



DEVELOPMENT OF banahCEM

A GEOPOLYMER BINDER SYSTEM

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Geopolymer Camp 2012

9 – 11 July 2012

St. Quentin



The principle aims of banah UK Limited are to:

- carry out dedicated research and development in the field of geopolymer technology
- erect a production plant to manufacture geopolymer binders for construction
- develop a centre of excellence in Northern Ireland for novel cements through links with local universities
- reduce the future impact of the construction industry on the earth



THE STORY

In N. Ireland there is a readily available precursor which has been:

- Deposited by Nature
Successive volcanic episodes in Co Antrim provide precursor
- Discovered by Industry
Material associated with precursor exploited in 19th and early 20th Century
- Dreaded by Quarrying
Precursor found in many quarries and is considered a 'nuisance' material
- Developed by banah UK Ltd
Over the last two years this precursor has been used in the development of geopolymer cement

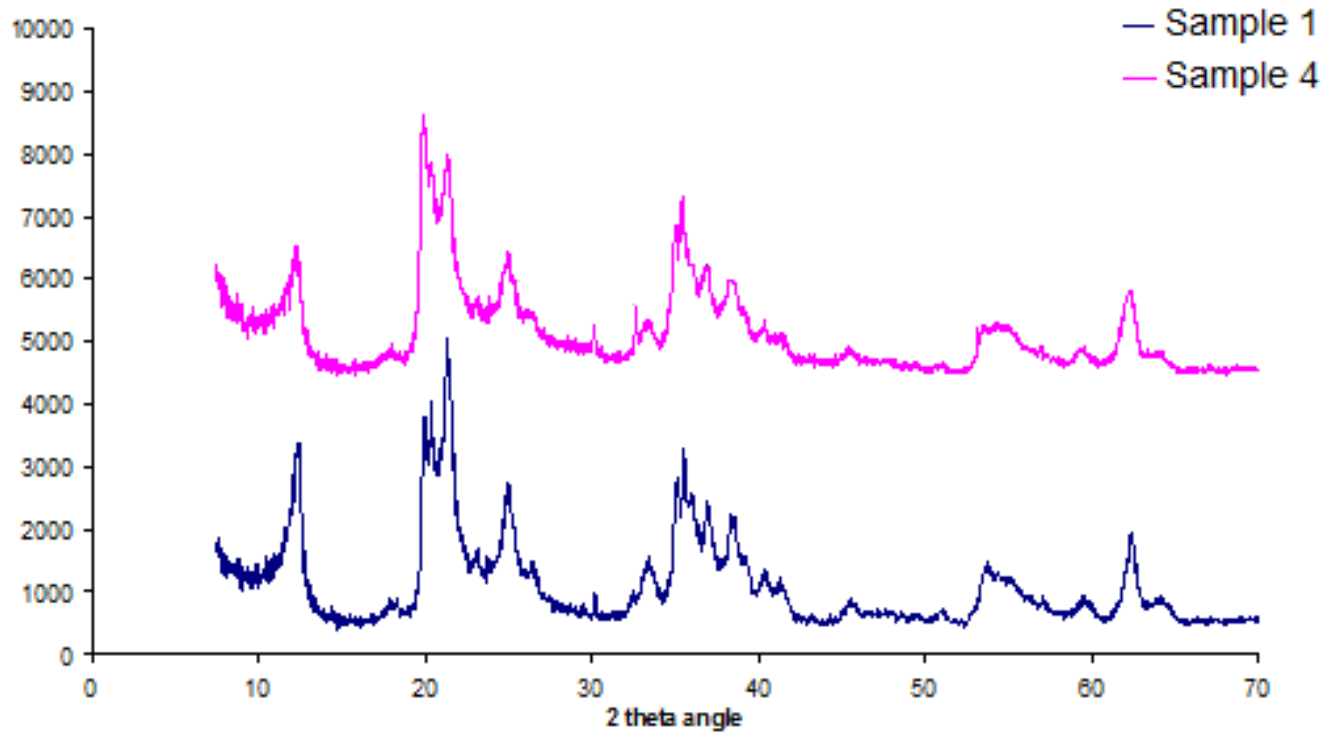




Geopolymer Cement Development

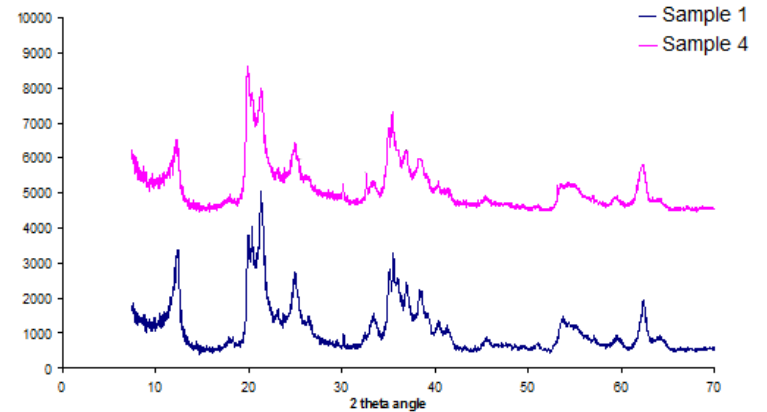
- Search for local sources of aluminosilicate
 - correct mineralogy

