧化剂”体系。CHEN等^[27]以稀硫酸为浸出剂、 H_2O_2 为氧化剂,探究废旧磷酸铁锂电池优先提锂工艺最佳浸出条件。在60℃、硫酸浓度0.4 mol/L、液固比7.93 mL/g、 $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ 体积比为0.13时,锂浸出率为97.75%,铁浸出率接近0。

多元素浸出路线是指通过酸浸反应,完全破坏磷酸铁锂等物质的晶体结构,使正极材料元素全部进入溶液中,再对正极材料浸出液进行分步除杂和沉锂,得到碳酸锂、磷酸铁等产品^[28]。ZHENG等^[29]将放电拆解后得到的废旧磷酸铁锂

表 1 不同浸出剂的最佳浸出条件和浸出效果

Table 1 Optimal leaching conditions and efficiencies of different leaching agents

种类	浸出剂	添加剂	回收率	温度/℃	时间	固液比/(g·L ⁻¹)	参考文献
无机酸浸出	0.5M H ₃ PO ₄	—	Li 99.2%, Fe 97.68%	95	720 min	—	[30]
	2.5M H ₂ SO ₄	6 ml H ₂ O ₂	Li 98.79%, Fe 94.97%	60	60 min	40	[31]
	0.8M H ₂ SO ₄	100 mL/min SO ₂	P 99.6%, Fe 99.3%	75	20 min	100	[32]
	0.65M H ₃ PO ₄	0.33M H ₂ C ₂ O ₄	Li 97.72%, Fe 98.24%	70	51 min	40	[33]
	0.9M H ₄ P ₂ O ₇	—	Li 97.98%, Fe 99.1%	25	300 min	100	[34]
	1.2M H ₂ SO ₄	5% H ₂ O ₂	Li 99.7%	60	180 min	100	[35]
	2M HCl	0.05M H ₂ O ₂	Li 90.3%, Fe 97.8%, Al 92.5%, Cu 99.7%	25	120 min	20	[36]
有机酸浸出	1M 酒石酸	1 mL H ₂ O ₂	Li 99.12%	75	30 min	80	[37]
	20%草酸二甲酯	—	Li 99.19%, P 96.28%, Fe 0.2%	60	240 min	200	[38]
	0.8M CH ₃ COOH	6% H ₂ O ₂	Li 96%	50	30 min	120	[39]
	3M 丙酮酸	2 mL H ₂ O ₂	Li 96.56%	80	20 min	100	[40]
	4M 甲基磺酸	18% H ₂ O ₂	Li 94%, Fe 95%	25	90 min	80	[41]
	0.435c(Li) DL-苹果酸	4% H ₂ O ₂	Li 99.12%, Fe 0.81%, P 1.42%	25	30 min	100	[42]
	1.5M 琥珀酸	4% H ₂ O ₂	Li 98.7%	70	40 min	15	[43]
	1.5M 醋酸	4% H ₂ O ₂	Li 98.2%	70	40 min	20	[43]
	0.32M 草酸	—	Li 99.15%, Fe 2.4%	90	60 min	100	[44]
	0.4M 柠檬酸	—	Li 99.0%, Fe 98.7%, Al 4.0%	25	90 min	20	[45]
	1M 甲酸	10% H ₂ O ₂	Li 99.98%	30	30 min	100	[46]
	嗜酸硫杆菌和嗜酸菌		Li 98.9%	30	2 d	10	[47]
生物浸出	排硫硫杆菌		Li 64%	30	47 d	15	[48]
	嗜酸乳杆菌		Li 61%, Fe 69%	37	19 d	5	[49]
	嗜酸乳杆菌	100 mg/L EPS	Li 77%, Fe 5%	37	26 d	5	[49]
DES浸出	8EG:1ChCl	10 g/h O ₃	Li ≥ 92.2%, Fe ≤ 1.6%	40	360 min	20	[50]
	CAA:EtOH	0.2 MPa O ₂	Li 100%, Fe <0.3%	70	360 min	10	[51]
	ChCl:H ₂ C ₂ O ₄	—	Li 95.3%, Fe 85.2%	106	110 min	20	[52]

