To study the recycling processes of silicon dixide crucible

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## ABSTRACT

The goal of this research is to study the recycling processes for the amorphous type wasted silicon dioxide crucible, which exist high purity. If we can retrieve this high purity wasted crucible with simple processing, it should have many other uses in industries. First, smash the silicon dioxide crucible and pickling it. Followed with the hydrothermal treated to grow the -quartz crystal. We found that larger amount of sodium element will containment the quartz crystal during the treatment. Therefore, adequate purification processes will be needed to remove the sodium. During the processing, the morphology, crystalline pattern and impurity content of treated powder will be examed by using SEM, XRD and ICP-OES analyzer. From the experimental result showed that with different hydrothermal temperature and solution concentration will reveal quite different results. If the concentration of solution is too dilute which will not precipitate any crystalline particle. In general, with increasing the concentration of solution or temperature, not only the average particle size and their distribution range will increase, but the loss of products will also raise. Therefore, under the consideration of cost, diameter and crystalline intensity, three sets of hydrothermal parameter were suggested to obtain the best results, which are 200 -1.7M, 220 -0.5M and 220 -1.0M. According to exist the problem of sodium containment, using the equipment of lifting furnace, tubular furnace and vacuum melting furnace will show different purification result. Using the lifting furnace, the -quartz will transform to the cristobalite structure, and the effect of reduce the sodium content is unobvious. On the process by vacuum melting furnace, -quartz also have the same transformation phenomena, and the crystalline intensity drops apparently at high temperature. However, the sodium content reduces obviously by this vacuum process. On the process by tubular furnace, the powder can maintain the crystalline pattern and intensity of -quartz, and the sodium content can reduce substantially. Based on the experimental result, we suggested that using 0.5 M NaOH solution and hydrothermal treated at 220 should obtain the best recrystallization result. Following treated with the purification process of tubular furnace at 1010 which can maintain the

-quartz and obvious reduce the sodium content; or use vacuum melting furnace with lower reaction temperature and shorter treating time, should receive the similar results.

Keywords : Hydrothermal Method、Recrystallize、 -quartz、Purification Processes

## Table of Contents

目錄 封面內頁 簽名頁 授權書.........iii 中文摘要......iv 英文摘要......vi 誌謝......viii 目錄.......ix 圖目 錄…………xiii 表目錄…………xvi 第一章 前言…………1 第二章 文獻回顧…………3 2.1 二氧化矽簡介…………3 2.1.1 二氧化矽的 晶體與轉變............3 2.2 玻璃簡介...........5 2.3 石英簡介..........6 2.3.1 石英的用途.........7 2.4 石英中包裹體的形成機理及 技術的特點.......12 2.5.3 水熱備製技術簡介.......13 2.6 水熱合成法製造石英粉末.......16 2.6.1水熱合成製造石英奈米 單晶石英成長研究與數值分析.............24 2.7.2 利用水熱法長晶爐之單晶石英生長及其數值分析............26 2.7.3 利用 -方石 析......42 4.1.1 水熱反應前後質量與pH值量測.........42 4.1.2 水熱反應結晶粉末之SEM結晶形貌觀察..........44 4.1.3 水 熱反應後結晶粉末之XRD結晶型態觀察............48 4.1.4 水熱反應後晶質粉末之ICP成份分析...........51 4.2 大反應釜(大量)與 小反應釜(小量)備製晶質粉末品質的差異............53 4.2.1 超純水水洗對晶質粉末鈉含量的影響............53 4.2.2 大、小反應釜 反應釜備製得之晶質粉末之ICP成份分析.......58 4.3 高溫?燒純化處理.............59 4.3.1 經高溫?燒處理(升降氣氛爐)粉末 高真空處理粉末之XRD結晶型態觀察.......68 4.4.3 經高溫高真空處理粉末之ICP成份分析............71 4.5 高溫熱酸處 