Mineralogy of Geopolymer Precursor

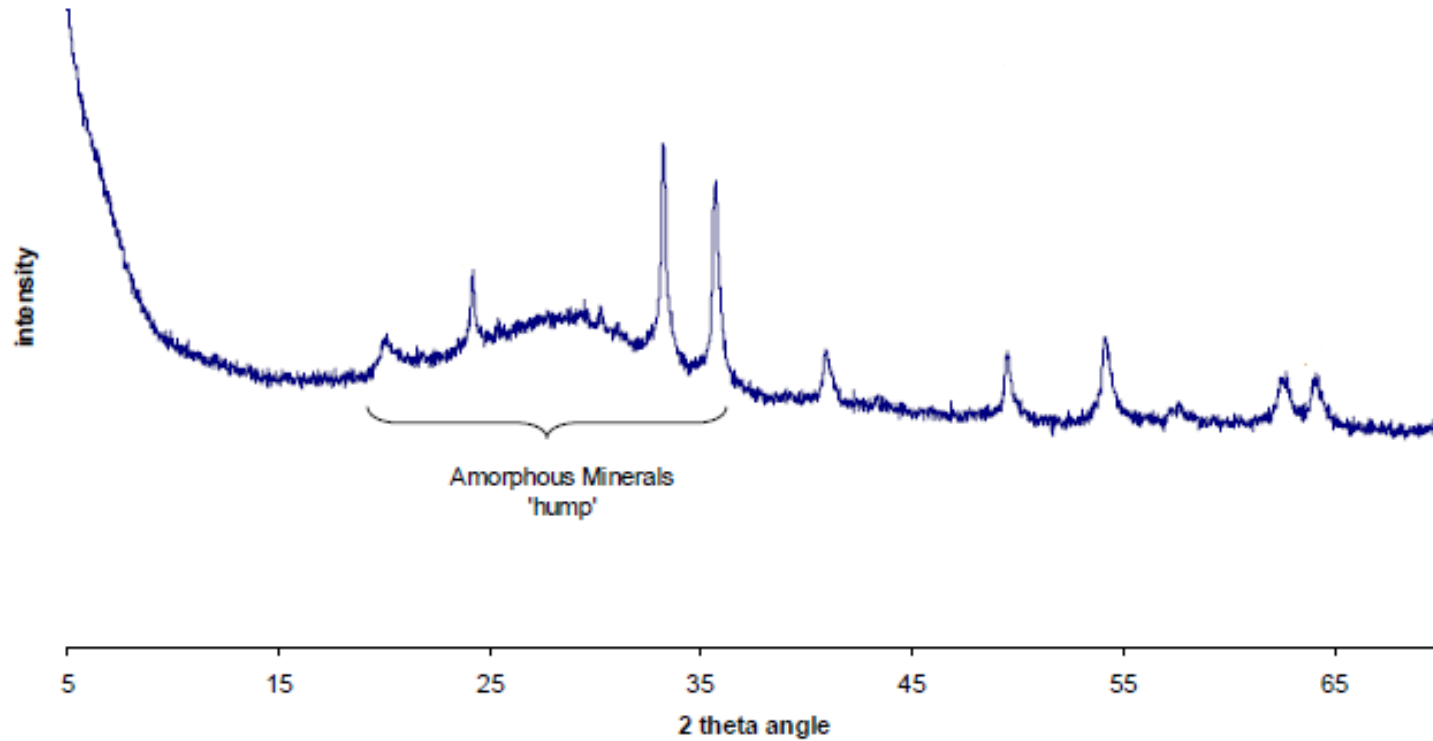


Geopolymer Cement Development

- Search for local sources of aluminosilicate
 - correct mineralogy
 - preferably existing quarry site
 - low environmental impact
- Design of geopolymer cement formulation
 - pre-treatment of raw materials
 - alkali content
 - Si:Al ratios

