

# DIPHONIX & MONOPHOS RESINS

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## Performance—Diphonix and Monophos Resins allow:

- Selective separation of multi-valent elements on both analytical and industrial scale.
- Effective partitioning of selected metals even in the presence of macroconcentrations of competing ions.
- Divalent metal purification to 99.999% by removal of iron.
- Processes to be installed and operated for over five years on a single charge of resin (depending on rigors of the application and regenerant used).
- Processes to be installed and operated with a single system containing >100 cubic feet of resin.
- Flux rates in the range of 1-20 gpm/ft<sup>2</sup> cross sectional bed area depending on concentration of treated solutions.

## Large scale industrial applications:

- Selective Mn removal from spring (bottled) water regenerate with MgCl<sub>2</sub>.
- Fe (III) removal from acidic Cu, Ni and Co electrowinning electrolytes.
  - Regeneration under reductive conditions ([Fig. 5](#)).
  - Regeneration using HEDPA (1-hydroxyethane-1, 1-diphosphonic acid) ([Fig. 6](#)).
- U removal from caustic waste.

## Sample preconcentration (matrix removal) in analytical applications:

- Actinides in large soil, food and fecal samples.

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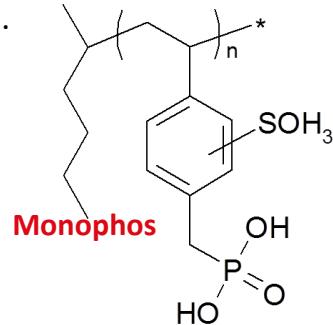
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## Diphonix Resin and Monophos Resin:

- Polymeric support: **styrene divinylbenzene**.
- Functional groups Diphonix: **geminally substituted diphosphonic acid, sulphonic and carboxylic acid**.
- Functional groups Monophos: **monophosphonic and sulphonic acid**.
- Functional groups **covalently bonded** to polymeric support.



(Fig. 1): Diphonix & Monophos



## Functionalities:

### Sulphonic acid groups:

- Increase hydrophilicity of resin.
- Increased metal accessibility and fast kinetics (Fig. 2).

### Gem-substituted diphosphonic or monophosphonic acid groups:

- Determine selectivity of the resin.
- Highly acidic groups:
  - Monophos:  $pK_1 = 2.0$ ;  $pK_2 = 7.0$
  - Diphonix:  $pK_1 = 1.27$ ;  $pK_2 = 2.41$ ;  $pK_3 = 6.67$ ;  $pK_4 = 10.04$
- High selectivity for Fe (III) over divalent cations in acid (Fig. 3).
- High affinity for **actinides & polyvalent** cations over wide range of acid concentrations (Figs. 4 & 5).

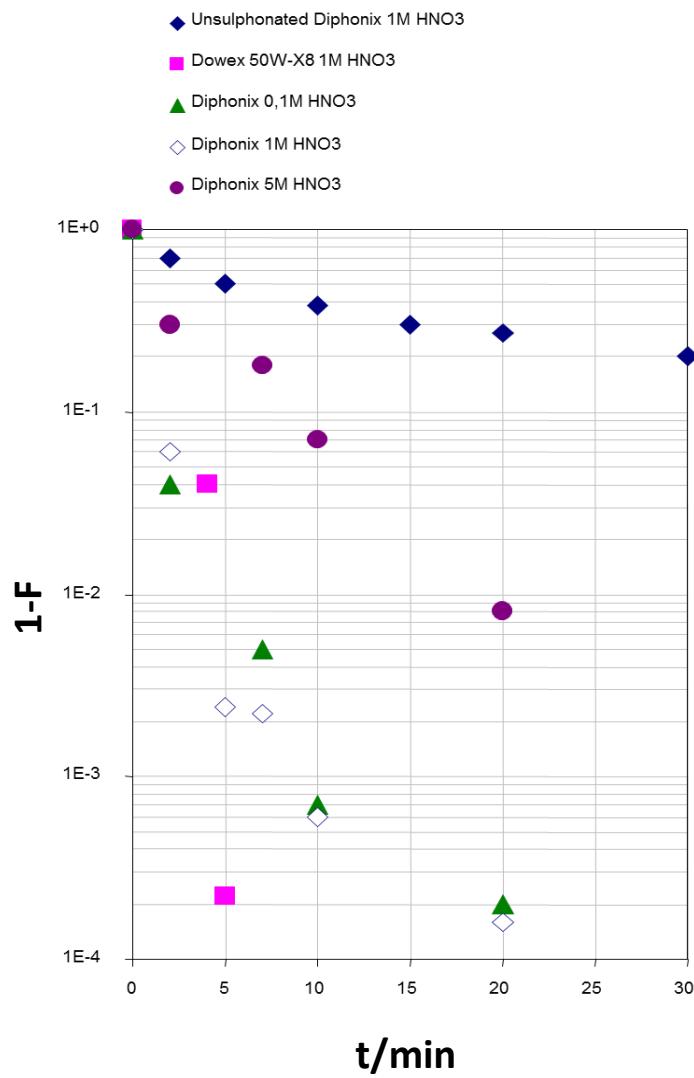
### Characteristics of the Resins:

\*Per Eichrom Fe Procedure (load 35g/L Cu, 180g/L H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 1g/L Fe (III)).

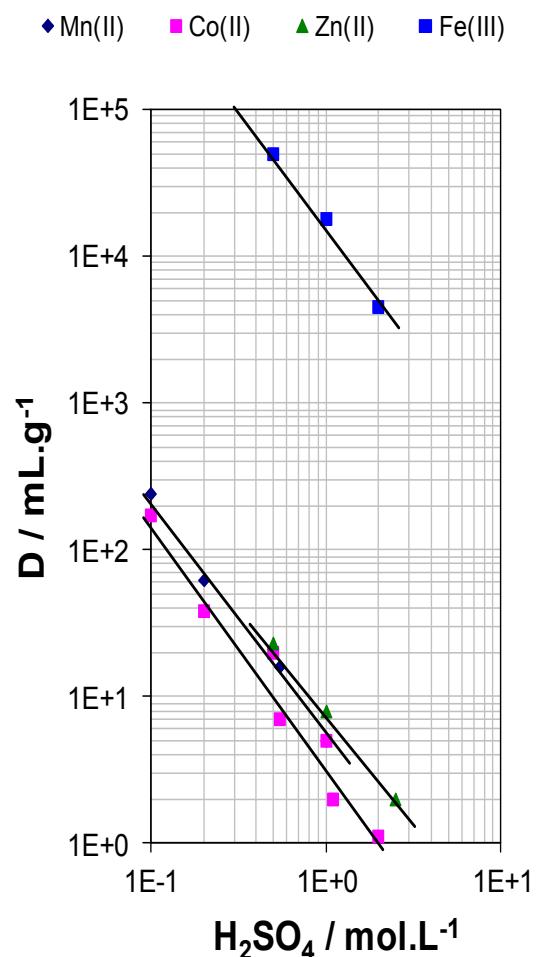
Characteristic	Diphonix Resin	Monophos Resin
Form	H+	H+
% Moisture Content	60-70%	55-70%
Phosphorous- Dry wt. Capacity (meq/g)	>1.1 meq/g	>3.3 meq/g
Total Dry wt. Acid Capacity (meq/g)	>5.3 meq/g.	>8 meq/g
Iron Capacity* (g Fe/L Hydrated Resin)	>10 g/L	>18 g/L
Particle Size (mesh)	16-50	16-50
% Whole Perfect Beads	>95%	>95%