注: M为浓度单位mol/L。

先进行预焙烧,再用硫酸浸出,铁和锂浸出率分别达到了 97%和 98%。总体来说,由于橄榄石结构的 LFP 相当稳定,锂和铁的有效溶解必须依赖强酸。H₂SO₄ 酸性强、成本低、性质稳定,能有效促进金属离子的溶解,因此被广泛应用。此外,在 H₂SO₄ 体系中,锂和铁也更容易分离纯化。因此废旧磷酸铁锂电池回收时,酸浸过程多采用 H₂SO₄ 作浸出剂^[3]。

2.2 有机酸浸出

无机酸浸出过程中可能会产生有毒气体及废液,易造成二次污染。有机酸的酸性虽然较弱,但具有易生物降解、对设备腐蚀程度低等优点。在

优化条件下能够达到与无机酸相当的锂回收率。常用的有机酸浸出剂有柠檬酸^[53]、抗坏血酸^[54]、苹果酸^[55]、乙酸^[56]等。

有机酸高效率浸出的机制是多方面的,不仅包括质子辅助金属氧化物的溶解,还包括金属离子的螯合作用。LI 等^[33]将磷酸-草酸混合体系用于磷酸铁锂浸出,发现 H₃PO₄ 有助于从 LFP 橄榄石结构中释放锂和铁,而 H₂C₂O₄ 在溶液中螯合 Fe(Ⅲ),进一步促进结构分解,从而实现锂和铁的浸出率分别达到 97.72% 和 98.24%。LIU 等^[38]使用二甲草酸的水解产物(甲醇和草酸)共同作用以实现锂和磷的高选择性浸出,其中提取了 99.19%

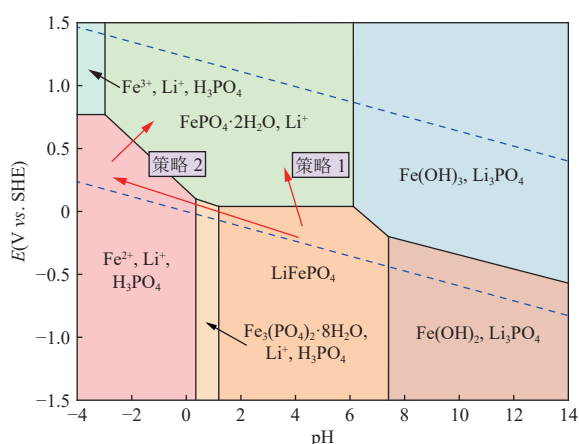


图4 25 °C 下 Li-Fe-P-H₂O 体系的 E-pH 相图^[26]

Fig. 4 E-pH phase diagram of Li-Fe-P-H₂O system at 25 °C^[26]

的锂和 96.28% 的磷, 仅溶解了 0.2% 的铁。然而, 出色的锂选择性浸出性能往往依赖特定的工艺, SEGURA 等^[57]发现当甲酸在室温下与过氧化氢一起使用时, 可实现 100% 的锂提取, 同时抑制了铁和磷的共溶解超过 90%。在不采用过氧化氢的体系中则需要使用较高的温度来维持锂的高选择性浸出, 例如酒石酸^[37]或丙酮酸^[40]体系中, 系统需要在 75~80 °C 下才能实现高效浸出。