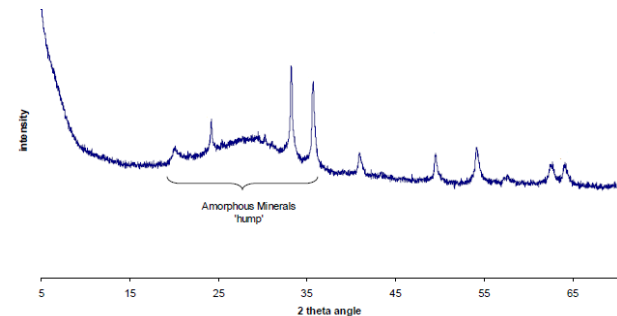
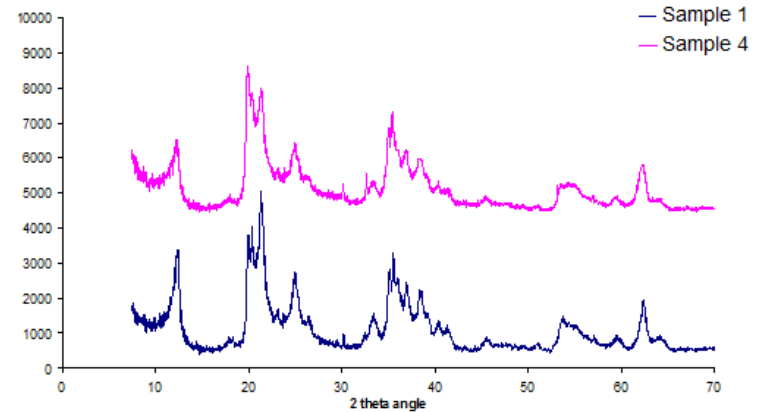


Amorphous Reacted Geopolymer



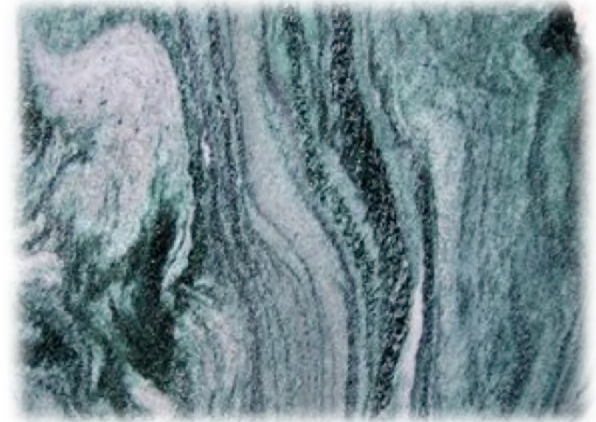
Geopolymer Cement Development

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- Design of geopolymer cement formulation
 - pre-treatment of raw materials
 - alkali content
 - Si:Al ratios
 - user friendliness
- Increasing sustainability; reducing costs
 - alternative sources of alkali silicate
- Fitness for purpose
 - testing in various applications
 - third party testing



Geopolymer Cement Development

- High Iron Content of Precursor
 - previous work showed lower strengths for this material
 - Ferro-kaolinite Precursor
- Proposal of a New Geopolymer Class
 - (Na, K, Ca) – (ferro-sialate) molecule
- Replicating Natural Silicate Molecules
 - 'Getting back to nature'
 - Looking at natural mineralogy for future development

