演示を目的としたゴミから回収した金の精錬実験

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Gold hydrometallurgy experiment collected from waste for the purpose of demonstration (National Institute of Technology, Toyama College) Takae Kawai

When we tried to melt the flaky gold sample collected from the discarded personal computer with a general gas torch, it was scattered, so we melted it in an electric furnace. However, due to the residual impurities in the sample, the sample became black particles after melting. Therefore, hydrometallurgy was performed to increase the purity. The recovered thin-film gold was dissolved in aqua regia, and an aqueous solution of chloroauric acid was finally prepared by various steps. Due to its high demonstrability, ferrous sulfate, which has a high reducing rate, was selected as the reducing agent, and gold fine particles were obtained in an instant by mixing the two liquids. As a result of observing the obtained gold fine particles with a transmission electron microscope, the fine particles had an uneven surface of about 1 µm. The obtained gold fine particles (Figure. 5 mm grid) could be melted without scattering by a metal melting bakeware called a chocolate dish and a general gas torch, and the final yield was 84%. This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number 19K03130.

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廃棄パソコンから回収した薄片状の金試料の溶融を一般的なガストーチにて試みたところ飛散してしまったため、電気炉で溶融を行った。しかし試料中の不純物の残存により、溶融後試料は黒い粒状となった。そこで純度を高めるため、湿式精錬を行った。回収された薄膜状の金を王水により溶解し、種々の工程により最終的に塩化金酸水溶液を調製した。演示性の高さから、還元速度の早い硫酸第一鉄を還元剤として選択し、2液混合により一瞬で金微粒子を得

た。得られた金微粒子を透過型電子顕微鏡にて観察を行った結果,約 $1~\mu$ m ほどの凹凸表面を持った微粒子であった。得られた金微粒子はチョコ皿と呼ばれる金属溶解用耐熱皿と一般的なガストーチにより,飛散することができ(図 $5~\mu$ mm 方眼),最終的な収率は $84~\mu$ であった。本研究は 15PS 科研費 19K03130 の助成を受けたものである。

