MORITA-YOSHIKAWA 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

- ♦ New concept refining by solidification
 - Low temperature purification using alloy solvent
- ◆ Purification by slag with gaseous chlorine— Vaporization of B through molten slag
 - · Limit of B removal by single slag phase
 - · Affinity of B with chlorine

New solidification

Si-Al(I) ⇒ Si(s)

Alloying Si with Al

To use the instability of impurities in silicon at low temperature

Cooling

Solidification

Si-Al melt

Purified Si

(~99.9995%)

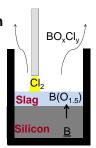
To suppress silicon chlorination

⇒ Cl₂ supply

$$B(I) + 1/2O_{2x}(g) + 1/2CI_{2y}(g)$$

$$\Rightarrow BO_xCI_y(g)$$

through molten slag



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

◆ Slag chemistry – physico-chemical properties and structural analysis

Target

- Optimization of refining process
- · Heat recovery from molten slag

To construct the sustainable refining processes

Research contents

- > Thermodynamics study of molten slag
- Solid-state NMR spectroscopy for analyzing slag structure
- ➤ Thermal conductivity of slag (Determination by hot wire method.)



Gradual cooling of steelmaking slag

- Value-addition and immobilization of slag
 Hydrothermal-microwave treatment
 - Teflon/SUS container
 Teflon crucible
 Aqueous solution

Tobermorite formation
Ca₅Si₆O₁₆(OH)₂·4H₂O
⇒ Immobilization
of heavy metal
BF slag



Cross section of BF slag after the hydrothermal process