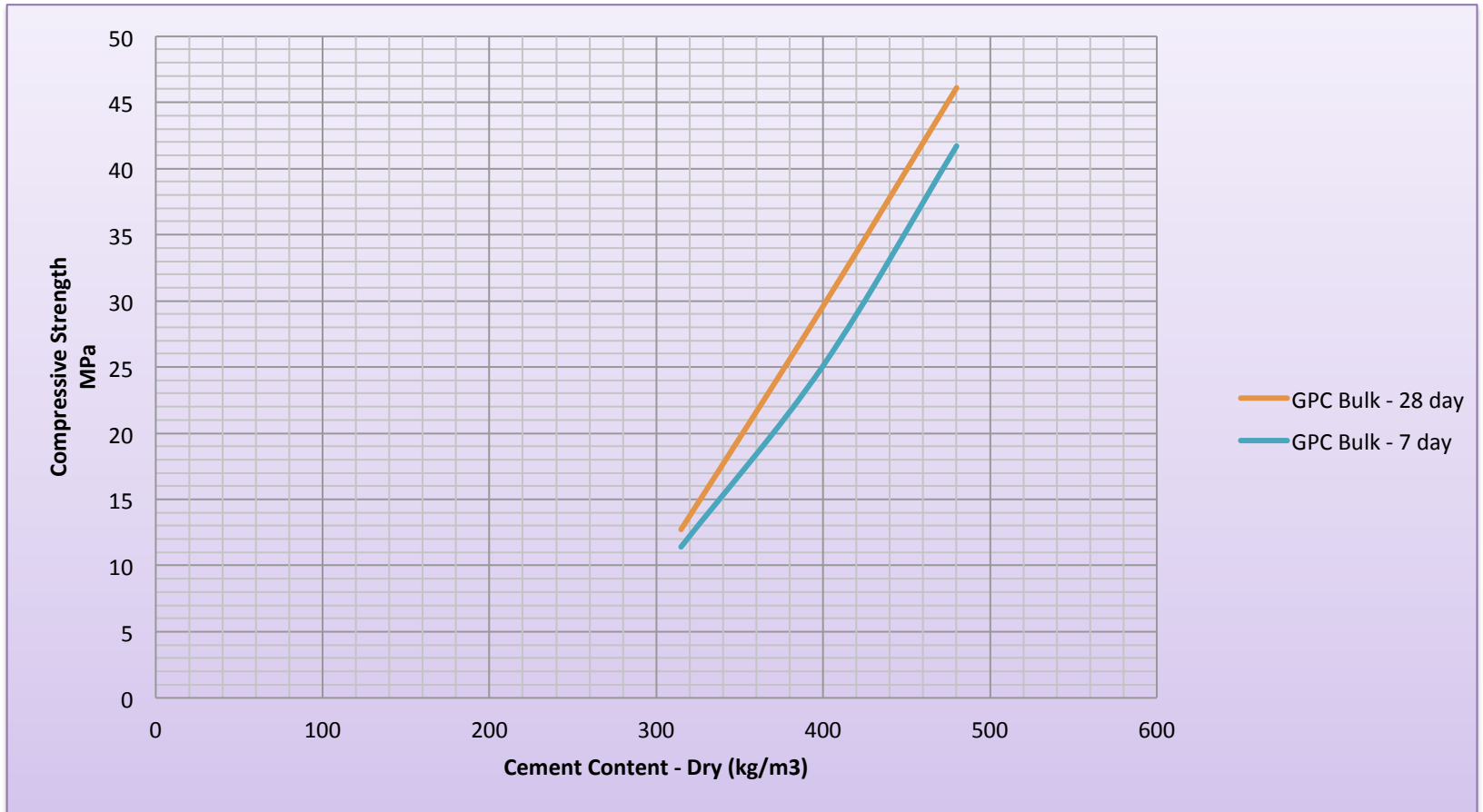


banah**CEM**[™]

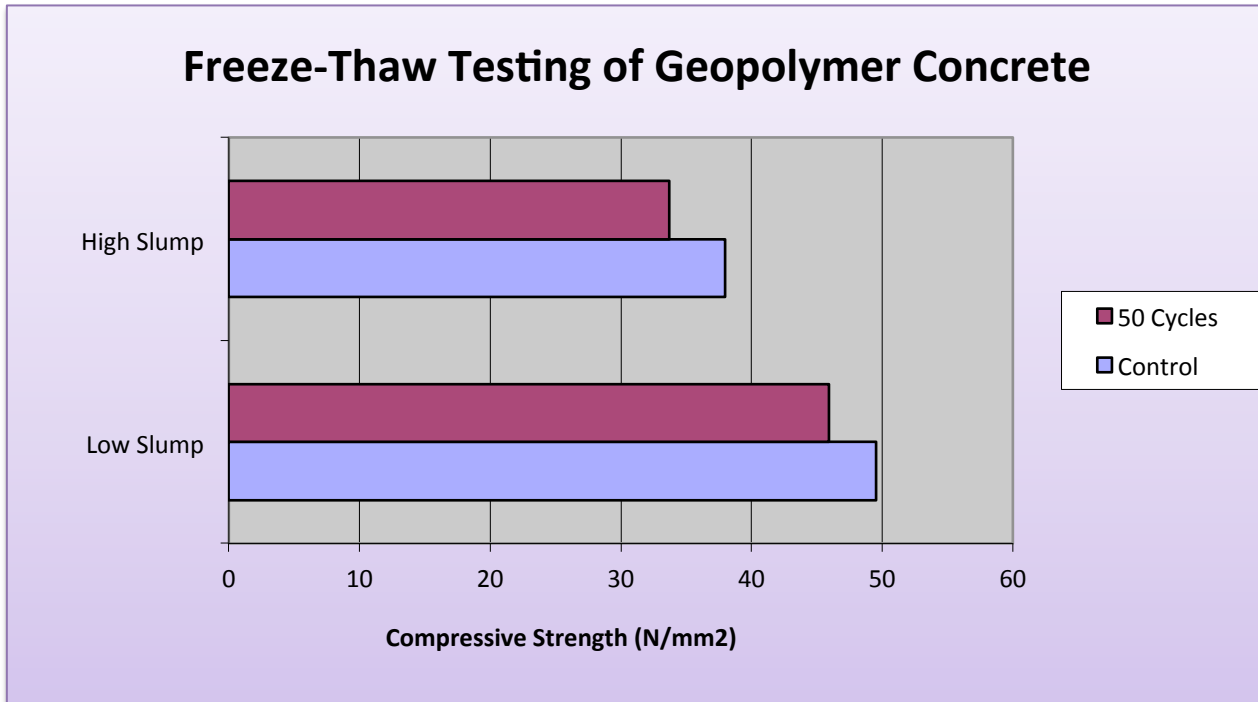
- Two-part cement system
- May be used as a Portland cement replacement
- Ambient temperature setting
- Compressive Strength – 125 MPa +
- Has the following benefits:
 - Low carbon
 - Low environmental impact
 - Acid resistance
 - Sulfate resistance
 - Heat resistance
 - Consistent performance due to quality of raw materials



