December 2025

Lithium Hexafluorophosphate

PEP Review 2025-04

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Glossary

°F Degrees Fahrenheit °C **Degrees Celsius** \$/kg Dollars per kilogram

A,B Two units in alternating use or with time-staggered start times

A&B Two units operating in parallel AHF Anhydrous hydrogen fluoride

atm Atmospheres Atm. The atmosphere BFD Block flow diagram BLI Battery limits investment CEI Cathode electrolyte interphase

CIF Cost, Insurance, and Freight, a waterway shipping term defined by the International Chamber of Commerce's International

Commercial Terms, wherein the seller is responsible for packaged goods from the point of the seller's warehouse to their final

destination

EG Ethylene glycol

EPDM Ethylene propylene diene monomer, a thermoset rubber

FFKM Acronym for Fiombonan'ny Fiangonana Kristiana eto Madagasikara, a class of perfluoroelastomer having especially high

fluorine content

FKM Abbreviation of Fluorkautschukmaterial (fluorine rubber material), a class of fluoroelastomer containing vinylidene fluoride and

other monomers. Originally branded as Viton.

FOB Free on board, a waterway shipping term defined by the International Chamber of Commerce's International Commercial

Terms, wherein the buyer becomes responsible for all aspects of transporting packaged goods from the point of the seller's

warehouse to the final destination

FRP Fiber-reinforced plastic

G&A General and administrative (a cost category)

gal US gallons h Hour(s) HC Hastelloy C

HDPE High density polyethylene, a thermoplastic polymer

HPG High purity grade

Hytrel™ Brand of thermoplastic polyester elastomer

Kilograms kg kJ Kilojoules

ktpa Kilotons per annum, thousand metric tons per year

kW Kilowatt kWh Kilowatt-hours L Length

L/D Aspect ratio, (length or height)/diameter

LDPE Low-density polyethylene, a thermoplastic polymer

lb Pound(s)

LCE Lithium carbonate equivalent

mal Liter per minute Minute(s) min MJ Megajoules mol% Molar percent

molal Moles solute per kg solvent

MS Mild steel

 Nm^3 Normal cubic meters

Nominal Used in many contexts, this term refers to the value available when operating at 100% of theoretical or nameplate capacity

Noryl™ Brand of thermoplastic that is a blend of polyphenylene ether and polystyrene

PCTFE Polychlorotrifluoroethylene, a thermoplastic polymer also known by brand as Kel-F®

PEEK Polyether ether ketone, a thermoplastic polymer

PFD Process flow diagram

PΡ Polypropylene, a thermoplastic polymer

Parts per million by weight ppmw

PPS Polyphenylene sulfide, a thermoplastic polymer

psi Pounds per square inch

psia Pounds per square inch absolute psig Pounds per square inch gauge

PTFE Polytetrafluoroethylene, a thermoplastic polymer

PUR Polyurethane

PVC Polyvinyl chloride, a thermoplastic polymer PVDF Polyvinylidene fluoride, a thermoplastic polymer

ROI Return on investment

s Second(s)

scf Standard cubic feet SEI Solid electrolyte interphase

Staggered Staggered units perform the same operation with different start times; typically, each carries the entire time-averaged process

flow and the number of units is equal to the residence time per unit in hours divided by 1 process hour

t or ton Metric ton(s), also known as tonne(s)

tpa Metric tons per annum (year)

TFC Total fixed capital

VAT Value added tax, levied in some countries on the difference between the product's selling price and the amount paid for raw

materials

vol% Percent by volume wt% Percent by weight

y Year(s)

Abstract

This review, Lithium Hexafluorophosphate, provides process design and economic analyses for production of lithium hexafluorophosphate, LiPF₆. At 99.98 wt% purity, the product is suitable for use in lithium-ion batteries and for some applications in the ceramics and optics sectors.

Production costs for battery-grade lithium hexafluorophosphate depend most heavily on raw material costs, followed by factors related to capital costs. This first-of-a-kind analysis evaluates design and Level 3 economics for LiPF₆ production at a typical new line addition capacity of 10,000 tons/year.

Lithium hexafluorophosphate is sold both in solid form and as a solution. On a lithium metal basis, the global production volume of LiPF $_6$ in 2024 was 8.1 ktpa, which corresponds to production of 177 ktpa of LiPF $_6$ on a solid basis (S&P Global Energy Chemical Economics Handbook). Despite continued demand growth, market prices for lithium chemicals, especially battery-grade lithium chemicals, have been in a slump due to oversupply. The present analysis shows that achieving profitability for LIPF $_6$ production during 2025 is challenging, even in China, and that this situation can rectify as the market improves.

The overall market for lithium hexafluorophosphate is overviewed, as are the major producers and their production capacities. Production of LiPF₆ by the standard route, from chlorinated precursors, hydrogen fluoride, and lithium fluoride, is reviewed in detail. Recent modifications or alternative processes, involving changes to the solvent or the sources of fluoride, phosphorous, or lithium, are reviewed.

The requisite purity of raw materials and product are discussed, as is the need to avoid water. The process makes several saleable coproducts, and the major coproduct derives from the five molar equivalents of hydrogen chloride generated per mole of LiPF₆. The present analysis evaluates the process economics of producing LiPF₆ with the following options for the major coproduct:

- 30% aqueous hydrochloric acid containing 70 ppmw HF and 96 ppmw total fluoride
- 24% sodium chloride brine containing 62 ppmw total fluoride
- 99.8% calcium chloride containing 16 ppmw total fluoride

The analysis also includes quantification of waste streams and their content, carbon footprint, and water footprint for production of battery-grade lithium hexafluorophosphate with the above coproduct options.

The iPEP Navigator Lithium Hexafluorophosphate module provides an economic snapshot of the process, allowing the user to compare the process economics in several locations.

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