

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No	Description	Page No
Figure 1.1	Industrial waste management hierarchy.	3
Figure 1.2:	Tri-axial (feldspar-quartz-clay) compositions of common ceramic products.	5
Figure 2.1	Statistic of rice paddy production of different country in 2017.	12
Figure 2.2	Schematic representation of the fabrication process of RHA and their application for the preparation of ceramics.	12
Figure 2.3	X-ray diffraction patterns of the sintered samples at different temperatures (a) 1050°C, (b) 1110°C, (c) 1170°C, (d) 1230°C, (e) 1290°C and (f)1350°C. P: spinel, Q: m-cordierite, R: α -cordierite, S: cristobalite.	15
Figure 2.4	Schematic diagram of the fabrication process of β -SiC from RHA.	16
Figure 2.5	Photographs of fly ash containing mullite-based tiles sintered at different temperatures.	19
Figure 2.6	(a) XRD patterns and (b) SEM micrograph of 4 wt.% AlF_3 and 3 wt.% V_2O_5 containing sample.	22
Figure 2.7	XRD analysis of the CaO powder obtained from the ES and those of the HAP prepared from this CaO powder soaked in K_2HPO_4 solution for different days.	23
Figure 2.8	SEM images of HAp powders derived from mussel shells.	25
Figure 2.9	SEM micrographs of 9 wt% shells containing foam samples fired at (a) 800°C, (b) 850°C, (c) 900°C (c) and 950°C.	25
Figure 2.10	The course of Kosi river in India.	26
Figure 3.1	XRD patterns of (a) heat-treated RHA, (b) heat-treated eggshell, (c) river silt, (d) fly ash, (e) heat-treated seashell, and (f) refractory grog.	31
Figure 3.2	SEM images of (a) grounded heat-treated RHA, (b) grounded heat-treated eggshell, (c) grounded river silt, (d) fly ash, and (e) grounded heat-treated seashell.	32
Figure 3.3	DTA-TGA curves of (a) river silt, (b) fly ash, and (c) seashell.	34
Figure 3.4	Preparation flowchart of RHA derived silica and silica sol.	38
Figure 3.5	Testing setup of bending strength.	41

Figure 3.6	Preparation flowchart of synthetic wollastonite.	42
Figure 4.1	Preparation scheme of mullite foam.	49
Figure 4.2	(a) XRD and (b) FTIR spectrum of RHA extracted silica.	50
Figure 4.3	(a) SEM, (b) EDX and (c) TEM image of silica nano particles.	52
Figure 4.4	DTA-TGA analysis of RHA derived silica.	53
Figure 4.5	Flow curve of the slurry.	55
Figure 4.6	XRD patterns of silica foam specimens of different temperature.	56
Figure 4.7	Pore forming mechanisms of silica foam specimens.	57
Figure 4.8	SEM images of (a) f-5 and (b) f-7 specimens.	57
Figure 4.9	N ₂ adsorption-desorption isotherm of f-5 foam specimen.	59
Figure 4.10	DTA-TGA curves of reactive alumina and sol mixture.	60
Figure 4.11	XRD pattern of 1100°C, 1200°C, 1250°C, 1300°C, 1350°C and 1400°C fired foam specimens.	62
Figure 4.12	Schematic representation of mullite formation reaction mechanism with reactive alumina and sol containing nano silica.	62
Figure 4.13	SEM micrograph of 1300°C, 1350°C and 1400°C fired mullite foam samples.	63
Figure 4.14	Schematic representation of pore formation mechanism of mullite foam through slip-casting.	65
Figure 4.15	Cold crushing strength and thermal conductivity of foam samples at different temperatures.	66
Figure 5.1	Preparation scheme of RHA derived sol and high alumina refractory castable.	71
Figure 5.2	XRD patterns of sintered castable specimens.	74
Figure 5.3	SEM micrographs of the fractured cross sectional surfaces of sintered refractory castables (P: pore, M: mullite, C: corundum, L: liquid).	75
Figure 5.4	(a) Green CCS values of castable specimens after drying at 80°C and (b) gelation mechanisms of nano silica sol.	77
Figure 5.5	(a) CCS and (b) BS values of sintered castable specimens.	78
Figure 5.6	HMoR values of castable specimens at 1400°C.	80
Figure 5.7	Retention of CCS values of c-0 and c-3 specimens after undergoing number of thermal cycle.	80
Figure 5.8	SEM micrograph of s-3 specimen after 6 th thermal shock.	81
Figure 5.9	Schematic representation of static corrosion test.	82

