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## ZOL-GEL USULIDA OLINGAN $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$ ( $0 \leq x \leq 0.7$ ) ADSORBENTLARDA LITIY IONLARINING ADSORBSIYASINI O'RGANISH

Annotatsiya

Ushbu ishda zol – gel usulida shpinel tuzilishi  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  oksidi fazasidagi marganesni  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  bilan qisman almashtirish orqali  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  bilan modifikatsiyalangan  $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$  sintez qilindi.  $\text{LiMg}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 0.8$ ) ning xarakteristikalarini rentgen nurlari diffraksiysi (XRD) va skanerlovchi elektron mikroskop (SEM) bilan o'rghanildi. Litiy ionlari adsorbsiyasi pH, adsorbent dozasi, vaqt va  $\text{Li}^+$  konsentratsiyasining ta'siriga bog'liqligi o'rghanildi.

**Kalit so'zлari.**  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$ , shpinel, adsorbent, modifikatsiya,  $\text{Li}^+$  adsorbsiyasi.

## STUDY OF LITHIUM ION ADSORPTION ON $\text{LiMg}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$ ( $0 \leq x \leq 0.8$ ) ADSORBENTS PREPARED BY THE SOL-GEL METHOD

Annotation

In this work,  $\text{Al}^{3+}$ -modified  $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$  was synthesized by the sol-gel method with the partial replacement of manganese in the spinel  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  oxide phase with  $\text{Al}^{3+}$ . The characteristics of  $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 0.8$ ) were studied by X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). The dependence of lithium-ion adsorption on the effect of pH, adsorbent dose, time and  $\text{Li}^+$  concentration was studied.

**Key words:**  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$ , spinel, adsorbent, modification,  $\text{Li}^+$  adsorption.

## ИЗУЧЕНИЕ АДСОРБЦИИ ИОНОВ ЛИТИЯ НА $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$ ( $0 \leq x \leq 0.8$ ) АДСОРБЕНТОВ, ПОЛУЧЕННЫХ ЗОЛЬ-ГЕЛЬ МЕТОДОМ

Аннотация

В данной работе была синтезирована модифицированная  $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$  шпинель, с частичным замещением марганца в оксидной фазе со структурой шпинели  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  на  $\text{Al}^{3+}$ , золь-гель методом. Изучены характеристики  $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 0.8$ ) методами рентгеновской дифракции (РФА) и сканирующей электронной микроскопии (СЭМ). Изучена зависимость адсорбции ионов лития от влияния pH, дозы адсорбента, времени и концентрации  $\text{Li}^+$ .

**Ключевые слова:**  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$ , шпинель, адсорбент, модификация, адсорбция  $\text{Li}^+$ .

**Kirish.** Litiyning resurslariga qiziqish uning qayta zaryadlanuvchi litiy ion batareyalarda va boshqa tegishli sohalarda keng qo'llanilishi tufayli ortib bormoqda. Ammo dunyodagi hozirgi litiy mineral zaxiralari keyingi yigirma yil ichida litiyga bo'lgan ehtiyojini to'ldira olmaydi [1]. Dengiz suvi va sho'r ko'llar litiyning kelajakdag'i muhim manbalari sifatida odamlarning etiborini tortdi, dengiz suvidagi litiy konsentratsiyasi juda past bo'lsa ham ( $0,17 \text{ mg dm}^{-3}$ ). O'zbekiston hududida ko'p miqdorda litiyni o'z ichiga olgan ko'plab tuzli ko'llar mavjud, masalan, Aydarko'l, Tuzkan ko'li, Sudoche ko'li, Arnasoy ko'llari, Dengiz ko'li. Shu sababli, tuzli ko'llar sho'rligidan litiyni qayta ishlashning to'g'ri texnologiyasini ishlab chiqishda katta ahamiyatga ega.

**Mavzuga oid adabiyotlarning tahlili.** Tuzli ko'llar va dengiz suvlarli litiyning muhim manbalari hisoblanadi, ammo  $\text{Li}^+$  ning past konsentratsiyasi va  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  va  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  kabi ko'p miqdordagi mavjud ionlar tufayli aralash eritmadan  $\text{Li}^+$  ionlarini olish qiyin [2]. Litiyni ajratib olish uchun ko'plab texnologiyalar, shu jumladan erituvchi ekstraksiysi, membrana texnologiyasi va adsorbsiya usullari qabul qilingan, ammo yuqori selektiv adsorbsiyadan foydalananish past konsentratsiyaliga eritmalaridan  $\text{Li}^+$  ni olishning eng istiqbolli va ekologik xavfsiz texnologiyalaridan biri sifatida aniqlangan.