g的二氧化矽粉放入0.1 M的氫氧化鈉溶液中 ,經300 , 2 hr水熱合成處理TEM圖…………17 圖2.3 水熱石英XRD繞射 圖......17 圖2.4 SiO2以不同溫度進行水熱處理處理XRD圖......19 圖2.5 SiO2以不同溫度進行水熱處理處理SEM 圖……………20 圖2.8 SiO2用不同NaOH濃度進行水熱處理SEM圖……………21 圖2.9 以不同的SiO2(g)/NaOH比例進行水熱處 圖.......23 圖2.12 石英結晶在甲酸鈉鹼液,300 水熱反應後的SEM圖............24 圖2.13 量產型長晶爐爐體組合圖及其原 料配置…………26 圖2.14 1 -方石英原料…………27 圖2.15 實驗後 -方石英再結晶成為 -石英的SEM圖…………28 圖3.1 合 箱…………33 圖3.5 直立式高溫氣氛爐…………34 圖3.6 石英管狀爐…………35 圖3.7 雜質含量與熱酸反應溫度關係圖…………36 礦化劑濃度關係圖.............44 圖4.2 粉末經水熱反應200 , 不同濃度礦化劑SEM圖............45 圖4.3 粉末經水熱反應220 不同濃度礦化劑SEM圖.............45 圖4.4 經200 水熱反應之晶質粉末粒徑與礦化劑濃度關係圖...........47 圖4.5 經220 水熱 反應之晶質粉末粒徑與礦化劑濃度關係圖.............47 圖4.6 經200 水熱反應粉末XRD圖............49 圖4.7 經220 水熱反應粉 末XRD圖.......50 圖4.8 礦化劑濃度和晶質粉末鈉含量關係圖.......52 圖4.9 水洗次數與粉末鈉含量的關係圖..........54 圖4.10 大、小反應釜(大、小量)備製晶質粉末SEM圖.......55 圖4.11 大量與小量備製晶質粉末XRD圖............57 圖4.12 水 熱(220 -1.0M)晶質粉末經不同?燒溫度SEM圖........60 圖4.13 水熱(200 -1.7M)晶質粉末經不同?燒溫度SEM圖..........61 圖4.14 水熱(220 -0.5M)晶質粉末經不同?燒溫度SEM圖.......61 圖4.15 水熱(220 -1.0M)晶質粉末經不同?燒溫度XRD 圖…………63 圖4.16 水熱(220 -1.0M)粉末經不同?燒溫度之結晶型態轉變圖…………64 圖4.17 水熱(200 -1.7M)晶質粉末經 不同?燒溫度XRD圖.............65 圖4.18 水熱(220 -0.5M)晶質粉末經不同?燒溫度XRD圖............65 圖4.19 水熱晶質粉末 經1500 高溫高真空處理之SEM圖.................69 圖4.20 水熱晶質粉末經1500 高溫高真空處理之XRD圖..............70 圖4.21 水 熱晶質粉末經高溫熱酸處理之SEM圖............73 圖4.22 水熱晶質粉末經高溫熱酸處理之XRD圖............74 圖4.23 水熱晶質 粉末經混合製程處理之SEM圖…………77 圖4.24 水熱晶質粉末經混合製程處理之XRD圖…………79 表目錄 表2.1 氣-液包裹 體可能存在的雜質成份............11 表2.2 實驗參數與結果............23 表2.3 石英原礦化學成份分析檢驗報告..............25 表2.4 實 驗製程之參數條件............27 表2.5 以高低不同填充率的生長結果............28 表2.6 實驗後產物的X-ray衍射分析.............28 表3.1 合晶科技坩堝廢料粉末ICP成份分析.............30 表3.2 礦化劑濃度的配製.............33 表3.3 高溫氣氛爐?燒實驗參 矽之消化液配方...........40 表4.1 200 水熱反應前後,礦化劑濃度與質量和pH值關係表...........43 表4.2 220 水熱反應前 後,礦化劑濃度與質量和pH值關係表.......43 表4.3 水熱反應後晶質粉末之平均粒徑及其分佈範圍.......46 表4.4 水熱 反應後晶質粉末之ICP成份分析表............52 表4.5 晶質粉末經不同次數超純水清洗之ICP成份檢驗...........53 表4.6 大、小反 處理粉末之ICP成份分析表............67 表4.9 經1500 高溫高真空處理後晶質粉末成份分析............71 表4.10 高溫熱酸處理粉 

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