2.3 生物浸出

生物浸出利用嗜酸菌、中性菌等微生物在温和条件下实现高选择性的锂回收, 其工艺效率取决于浆料密度以及微生物分泌物。

GU 等^[47]使用以嗜酸硫杆菌和嗜酸菌为主导的嗜酸细菌群(ABC), 能在 8 d 内将 Fe²⁺完全氧化, 并在浆料密度为 10 g/L 时实现锂的最大生物浸出率 98%。MAHANDRA 等^[48]应用新型中性菌排硫硫杆菌, 在接近中性 pH 下可回收 65%~98% 的锂, 且铁的共溶解量极低。XIA 等^[49]采用食品级的嗜酸乳杆菌, 并开创了一种两步生物浸出过程, 在浆液密度为 2.5 g/L 的情况下, 实现了 85.1% 的锂浸出和 59.9% 的铁浸出, 其中生物产生的乳酸被认定为主要的驱动力。然而, 生物浸出体系中普遍存在的一个挑战是浆液密度与浸出效率之间的反比关系。例如, 当浆液密度增加到 5.0 g/L 时, 使用嗜酸乳杆菌的锂浸出会降至 60.8%, 在 ABC 系统中也观察到了这种现象, 尽管其在固液比 125 g/L 时锂的绝对产量为 1.6 g/L, 但锂浸出率较低, 且经济性较差。为了克服这些限制, XIA 等^[49]在嗜酸乳杆菌系统中添加细胞外聚合物(EPS)来提高生物浸出率, 并通过促进形成二

次含铁相来提高锂的选择性。

生物浸出并非单一的技术, 而是一个高度适应性的系统, 其效率和选择性受到微生物种类的选择、微生物生长和浸出环境的精确设计等因素影响。这种利用自然微生物过程来实现有选择的金属溶解为可持续的电池回收提供了一种灵活且环境友好的生物途径。

2.4 低共熔溶剂浸出

DES 是电池回收领域绿色溶剂创新的前沿技术, 以氢键驱动的自组装和可调成分为核心, 能够在低温下实现高效的金属提取, 同时其固有的可重复使用性和生物降解性显著减轻了环境影响。DES 的根本吸引力在于其可定制的物理化学性质。通过合理设计氢键受体(HBAs)和氢键供体(HBDs), DES 溶剂可针对特定正极材料(如 LiFePO₄)进行定制, 实现选择性金属回收, 无需使用强酸或高能量输入^[58]。

TANG 等^[50]利用乙二醇(EG)和氯化胆碱(ChCl)组成的 DES(8EG: 1ChCl)与臭氧协同作用, 在温和的条件下(40 °C)实现了高选择性的锂提取(≥92.2%), 铁的共溶解量(≤1.6%)极低, 其机制包含酸化、置换和氧化反应等。ZHANG 等^[51]使用由氯乙酸(CAA)和乙醇(EtOH)制备的 DES(CAA:EtOH), 使用氧气作为氧化剂, 通过将 LiFePO₄ 原位转化成 FePO₄ 实现了 100% 的锂溶解, 展示了完美的选择性。这些过程的环保特性通过溶剂优异的可重复性得到了强化。例如, 基于乙二醇/氯化胆碱的 DES 可在分离 FePO₄ 后直接循环浸出, 并在 10 次循环中保持了平均 85.4% 的锂浸出效率, 最后 95% 的乙二醇可以通过蒸馏的方式进行回收^[50]; 基于氯乙酸/乙醇的 DES 通过沉淀法分离浸出液中的金属元素后便可再生, 循环 3 次后未出现显著的效率损失^[51]。DES 的性能和应用范围存在差异, 并且高度依赖于其具体的组成和不同氧化剂的协同作用。部分 DES 并不具备选择性, 如 WANG 等^[52]提出的基于氯化胆碱/草酸的 DES(ChCl:H₂C₂O₄), 在 106 °C 时对锂(95.3%)和铁(85.2%)的浸出效率均较高。

尽管实验室规模的研究成果显著, 但低共熔溶剂普遍存在黏度较高、合成与再生过程可扩展性差等问题。针对这些问题, 可根据低共熔溶剂物化性质及其与氧化剂的协同效应, 通过科学设计, 将低共熔溶剂发展为适用于低温、环境友好湿法冶金的新型溶剂, 从而为降低湿法回收的碳足