Ion almashinuvni adsorbsion texnologiyasidan foydalangan holda tuzli ko'llardan yoki dengiz suvidan  $\text{Li}^+$  ionlarini qayta tiklash uchun asosiy bosqich yuqori  $\text{Li}^+$  adsorbsion qvvati va kam miqdorda marganes erishi bilan adsorbentlarni tayyorlashdir. Litiy ionli elaklar sifatida shpinel tuzilishga ega marganes oksidlari, jumladan  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{Li}_{1.33}\text{Mn}_{1.67}\text{O}_4$ , va  $\text{Li}_{1.6}\text{Mn}_{1.6}\text{O}_4$  o'zlarining noyob teshiklari tufayli mukammal adsorbsion xususiyatlarga ega. Ayniqsa,  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  eng yuqori nazariy  $\text{Li}^+$  yutilishiga ega, ammo kislota bilan ishlov berish jarayonida hali ham ma'lum miqdorda Mn yo'qotilishi kuzatilmоqda, bu esa uni sanoatda keyingi bosqichlarda qo'llashga to'sqinlik qiladi [3].

Li-Mn shpinellarining o'zgarishi adsorbsiya qobiliyatini oshirishga va kislota eritmalarini bilan aloqada marganes yo'qotilishini kamaytirishga imkon beradi. Ko'pincha shpinel tuzilmasi doimiy valentli metallari (magniy, aluminiy) yoki mis, rux, temir, nikel va titan kabi o'tish metallari bilan legirlash yordamida o'zgartiriladi. Bu holda Li-O bog'lanish uzunligi ortadi va Mn-O bog'lanish uzunligi metall va kislород atomlari o'rtasida hosis bo'lgan kuchli ion bog'lanishlari tufayli kamayadi, bu esa shpinel tuzilmasining doimiy panjarasining kamayishiga olib keldi. Bu tuzilmalni barqarorlikning oshishiga olib keladi va natijada marganesning erishini murakkablashtiradi. Bunday holda, kiritilayotgan kation-dopantning tabiatini ta'sirini, uning konsentratsiyasini, shuningdek o'zgartirilgan Li-Mn shpinellarini sintez qilish sharoitlarini tizimli o'rGANISHNI talab qiladi [4]. Umuman olganda, adsorbsiya qobiliyatini yaxshilash va Li-Mn shpinelining Mn yo'qotilishini bir vaqtning o'zida bir ionli doping yo'li bilan kamaytirish qiyin. Kationli doping Mn ning erish yo'qotilishini kamaytiradi, anionli doping esa  $\text{Li}^+$  ning adsorbsion qobiliyatini oshiradi [5-6]. Biroq, kation va anion bilan qo'shilgan Li-Mn shpineli hali ham tadqiqot uchun bo'sh maydon bo'lib qolmoqda.

Adsorbsion eritmaning boshlang‘ich pH qiymati sorbsiyani o‘rganishda e’tiborga olinishi kerak bo‘lgan muhim omil hisoblanadi. Garchi ba’zi tadqiqotchilar eritmaning pH qiymatining  $\text{Li}^+$  ning qabul qilinishiga muhim ta’sir ko‘rsatishini aniqlagan bo‘lsada [7-12], ion elaklari bilan  $\text{Li}^+$  ning o‘zlashtirilishiga pH ta’siri va o‘zgarishi bo‘yicha bir nechta tadqiqotlar mavjud. Bundan tashqari, metall ionlarining adsorbsiyasi yoki ion almashinuvni jarayonida sezilarli pH o‘zgarishi aniqlanganligi haqida ma’lumotlar mavjud [13-15]. Barqraror pH qiymatini ushlab turish yoki hech bo‘lmaganda sorbsiya muvozanatini o‘rganish va ionlarni qabul qilish qobiliyatini o‘rganish uchun pH o‘zgarishini kuzatish juda muhimdir [16].

Shuni ta’kidlash kerakki, zol-gel sintezi Li-Mn shpinellarini olishning eng maqbul usullaridan biri hisoblanadi, bu uning sodda yo‘l bilan amalga oshishi, suv muhitida sintez o’tkazish tufayli ekologik toza bo‘lishi hamda zol, zol-gelni shakllantirish va gidrogelni kserogelga o‘tishi, keyingi issiqlik bilan ishlov berishdagi turli xil sharoitlarda olinayotgan oksidlarning g‘ovakli tuzilishi va morfologiysi parametrlarining tartibga solish imkoniyati bilan bog‘liqdir [17].

Ushbu ish zol-gel usulida  $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 0,7$ ) shpinel sintezining qonuniyatlarini o‘rganish va  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  bilan modifikatsiyalangan Li-Mn adsorbentlarining fazaviy tarkibi, tuzilishi va adsorbsion xossalariiga ta’sir qiluvchi asosiy omillarni aniqlashga qaratilgan.