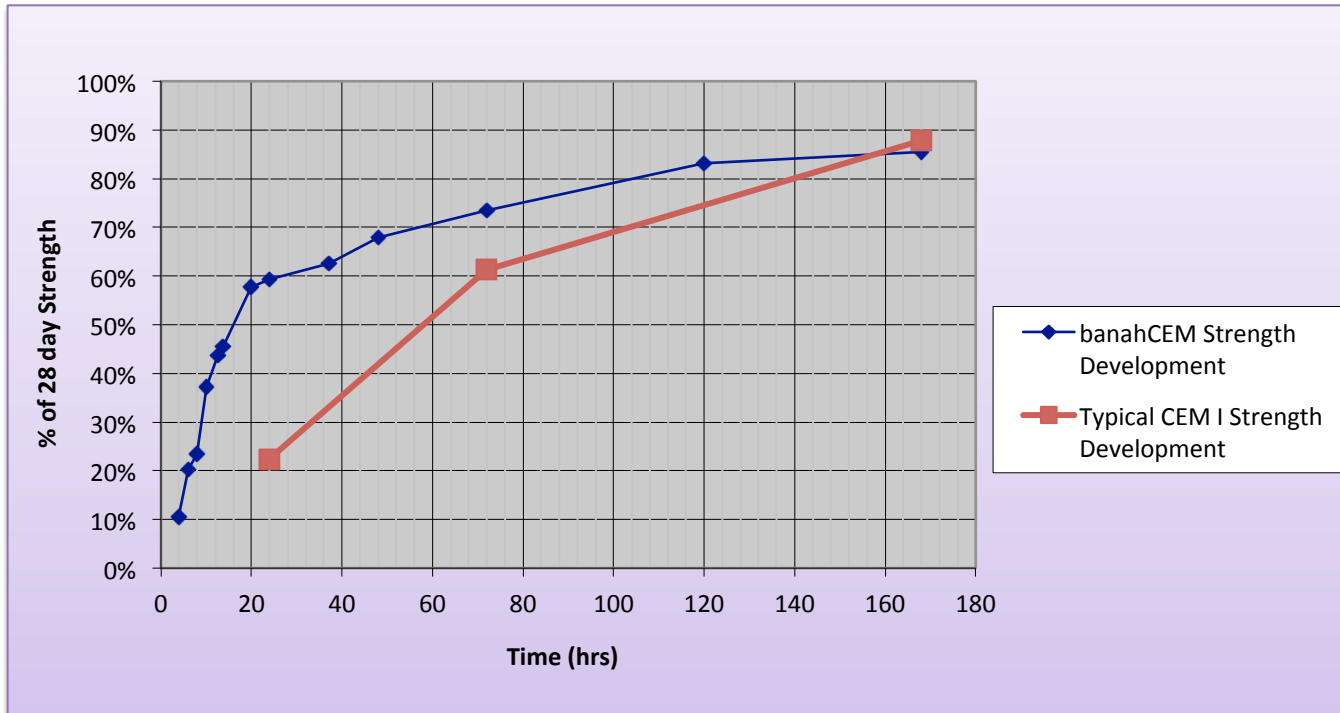
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Compressive Strength of Geopolymer Concrete



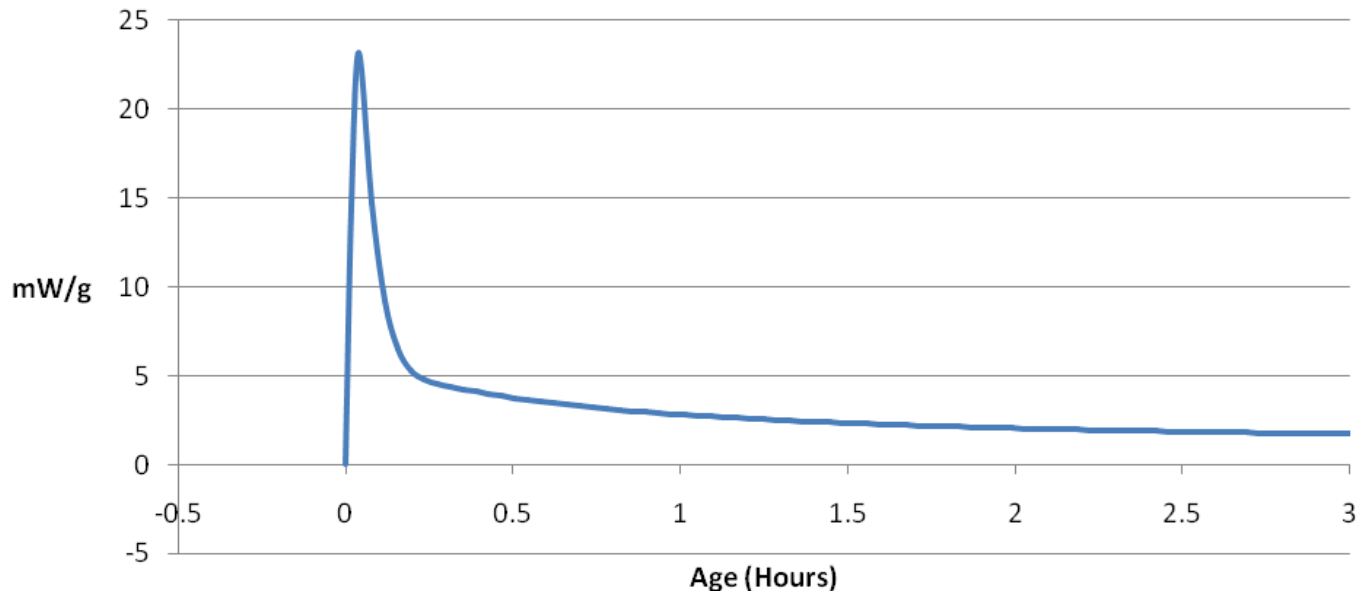
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Freeze/Thaw Testing