迹与化学品消耗提供一条可行路径。

3 分离纯化再生过程

3.1 杂质去除

对于废旧磷酸铁锂电池,浸出过程中作为正负极集流体的铝箔和铜箔难以避免地进入浸出液中。为了保证回收材料的纯度,需要对浸出液进行分离和纯化^[59],去除铝、铜杂质,回收磷酸铁和碳酸锂^[25]。室温下, $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ 和 $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ 的溶度积常数分别为 1.1×10^{-36} 和 3.4×10^{-34} , FePO_4 和 AlPO_4 的溶度积常数分别为 1.3×10^{-22} 和 4.5×10^{-17} ,说明 Fe^{3+} 和 Al^{3+} 具有相似沉淀特性。这意味着,去除铝可能会导致浸出液中显著的铁损失。因此,从丰富的铁离子中去除铝和铜离子是一个巨大的挑战^[60]。

常用的杂质分离方法包括化学沉淀法^[61],溶剂萃取法^[62]和电化学法^[63]等。LI等^[64]以铁为沉淀剂从浸出液中去除铜,铜的去除率达到95%以上。KANG等^[65]利用硫化铜在酸性溶液中溶解度低的特点,在浸出液中引入硫化钠,采用硫化物沉淀法去除铜。YANG等^[66]利用氢氧化钠调节浸出液的pH,同时去除铜和铝。当pH为9时,铜和铝的去除率均可达99.9%,而Li的去除率为15%。YAN等^[67]使用选择性沉淀的方法将浸出液中的铝以 AlPO_4 的形式去除,去除率超过99.71%。溶剂萃取法因其高选择性和高分离比的特点在杂质分离中被广泛应用。CHEN等^[68]使用传统萃取剂D2EHPA在硫酸浸出液中通过五级错流萃取实现铁的完全脱除。ZUO等^[69]使用二(2-乙基己基)磷酸酯/三烷基叔胺协同体系结合 H_3PO_4 反萃与 FePO_4 沉淀的闭路设计,单级萃取即可实现99.45%的Fe脱除率,Fe/Li分离系数高达14 243,锂损失仅1.25%。KOZHEVNIKOVA等采用的D2EHPA/TBP疏水低共熔溶剂(HDES)体系,能在盐酸介质中($\text{pH} \geq 1.4$)实现对 Al^{3+} 和 Fe^{3+} 的高效萃取(>99%),并基于酸度梯度成功实现了 Al^{3+} 、 Cu^{2+} 、 Fe^{3+} 、 Li^+ 的依次分离。此外,FENG等^[70]通过碳介导的电子转移过程(电子从亚硫酸盐转移至 Fe^{3+}),铁被完全还原为 Fe^{2+} ,在此条件下控制溶液pH,可实现高达99.4%的铝去除率,最终所得 FePO_4 产品中的铝含量接近0。

上述杂质去除方法各具优缺点:溶剂萃取通常依赖特定有机试剂;沉淀法可能产生二次固废;而pH调控则高度依赖溶液化学组成,调控窗口

窄。因此,实际应用中需根据物料特性及目标产品要求,对工艺进行针对性优化。

3.2 产品纯化

经过分离纯化后,浸出液中的杂质离子被去除,可以回收其中的锂元素^[71]。一般来说,直接回收的锂元素纯度较低(<90%),需对回收的锂进一步提纯^[72]。常用的提纯方法为碳化分解法^[73],其机理是将原料碳酸锂与一定量去离子水混合形成浆料,然后在搅拌时向浆料中通入高纯二氧化碳气体,使得微溶于水的 Li_2CO_3 转变成溶解度较大的 LiHCO_3 ,不被碳化的杂质即可通过过滤除去。得到的纯净滤液再通过搅拌加热除去 CO_2 ,从而得到电池级 Li_2CO_3 。DU等^[74]通过压力浸出将正极材料中99.27%的锂转移到溶液中,再通过氧化中和的方式,使溶液中的铁和磷形成 FePO_4 沉淀,而后添加 Na_2CO_3 调节pH至13,在90℃下蒸发结晶得到纯度大于99%的电池级 Li_2CO_3 ,锂的总回收率达到了98.27%。ZHANG等^[75]通过熔盐氧化焙烧协同水浸实现锂的优先提取,向水浸液中直接加入饱和 Na_2CO_3 溶液沉淀 Li_2CO_3 ,蒸发结晶获得高纯 Li_2CO_3 。