**Tadqiqot metodologiyasi.** Sintez uchun  $\text{LiNO}_3$ ,  $\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  va  $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ning suvli eritmalari prekursor sifatida ishlatildi, ular  $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 0,7$ ) tarkibli oksidlarni olish uchun turli xil nisbatda aralashтирildi. Faollashtiruvchi modda sifatida limon kislota ishlatildi.

Litiy nitrat ( $\text{LiNO}_3$ ), marganes (II) nitrat ( $\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) va aluminiy nitrat ( $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ) ning stoxiometrik miqdori distillangan suvda eritilib, bir nechta tiniq eritmalar hosil qilindi. Keyin eritmalarla limon kislotosi eritmasidan qo‘silib, hona haroratida 1 soat davomida aralashтирildi. (Limon kislotosi)/(Li+Al+Mn) ning mol nisbati 1:1 qilib olindi. Keyinchalik tayyorlangan aralashmalar quruq prekursorlarni olish uchun 12 soat davomida  $120^\circ\text{C}$  ga qizdirildi. Nihoyat, hosil bo‘lgan prekursorlar havoda  $700^\circ\text{C}$  da 7 soat davomida kuydirildi.

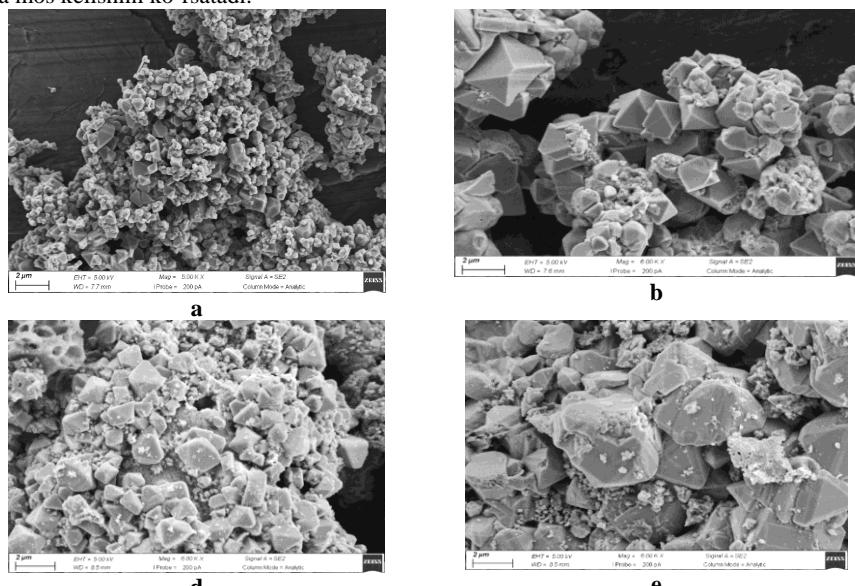
Shpineldagi Al tarkibiga ko‘ra  $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$  shpineldagi x ning qiymatlari 0,1, 0,3, 0,5, 0,7, qiymatlarda o‘zgartirildi.

Har bir  $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 0,7$ ) ning doimiy massasi (0,3 g) 50 ml HCl eritmasiga (0,1 M)  $25^\circ\text{C}$  da 24 soat davomida botirildi.  $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 0,7$ ) kislota bilan ishlov berilgandan so‘ng litiy ionli elakka aylantirildi.

$\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 0,7$ ) ionli elaklarning doimiy massasi (0,3 g) mos ravishda  $25^\circ\text{C}$  da 1 soat davomida  $\text{LiNO}_3$  ning 50 ml (0,1 M) eritmasiga botirildi. Jarayon doimiy aralashтирishda olib borildi (400 rpm). Barcha aralashтирigan eritmalarning  $\text{Li}^+$  konsentratsiyasi 0,4 M gacha o‘zgartirildi, pH esa 2 dan 12 gacha o‘zgardi. Muvozanatga erishilgandan so‘ng ion elaklari eritmalaridan filtrlash yo‘li bilan ajratildi va eritmadasi muvozanatlari litiy kontsentratsiyasi aniqlandi. Litiy ion elaklar  $35^\circ\text{C}$  va  $45^\circ\text{C}$  da xam sinovdan o‘tkazildi. Litiy va marganes kontsentratsiyasi nur yutilish spektrofotometri (Specord 210 plus), tomonidan tahlil qilindi.

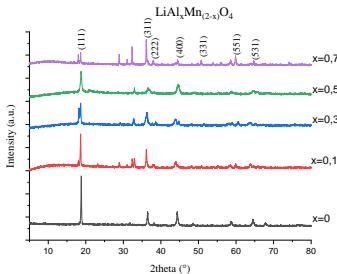
#### Tahsil va natijalar.

