中色大冶稀贵金属分公司高效银精炼新工艺开发关键技术研究及应用项目采用单一来源采购方式的采前公示

## 一、项目信息

采购人: 中色大冶供应链管理中心

项目名称:中色大冶稀贵金属分公司高效银精炼新工艺开发关键技术研究及应用项目

采购背景:根据大冶公司 2025 科研计划,稀贵金属分公司的《高效银精炼新工艺开发关键技术研究及应用》项目是大冶公司的重点研发项目之一。银是一种重要的贵金属,具有优异的导热性、导电性及延展性,对可见光反射性优越,银及其相关产品在电子、感光材料、化工工业、医疗器材、航天材料、科研等众多领域有着广泛的应用。

目前工业上主要采用转炉吹炼-电解精炼的银精炼工艺,虽然工艺简单,但 流程长、消耗大量硝酸等药剂、氮氧化物废气、硝酸盐废水量大,银损失较大, 存在较大的环境污染风险,因此开发一种绿色环保的低损耗银精炼工艺显得尤为 重要。

## 二、采用单一来源采购方式理由

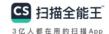
考虑到中国科学院赣江创新研究院清洁精炼技术已经在国外顶级期刊发表 多篇影响力较大的论文,且该技术为中国科学院赣江创新研究院的专有技术,符 合公司《采购管理》直接采购 8. 2. 2. 4(1)规定"需要采用不可替代的专利或 者专有技术的"适用情形,故拟建议项目采用直接采购的方式从中国科学院赣江 创新研究院进行采购。

## 三、拟定供应商信息

拟定供应商名称:中国科学院赣江创新研究院

地址: 江西省赣州市科学院路1号

四、公示期限



2025年4月25日至2025年4月28日

## 五、其他补充事宜

诚挚邀请各潜在供应商积极参与我公司相关采购项目。如有潜在供应商对本项目采购方式有异议且有意向参与该采购项目,请在公示期内以书面或电子邮件的方式(盖单位公章)向本项目采购监督部门提出异议,逾期不予受理。采购监督部门受理后,组织相关人员进行论证交流,论证后认为异议成立的,将采用其他采购方式;论证交流后认为异议不成立的,将论证结论书面告知提出异议的供应商。

## 六、联系方式

稀贵金属分公司技术联系人: 赵浩然

联系电话: 15972359005

异议受理部门:中色大冶供应链管理中心

地 址:湖北省黄石市下陆区下陆大道 18号

电子邮件: myqh123456@dyys.com

联 系 人: 孟庆娟

联系电话: 13872077008



附件: 采购需求单位直接采购情况说明

# 关于稀贵金属分公司高效银精炼新工艺开发关键技术 研究及应用技术开发服务的直接采购说明

## 一、采购标的物

根据大治公司 2025 科研计划,稀贵金属分公司的《高效银精炼新工艺开发关键技术研究及应用》项目是大冶公司的重点研发项目之一。稀贵金属分公司拟对该项目进行外委研究合作,需要采购一种新的银清洁精炼技术开发服务,合计 160 万元。

## 二、采购对象

赣江创新研究院由中国科学院与江西省人民政府共同出资创建,于 2020 年 7 月由中央编办批准成立,是江西省第一个中国科学院直属科研机构,设置资源前沿与交叉中心、资源与生态环境研究所、材料与化学研究所、材料与物理研究所、系统工程与装备研究所等 5 个研究单元。与国家重点实验室、工程技术中心、技术创新中心、中国科学院重点实验室和中国科学院工程实验室等创新平台,协同形成"物理—化学—化工—材料"等多学科的基础研发平台,构建"基础研究—技术开发—工程应用—技术装备"研发技术链,建设成为功能最全、规模最大、技术最先进、科技服务为—体的综合性科技创新平台。

中国科学院赣江创新研究院已经就银的清洁精炼技术申请了相关专利(见附件 1),并在国际顶级刊物《Chemical Engineering Journal》发表了多篇银的清洁精炼技术相关英文论文(见附件 2),且银的清洁精炼技术为赣江创新研究院的专有保密技术。