Figure 5.10	SEM photomicrographs and EDX-mapping analysis of the castable-slag interface after BFS corrosion test.	82
Figure 6.1	XRD analysis of calcined powders at (a) 1000, (b) 1100, (c) 1150 and (d) 1200°C.	88
Figure 6.2	FTIR spectroscopy of wollastonite powders calcined at 1100 and 1200°C.	88
Figure 6.3	SEM and EDX analysis of wollastonite powders calcined at 1100 and 1200°C.	89
Figure 6.4	Shrinkage curve of 1200°C calcined wollastonite powder in air up to 1250°C.	90
Figure 6.5	SEM micrograph of wollastonite sintered at 1100 and 1200°C.	91
Figure 6.6	Change of (a) dielectric constant, (b) loss angle tangent ($\tan\delta$) and (c) electrical resistivity with frequency for samples sintered at 1100 and 1200°C.	93
Figure 6.7	Change of (a) dielectric constant and (b) loss angle tangent ($\tan\delta$) with temperature for samples sintered at 1100 and 1200°C.	93
Figure 7.1	Image of (a) different size sintered tile samples and (b) Pilot sample.	97
Figure 7.2	Color changing of samples with (a) composition and (b) temperature.	99
Figure 7.3	Sintering curves of tile samples.	99
Figure 7.4	XRD patterns of sintered tile samples.	100
Figure 7.5	SEM micrograph of fired k-0, k-4 and kw-3 samples.	101
Figure 7.6	EDX analysis of fired k-0, k-4 and kw-3 samples.	102
Figure 7.7	Water absorption of different sintered tile samples.	104
Figure 7.8	(a) Bending strength, (b) cold compressive strength and (c) the maximum displacement at the elastic curve of sintered tile specimens.	107
Figure 8.1	Preparation flowchart of ceramic board specimens.	111
Figure 8.2	Free CaO containing MCP derived ceramic board sample.	113
Figure 8.3	DTA-TGA curve of multi-phase ceramic powder formulation.	113
Figure 8.4	(a) XRD and (b) FTIR analysis of multi-phase ceramic powder.	114
Figure 8.5	(a) SEM and (b) EDX analysis of multi-phase ceramic powder.	115
Figure 8.6	XRD analyses of s-1 and s-2 ceramic board specimens.	117
Figure 8.7	Graphical image of s-9 ceramic board sample.	117

Figure 8.8	FTIR analyses of s-1 and s-2 ceramic board specimens.	117
Figure 8.9	(a) Bulk density and (b) apparent porosity of ceramic board specimens.	119
Figure 8.10	Practically represent of bulk density of sample is lower than water.	119
Figure 8.11	SEM of cured ceramic board samples.	120
Figure 8.12	Bending curve of ceramic board samples.	123
Figure 8.13	Mechanism of mechanical strength of s-9 ceramic board sample.	123
Figure 9.1	(a) Apparent porosity and (b) bulk density of fired refractory samples.	129
Figure 9.2	XRD analyses of fired refractory samples at 800 and 1000°C.	131
Figure 9.3	Linear shrinkage of fired refractory samples.	131
Figure 9.4	SEM images of fired refractory samples.	132
Figure 9.5	EDX analyses of fired (800°C) b-1 and b-6 refractory samples.	133
Figure 9.6	The maximum displacement at the elastic curve of fired refractory samples at 800, 900 and 1000°C for b-1, b-4 and b-6.	134
Figure 9.7	Relation between CCS and apparent porosity of 800°C fired specimens.	135
Figure 9.8	Temperature dependent thermal conductivity of different refractory samples fired at (a) 800°C, (b) 900°C and (c) 1000°C.	136
Figure 9.9	Relation between thermal conductivity and apparent porosity of 800°C fired specimens.	137