1 rasmda ko‘rsatilganidek, sirt topografiyasi sezilarli darajada o‘zgarmaganligini ko‘rish mumkin; ko‘pchilik zarrachalarning o‘lchamlari 0,1-0,3 mkm oralig‘ida bo‘ladi, bu yetarlicha kichik va ionli diffuziya uchun foydalidir. Modifikatsiya jarayoni qisqa vaqt ichida muvozanatga erisha oladi. To‘rtta namuna o‘rtasida biroz farqlar mavjud; zarrachalar 1 (d) va (e)-rasmda o‘xshash taqsimotga ega, zarrachalar oktaedrik yoki ko‘p yuzli shaklda ekanligi 1 (b)-rasmda ko‘rinadi. Bundan tashqari,  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  zarrachalari bilan solishtirganda,  $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 0,7$ ) zarrachalari mukammalroq bo‘lib, kristall o‘lchami biroz kichraygan. Ushbu natijalarning barchasi skanerlovchi elektron mikroskop (SEM) natijalariga mos kelishini ko‘rsatadi.



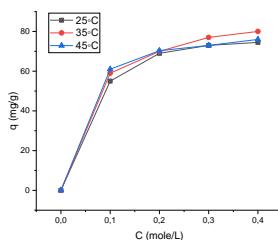
**1 rasm.** Sintez qilingan shpinellarning SEM tasvirlari,  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  (a) va  $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$  (b, d, e)  $x=0,1$  (b),  $x=0,3$  (d),  $x=0,7$  (e).

2 rasmda zol-gel usulida sintez qilingan  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  va  $\text{LiAl}_{0,1}\text{Mn}_{1,9}\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{LiAl}_{0,3}\text{Mn}_{1,7}\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{LiAl}_{0,5}\text{Mn}_{1,5}\text{O}_4$  va  $\text{LiAl}_{0,7}\text{Mn}_{1,3}\text{O}_4$  shpinellarning  $700^\circ\text{C}$  da kuydirilgan namunalarning XRD natijalari ko‘rsatilgan.  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  va  $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 0,7$ ) uchun barcha tepaliklar shpinel birikmasining bir fazasini hech qanday aralashmalsiz tasdiqlaydi. Bunday holda, litiy-marganes oksidlarning H-shakliga aylanishi asl kristall strukturining buzilishi bilan emas, balki yuqori 2th qiymatlari tomon siljishi bilan diffraksiya cho‘qqilari intensivligining biroz pasayishi kuzatildi.



**2 rasm.**  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  va  $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 0.7$ ) shpinel na'munalarining rentgen nurlari diffraksiya cho'qqilari.

Litiy ion elak tomonidan  $\text{Li}^+$  adsorbsiyasiga temperatura va  $\text{Li}^+$  konsentratsiyasining ta'siri 3 - rasmida keltirilgan. Adsorbsiyalangan  $\text{Li}^+$  miqdori (mg/g) kontakt vaqtining oshishi bilan ortadi. Adsorbsiya darajasi dastlabki bosqichlarda tez o'sib boradi, ammo keyingi bosqichlarda muvozanatga erishilgunga qadar sekinlashadi. Har xil  $\text{Li}^+$  konsentrasiyalarida adsorbsiyaning muvozanat vaqt 24 soat ekanligi aniqlangan.



**3 rasm.**  $\text{LiAl}_{0.3}\text{Mn}_{1.7}\text{O}_4$  asosidagi litiy-ionli elak orqali  $\text{Li}^+$  ning adsorbsiyasiga harorat va  $\text{Li}^+$  konsentratsiyasining ta'siri

**Xulosa va takliflar.** Tanlangan zol-gel usuli shpinel tuzilishga ega  $\text{LiMn}_2\text{O}_4$  va  $\text{LiAl}_x\text{Mn}_{(2-x)}\text{O}_4$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 0.7$ ) adsorbentlarini sintez qilishda samarali usul bo'lib chiqdi.  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  modifikasiyasiga shpinel morfoloyigasiga ta'sir qilmasligi aniqlandi.  $\text{LiAl}_{0.3}\text{Mn}_{1.7}\text{O}_4$  adsorbent uchun monomolekulyar qatlarning maksimal adsorbsion qobiliyatি 35 °C model eritma haroratida eng yuqori natijani ko'rsatadi. Olingan adsorbentlardan  $\text{Li}^+$  ionlarining adsorbsion-desorbsiyasining ko'p sikllarida ulardan amaliy foydalanish istiqbollarini yanada asoslash uchun foydalaniladi.

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