# MORITA LAB.

# [Materials Processing for Sustainable Society]

### International Research Center for Sustainable Materials

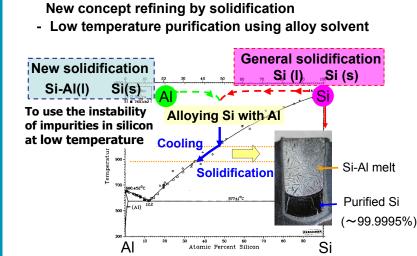
http://wood2.iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp

### Materials Production and Recycling Engineering Lab.

### Dept. Materials Engineering

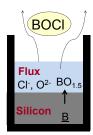
We consider elementary materials, such as steel and silicon, as recycling materials, and aim at the establishment of environment-friendly society by developing their production and recycling processes together with by-product treatment. Physico-chemical studies for *Innovation of Iron- and Steel-making*, *Solar-Grade-Silicon Refining Processes* and *Enrichment of Waste Materials* are being carried out in our laboratory with consideration on thermodynamics and high temperature physical properties.

## Development of Novel Refining Process for Solar Grade Si



Refining with reactive fluxes - I -- Removal of B by oxychloridation

Continuous removal of B into gas phase even with low flux/silicon distribution ratios of B BO<sub>1.5</sub> B(1)+ $3/4O_2(g)$ +Cl<sup>-</sup>(in slag)  $\Rightarrow$  BOCl(g)+ $1/2O^{2-}$ (in slag)



Refining with reactive fluxes - II Reductive removal of P with CaO based fluxes

 $P(l) + 3/2O^{2-} \Rightarrow P^{3-}(in slag) + 3/4O_2(g)$ 

### High Temperature Physical Chemistry of Iron- and Steel-making Processes

Thermodynamics of minor elements in solid and molten steel

Slag chemistry – physico-chemical properties and structural analysis

- Optimization of refining process
- Heat recovery from molten slag
  To construct the sustainable refining processes

#### **Research contents**

- Thermodynamics study of molten slag
- Thermal conductivity of slag (Determination by hot wire method)



Bradual cooling of steelmaking slag

Institute of Industrial Science

#### > Solid-state NMR spectroscopy

#### for analyzing slag structure

Atomic-molecular levels understanding and control of thermodynamic and physico-chemical properties of slag



(JEOL ECA-500)

<sup>11</sup>B MAS-NMR spectrum in CaO-SiO<sub>2</sub> slag Boron changes its structure from trigonal to tetrahedral coordination with oxygen  $1^{13}B \xrightarrow{O}_{B} B^{14}B$ 