从废旧磷酸铁锂电池中提锂后,产生的富含磷、铁的低值残渣可作为二次资源。HU等^[76]采用硫酸与还原铁粉浸出此类残渣,在最优条件下实现了铁(94.66%)与磷(98.23%)的高效共提取;继而通过NaF深度除杂(>99%),最终制备出电池级 FePO_4 ,并证实其通过碳热还原法再生 LiFePO_4 的电化学性能与商业材料相当。与之类似,YANG等^[77]发展了一种无需外加碱的闭环湿法工艺,以 H_3PO_4 浸出并直接沉淀出 $\text{FePO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$,铁沉淀效率为93.5%。以此制备的 LiFePO_4/C 正极材料在0.1 C倍率下表现出157.6 mA·h/g的初始放电比容量。

3.3 磷酸铁锂再生

废旧磷酸铁锂电池经湿法回收的产物一般为磷酸铁和锂盐(Li_2CO_3 、 Li_3PO_4),为了进一步提升产物的附加值,可将回收产物制备为催化材料^[78]和沸石等吸附材料^[79],但最常见的利用方式是再生合成磷酸铁锂电池材料。目前再生合成的方法主要有固相合成法和水热合成法等。

固相合成法主要是以机械手段将锂源、铁源、磷源进行混合,混合物在持续高温条件下烧结得到目标产物。CHEN等^[80]以回收的磷酸铁和碳酸锂作为原料,葡萄糖作还原剂,铁和锂以1:1.05

的摩尔比进行混合,以乙醇作为分散剂,先将混合物在球磨机中以 500 r/min 的速度球磨 12 h,得到黄色悬浮液。悬浮液经过滤、干燥后得到固体产物,随后将固体产物在氩气气氛下加热到 300 ℃ 焙烧 4 h, 700 ℃ 下焙烧 10 h 得到磷酸铁锂。再生的磷酸铁锂在 1 C 放电倍率下具有 146.89 mA·h/g 的初始放电比容量,200 次循环后仍保持 97.9% 的初始容量,具有较好的电化学性能。固相合成法工艺简单,可操作性强,成本低廉,易于大规模生产应用,是磷酸铁锂材料制备和合成的主要方法。

水热合成法是指在密闭反应容器(高压釜)中,采用水溶液等流体作为反应介质,在高温高压的环境下,使各反应物溶解并重新结晶合成物质。SONG 等^[81]向多元素浸出工艺得到的浸出液中加入硫酸亚铁、磷酸和氢氧化锂,调整溶液中锂、铁、磷摩尔比为 3 : 1 : 1,随后将质量分数为 8% 葡萄糖加入到混合溶液中,将混合溶液在高压釜中加热到 200 ℃ 并保持 6 h,得到再生的 LFP 正极材料。得到的再生 LFP 材料表现出良好的电化学性能,在 0.1 C 下放电容量为 136 mA·h/g,在 1 C 放电倍率下循环 300 次后,其容量保持率高达 98.6%。在水热合成过程中,反应物处于分子水平,活性较高,因此采用水热法合成磷酸铁锂材料具有产品纯度高、分散性好、粒径小且均匀等优点,但水热合成过程存在安全隐患、合成产物难以调控、产物纯度低等缺点。

3.4 磷酸铁锂升级回收

磷酸锰铁锂是具有高电压、高能量密度特点的新型正极材料,其湿法回收路径与磷酸铁锂相近^[82-86]。基于此,将废旧磷酸铁锂转化为磷酸锰铁锂是一种典型的升级回收策略。该过程不仅提升了材料价值,也契合了产业对高性能正极材料的追求,为破解磷酸铁锂经济性低的难题提供了有效方案。