banahCEM™ Strength Development

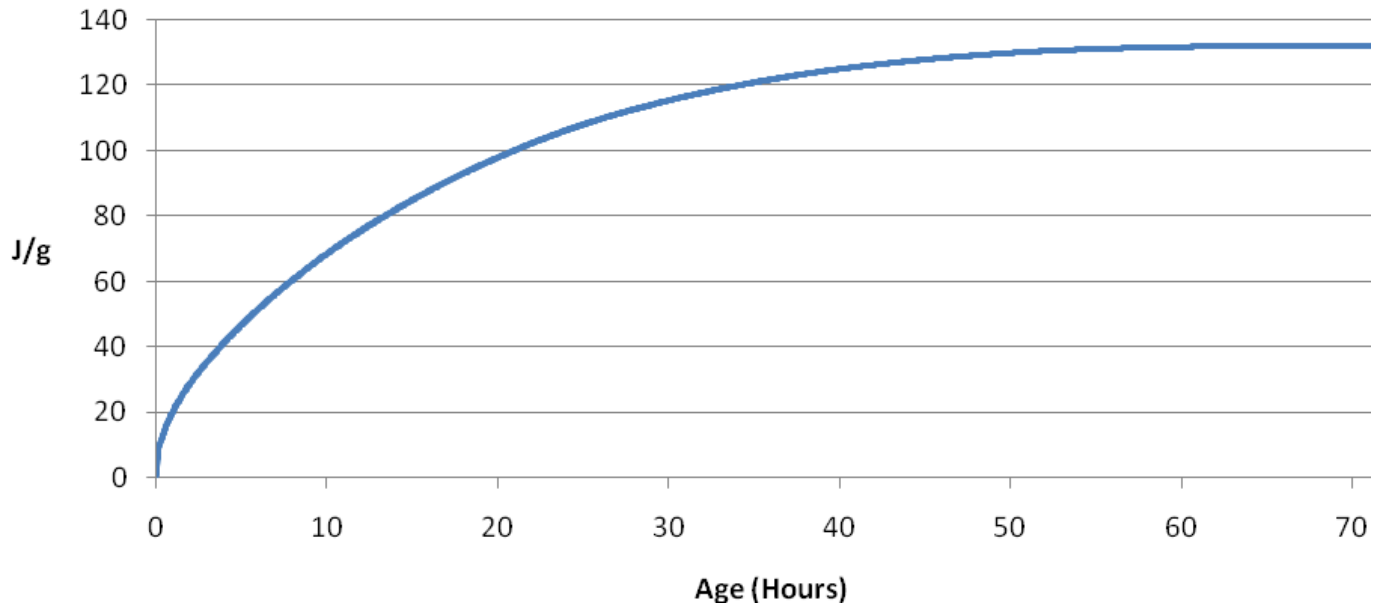


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Isothermal Conduction Calorimetry
Sample 2.5



Rate of Heat Production

banahCEM™
Isothermal Conduction Calorimetry
Sample 2.5

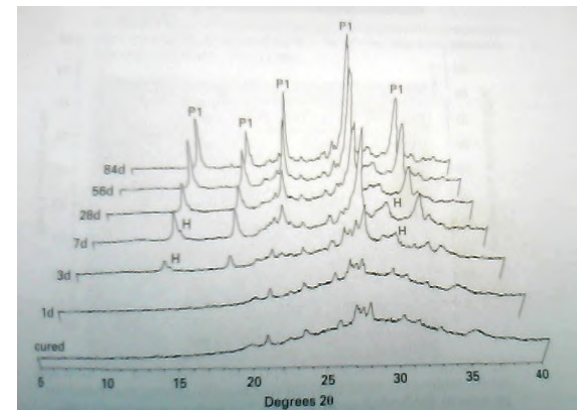


Total Heat Production over first 72 Hours

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Accelerated Ageing of Geopolymers

R.R. Lloyd, Accelerated ageing of geopolymers, in Provis, J.L. and van Deventer, J.S.J. (Eds.) *Geopolymers: Structures, processing, properties and industrial applications*, Woodhead Publishing, Abingdon UK, 2009, pp. 139-166.