## 三、技术合作交流情况

稀贵金属分公司与中国科学院赣江创新研究院张绘研究员进行 了相关合作与技术交流。具体内容如下:

- (1)第一种是粗银粉高铈溶液浸出-银电积工艺,技术团队创造性采用稀土铈为浸出剂,可以高效清洁溶出金属银及其多种化合物,并申请了中国和国际专利,相对传统方法,该技术具有以下突出优势:①利用四价铈高氧化活性,源头避免 NOx 产生;②浸出剂四价铈采用电化学方法清洁再生、循环利用,大幅度减少试剂消耗;③工艺流程短、设备集成简约,易自动化、智能化;④与现有工艺相比,减少了转炉吹炼工序,可以大大降低银的金属损失,同时也降低了安全风险。
- (2)第二种是银隔膜电解精炼工艺,主要包括熔铸、造液、电解精炼及净化等工序,相比第一种工艺,该工艺在取消银转炉的基础上,进一步减少了铈浸出工序,将粗银粉铸锭后挂槽电解,通过膜过滤,直接将粗银粉电解成为4N银粉,在流程上更加简短。

## 四、采购背景及内容

#### 1、采购背景

银是一种重要的贵金属,具有优异的导热性、导电性及延展性, 对可见光反射性优越,银及其相关产品在电子、感光材料、化工工业、 医疗器材、航天材料、科研等众多领域有着广泛的应用。

目前工业上主要采用转炉吹炼-电解精炼的银精炼工艺,虽然工艺简单,但流程长、消耗大量硝酸等药剂、氮氧化物废气、硝酸盐废





水量大,银损失较大,存在较大的环境污染风险,因此开发一种绿色环保的低损耗银精炼工艺显得尤为重要。

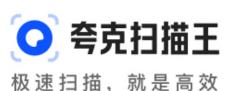
## 2、采购内容

稀贵金属分公司《高效银精炼新工艺开发关键技术研究及应用》 技术开发项目采用中国科学院赣江创新研究院的一种银的清洁精炼 技术。

## 五、采购建议

虽然该清洁精炼技术申请的专利尚未取得授权,但是已经在国外顶级期刊发表多篇影响力较大的论文,且该技术为中国科学院赣江创新研究院的专有技术,符合公司《采购管理》直接采购 8.2.2.4(1)规定"需要采用不可替代的专利或者专有技术的"适用情形,故拟建议项目采用直接采购的方式从赣江创新研究院进行采购。预计费用总金额 160 万元。







#### (19) 国家知识产权局



## (12) 发明专利申请



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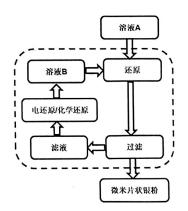
权利要求书1页 说明书9页 附图6页

#### (54) 发明名称

一种片状银粉及其制备方法和应用

#### (57) 摘要

本发明提供了一种片状银粉及其制备方法和应用,所述方法包括以下步骤:将A溶液和B溶液混合后进行反应,制备得到所述片状银粉;其中,所述A溶液中包括Ag\*、银纳米片品种以及具有氧化作用的离子,所述具有氧化作用的离子包括Ce\*\*或Fe³\*中的至少一种·木发明片状银粉的制备过程中不需要添加高分子分散剂或高分子表面活性剂,通过一步还原法制备得到片状银粉,在A熔液中的具有氧化作用的离子和银纳米片晶种的共同作用下,提高了所制备的片状银粉的片状化程度、表面光滑度和平整度,进而提高了所制备。







## 附件 2: 相关论文

Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects 676 (2023) 132120



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

#### Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and **Engineering Aspects**

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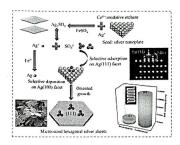


Facet-controlled synthesis of silver microsheets for printed flexible conductive film based on SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> and Ce<sup>4+</sup> ions: An experimental and DFT study

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#### G R A P H I C A L A B S T R A C T



#### ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Silver mclosheets Flexible conductive film Density functional theory (DPI)