MEI 等^[87]使用热处理和草酸还原浸出的方法,将废旧的 LiFePO_4 和 LiMn_2O_4 混合正极转化为一种锰、铁元素均匀分布的固溶体。以此固溶体为前驱体制备的再生 $\text{LiMn}_{0.6}\text{Fe}_{0.4}\text{PO}_4$ 正极材料,在 0.2 C 倍率下可提供 160.7 mA·h/g 的优异放电比容量,且在 1 C 倍率下循环 500 次后仍保持 93.1% 的容量保有率,与商用 LFP 相比,再生 LMFP 的电压显著提升了 0.49 V,能量密度提高了 19.7%。同样地,LEI 等^[88]通过简单浸出和水热反应再生了 LMFP 材料,最优再生材料在 1 C

倍率下的初始放电容量达到 144.2 mA·h/g,且循环 1 000 次后容量保持率为 87%,即使在 5 C 的高倍率下循环 1 000 次,仍能实现 136.9 mA·h/g 的放电容量和 86.4% 的容量保持率。此外,WANG 等^[89]对提锂残渣依次进行水热与固相烧结处理,将其直接转化为高压实的 $\text{LiMn}_{0.25}\text{Fe}_{0.75}\text{PO}_4$ 正极材料。该升级回收得到的 LMFP 展现出高放电容量(0.1 C 倍率下 162.7 mA·h/g)、高容量保持率(在 1 C 倍率下循环 800 次后仍达 97.5%),且与 LFP 材料相比能量密度显著提升(14.34%)。ZHOU 等^[90]利用机械化学法和固相合成法将提锂残渣也升级回收为 $\text{LiMn}_{0.25}\text{Fe}_{0.75}\text{PO}_4$ 正极材料。所得产物展现出优异的电化学性能(0.1 C 放电容量 161.3 mA·h/g、5 C 放电容量 90.1 mA·h/g、1 C 下循环 800 次后容量保持率 95.6%、能量密度较 LFP 提升约 15%)。

这些研究表明,将废旧 LFP 升级回收为高性能 LMFP 的策略,成功实现了废料的高值转化,为磷酸铁锂电池的回收提供了经济可行的新途径与性能提升的新方向。

4 结论与展望

本文综述了废旧磷酸铁锂电池的湿法回收工艺,涵盖了从无机酸、有机酸到生物浸出和低共熔溶剂等多样化浸出体系,并梳理了后续的分离、提纯和再生路线。现有工艺通常能实现高金属提取效率和有效的材料回收,为资源可持续循环奠定了基础。然而,湿法回收工艺在经济可行性与环境影响方面仍面临严峻挑战,包括高昂的试剂消耗、复杂的废水处理以及苛刻的杂质控制要求。因此,未来发展的核心在于权衡工艺性能、成本效益与生态影响,这要求持续的技术创新,以推动回收技术与循环经济目标协同发展。

尽管湿法回收技术在实验室规模已取得显著进展,但其工业化应用仍面临诸多持续性的挑战,包括精准除杂、多步骤工艺整合,以及预处理阶段的可扩展性不足。这些因素共同制约了该技术的经济可行性与大规模推广。为克服上述瓶颈,推动技术走向规模化应用,未来的技术发展应遵循多层面创新与系统化整合协同推进的策略。在工艺层面,需着力开发智能、低能耗的预处理与高选择性浸出技术,例如通过自动化分选优化原料纯度,并理性设计绿色溶剂体系以降低试剂依赖。在系统集成层面,应转向短流程、闭环化的回收设

计,简化步骤、提升整体资源效率。在价值提升层面,将废旧材料升级再造为更高性能的正极材料(如磷酸锰铁锂),是增强回收经济内生驱动力的关键途径。最终,这些多层面的创新与整合,将共同构建一个更可持续的电池循环经济体系。

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