

and the first stage of the process is the formation of a primary
precipitate of the metal hydroxide. This is followed by a
series of stages involving the dissolution and reprecipitation
of the metal hydroxide, which results in the formation of
a more stable and crystalline form of the hydroxide.
The final stage involves the reduction of the metal hydroxide
to the metal itself, which is usually achieved by heating
the precipitate in the presence of a reducing agent such as
hydrogen or carbon monoxide. The resulting metal is then
isolated and purified through various steps such as
washing, drying, and annealing. The final product is a
highly pure and crystalline form of the metal, which
can be used for a variety of applications.