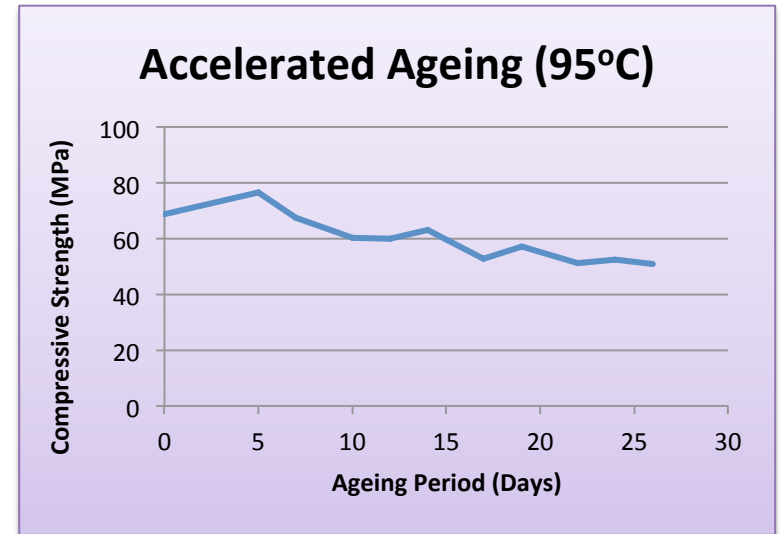
- Ageing at 95°C produced dramatic acceleration of ageing effects
- Strength Loss of 60% of cured value
- Linked to phase changes – development of Zeolites
- Metakaolin based geopolymers unsuitable for construction



From Publication mentioned above

banahCEM™
Accelerated Ageing of Geopolymer

- Samples of binder and mortar cast and cured for 28 days
- Stored at 95°C in a sealed container and tested for compressive strength and crystalline structure at intervals
- Slight decrease in compressive strength observed
- **NO** increase in crystalline structure observed
- **NO** decrease in compressive strength over 2 years at ambient temperatures.