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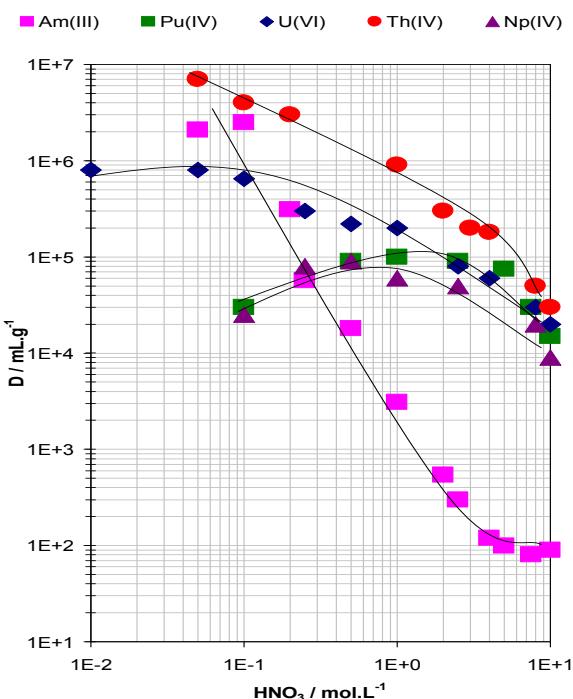
(Fig. 2): Comparison uptake kinetics (1)



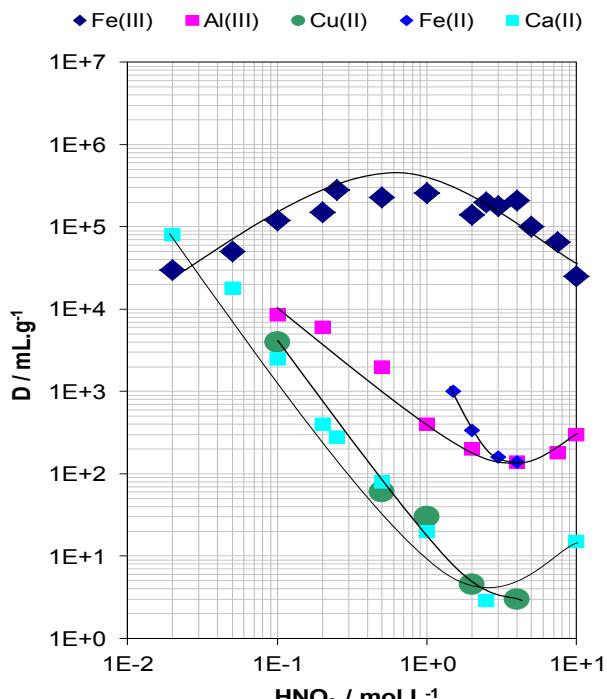
(Fig. 3): Uptake of selected cations on Diphonix in sulfuric acid (1)

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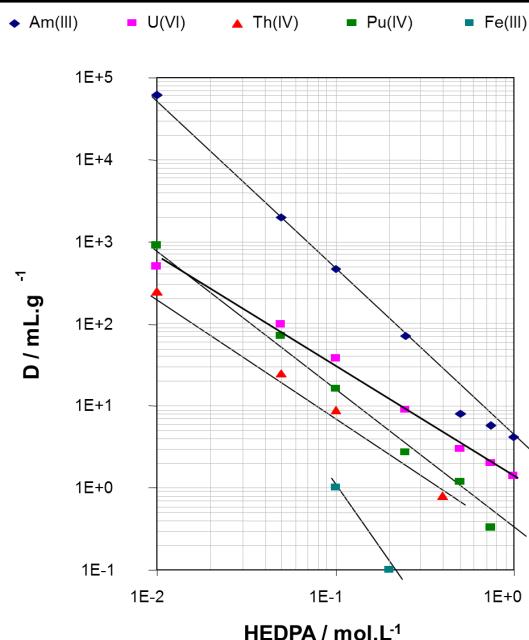


(Fig. 4)



(Fig. 5)

Actinides and polyvalent cations uptake with respect to the acid concentration (1).



(Fig. 6): D values for selected cations on Diphonix Resin, varying HEDPA concentrations (1)

## Bibliography

- (1) Chiarizia, R.; et al **Diphonix Resin: A Review of Its Properties and Applications**, Separation Science & Technology, Vol. 32, pp. 1-35 (1997).
- (2) S.S. Xue, et al **Control of iron in copper electrolyte streams with a new monophosphonic/sulfonic acid resin**, Min & Metallurgical Proc., 18 (3) 122-137 (2001).
- (3) D.R. Shaw, D.B. Dreisinger, et al, **The Commercialization of the FENIX Iron Control System for Purifying Copper Electrowinning Electrolytes**, JOM, July 2004, 38-42.