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## Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements

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## Reverse Interaction of Phosphorus and Calcium Oxide

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## Reverse Interaction of Phosphorus and Calcium Oxide

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In the framework of heterogeneous Gas – Solid system the high-temperature reduction of calcium orthophosphate by methane was studied. The braking action of CaO in the velocity of process, which lies in diffusion area and is described by Ginstling-Brownshtein's equation, was discovered. The kinetic parameters of reaction was calculated. The reverse reaction of interaction of CaO and phosphorus in the atmosphere of reducer-methane at the temperature  $1100-1300^{\circ}\text{C}$  was studied for clearing up of intluence of the liberating calcium oxide on the kinetics of P-formation. It was established by chemical and physico-chemical methods that the phosphorus and CaO react between themselves stoichiometrically at the temperature  $1100^{\circ}\text{C}$  with the formation of calcium orthophosphate and phosphide according to the reaction:

Under the temperature rise, when formed  $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$  is reduced by methane, the evolution of stoichiometrical proportions was observed to:

$$2.61\,P_4\,+\,15.69\,CaO\frac{1300C;}{}CH_4\longrightarrow 5\,Ca_3\,P_2\,+\,0.23\,Ca_3(PO_4)_2$$

The limiting role of accumulation of CaO, which hinders the extraction of phosphorus from reaction zone, was proved. The conclusion about possible mechanism of process of  $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$  reduction was made.

Keywords: calcium orthophosphate; reduction; methane; phosphorus; calcium oxide; mechanism