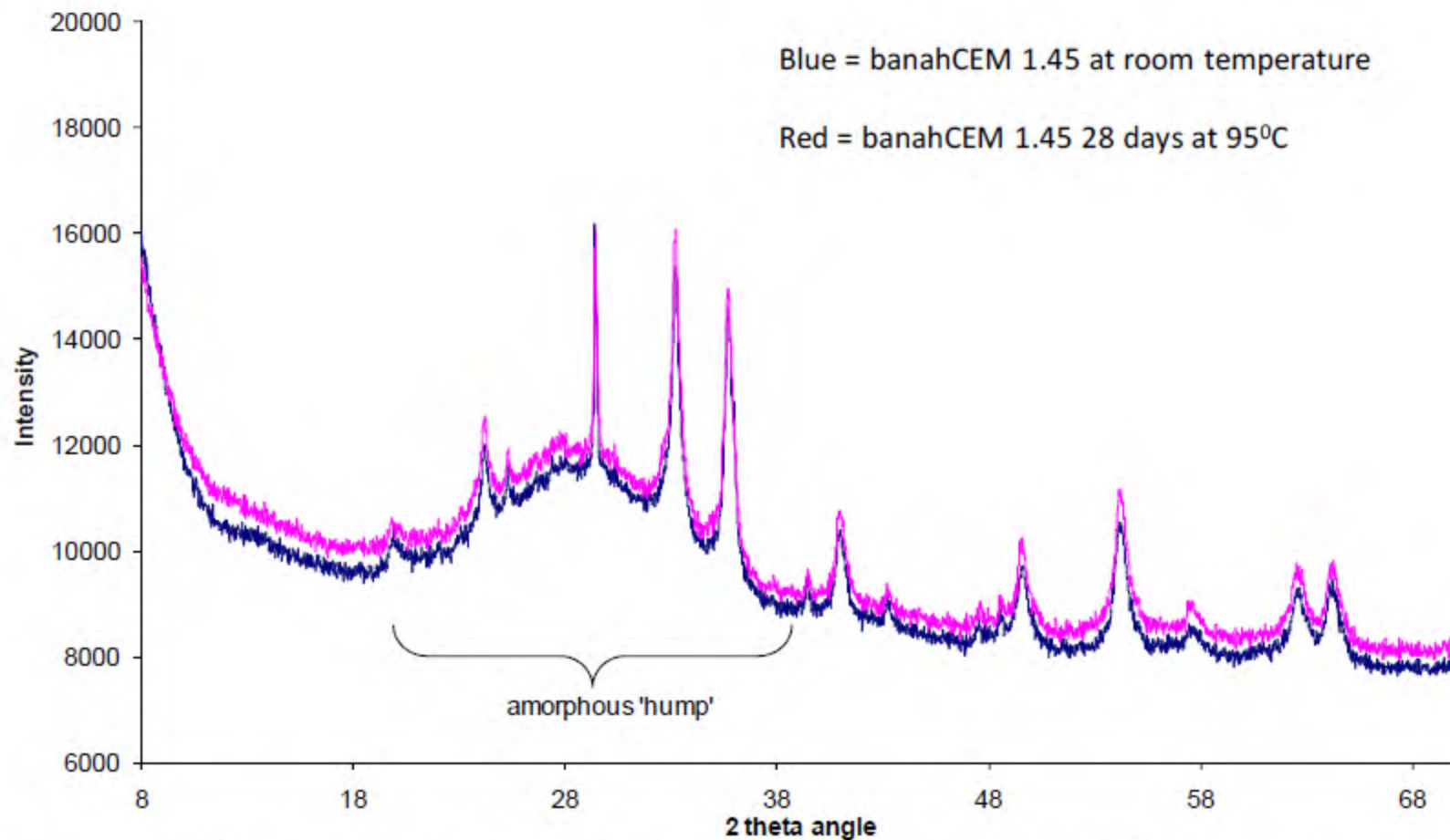


Figure 1: XRD pattern (8-70⁰ 2theta) showing no difference in XRD trace between two samples

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Shrinkage

Shrinkage of 35MPa concrete at 200 hours:

Uncovered from casting = -1 650 μ strains

Covered for two days = -980 μ strains

With additive, uncovered = -330 μ strains

With additive, covered for three days = -50 μ strains



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Environmental Impact

CO₂ Emissions

- Portland Cement – typically 880 kg per tonne of product*
* sales of BCA members in 2007. Supplied by sustainableconcrete.org.uk
- banahCEM – approximately 96 kg per tonne of product

‘Hole-in-the-ground’ Factor

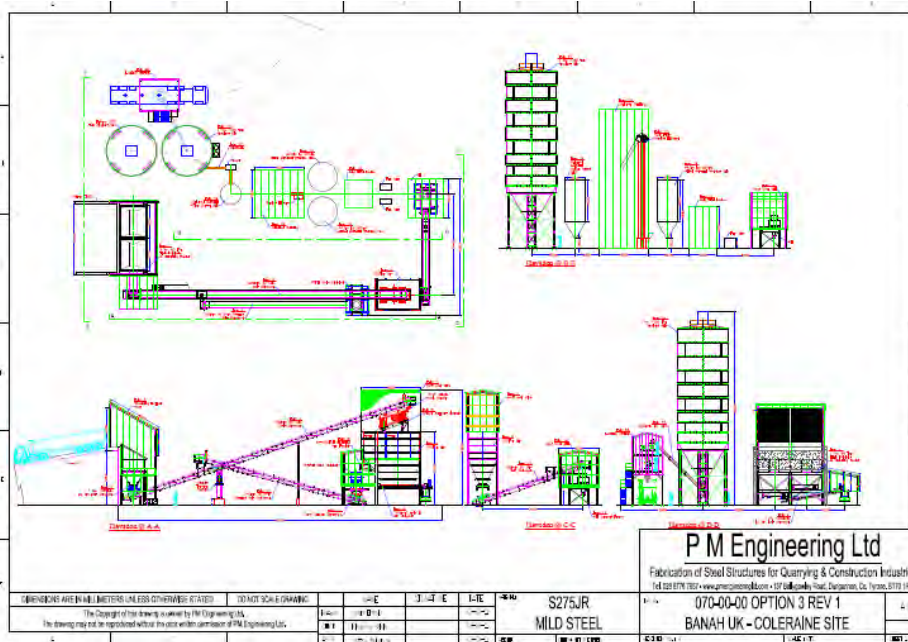
- CEM I – 2.05 tonnes raw material for 1 tonne product
 - 1.65 tonnes limestone; 0.4 tonnes clay

British Geological Survey, *Cement Raw Materials*, November 2005
- banahCEM – 1.23 tonnes raw material for 1 tonne product
 - 0.77 tonnes geological precursor
 - 0.46 tonnes for alkali-silicate component



Worst Case Scenario

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Production Plant





In summary, banah UK Ltd

- has developed a viable geopolymer binder for use in niche applications
- is finalising plans for a plant capable of 100,000 tonnes/yr
- will be looking to partner with interested parties to see the implementation of geopolymer binders
- will be pressing forward in the design and supply of a revolutionary geopolymer block design
- will continue in the research and development of geopolymer technology in construction





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