#### ABSTRACT

It is widely accepted that polymeric surfactants adsorbed on the surface of silver sheets will affect their conductivity. Here a novel seed-mediated growth method without using polymeric surfactants is proposed to synthesize uniform microsheets in aqueous solution. The roles of SO<sub>4</sub><sup>4\*</sup> and Ce<sup>4\*</sup> are discussed in detail. The possible formation mechanism of microsheets is presented. The results of density functional theory (DFT) calculation





Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

#### Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry





#### One-step synthesis of micro-sized flake silver particles as electrically conductive adhesive fillers in printed electronics



Yaobin Lai a,b,c, Sitian Zhu b,c,d, Jian Li b,c, Hui Zhang a,b,c,e,\*, Tao Qi a,b,c,e,\*

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Keywords: Flake silver particles Thin film printed circuit Formation mechanism Electrically conductive adhesive Rare earth

#### ABSTRACT

A novel one-step liquid phase reduction method was proposed to synthesize uniform micro-sized flake silver particles at room temperature. The La(OH)<sub>2</sub> was used to replace other expensive agent (H<sub>2</sub>PiCl<sub>6</sub> or H<sub>2</sub>PdCl<sub>6</sub>) as structure-directing agent. The role of the reagents and possible formation mechanism of micro-sized flake silver particles were investigated in detail. The effect of each synthesis parameter on morphology and particle size of micro-sized flake silver particles was also explored. It is found that La (OH)<sub>2</sub> could control the reduction rate of Ag<sup>2</sup> and its oriented growth by adsorbing on the (111) crystal plane of silver particles. The uniform micro-sized flake silver particles with a length of 4-55 μm and thickness of 0.2-5 μm could be synthesized by tuning the synthesis parameters. The synthesized micro-sized flake silver particles presented a smoother and straighter surface compared with commercial micro-sized flake silver particles prepared by ball milling. What is more important, the electrically conductive adhesive (ECA) filled by as-prepared micro-sized flake silver particles printed on polyethylene terephthalate film (PET) exhibited lower bulk resistivity (about 44×10<sup>-5</sup> Ω-cm) than that filled by the commercial ball-milled micro-sized flake silver particles with the same Ag content of 80 wt. 3 (about 1.2×10<sup>-1</sup>Ω-cm). © 2023 Published by Elsevier B.V. on behalf of The Korcan Society of Industrial and Engineering Chemical and Canada © 2023 Published by Elsevier B.V. on behalf of The Korean Society of Industrial and Engineering Chem

In recent years, ultrafine noble metal particles have received increasing interest owing to their excellent optical, electrical, and catalytic properties [1]. Among these ultrafine noble metal particles, silver particles have attracted much attention due to their many advantages, such as high chemical stability, reasonable price, excellent electrical conductivity, solderability, and thermal conductivity [2]. A variety of papers have been reported to prepare silver particles, but most of them focus on synthesizing micro-sized spherical silver particles [3,4] used for high temperature silver paste and silver nanostructures with various shapes, such as nanoparticles [5,6], nanoplates [7,8], nanocubes [9], nanorods [10] and nanowires [11-13]. However, it is well known that the contact resistance of the silver nanoparticles after sintering is much larger than the micro-sized silver particles in the electronic

pastes owing to their high surface energy. Meanwhile, compared with micro-sized spherical silver particles, micro-sized flake silver particles have good electrical conductivity in low temperature silver paste due to the line contact and face contact between the flake silver particles [14]. Therefore, micro-sized flake silver particles are widely applied in low temperature silver paste and electrically conductive adhesive.

Currently, various preparation methods have been reported for the synthesis micro-sized flake silver particles, such as mechanical ball milling method [15], light-mediated synthesis method [16,17], liquid phase reduction method [18], ultrasonic assisted method [19], oil/water interfacial method [20] and electrochemical method [21]. Among these methods, the mechanical ball milling method is the most widely used in industry owing to its advantages, such as low cost and high yield. However, the surface flake silver particles prepared by the mechanical ball milling method are usually uneven and rough, which easily cause dot-to-dot contact between ciluer flakes 1221. Furthermore, the mechanical hall milling method.



