



SEMINAR ON GEOPOLYMERS

by Carine LEFEVRE

OUR GROUP

- ✦ **Foundation** : 2006
- ✦ **Activity** : Benelux, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Scandinavia, Baltics and the UK
- ✦ **Turnover** : 5,5 mio € per year
- ✦ **8.300 MT** sold per year
- ✦ **~ 500 active** customers
- ✦ **6 warehouses**
- ✦ **Collaboration** with external laboratories



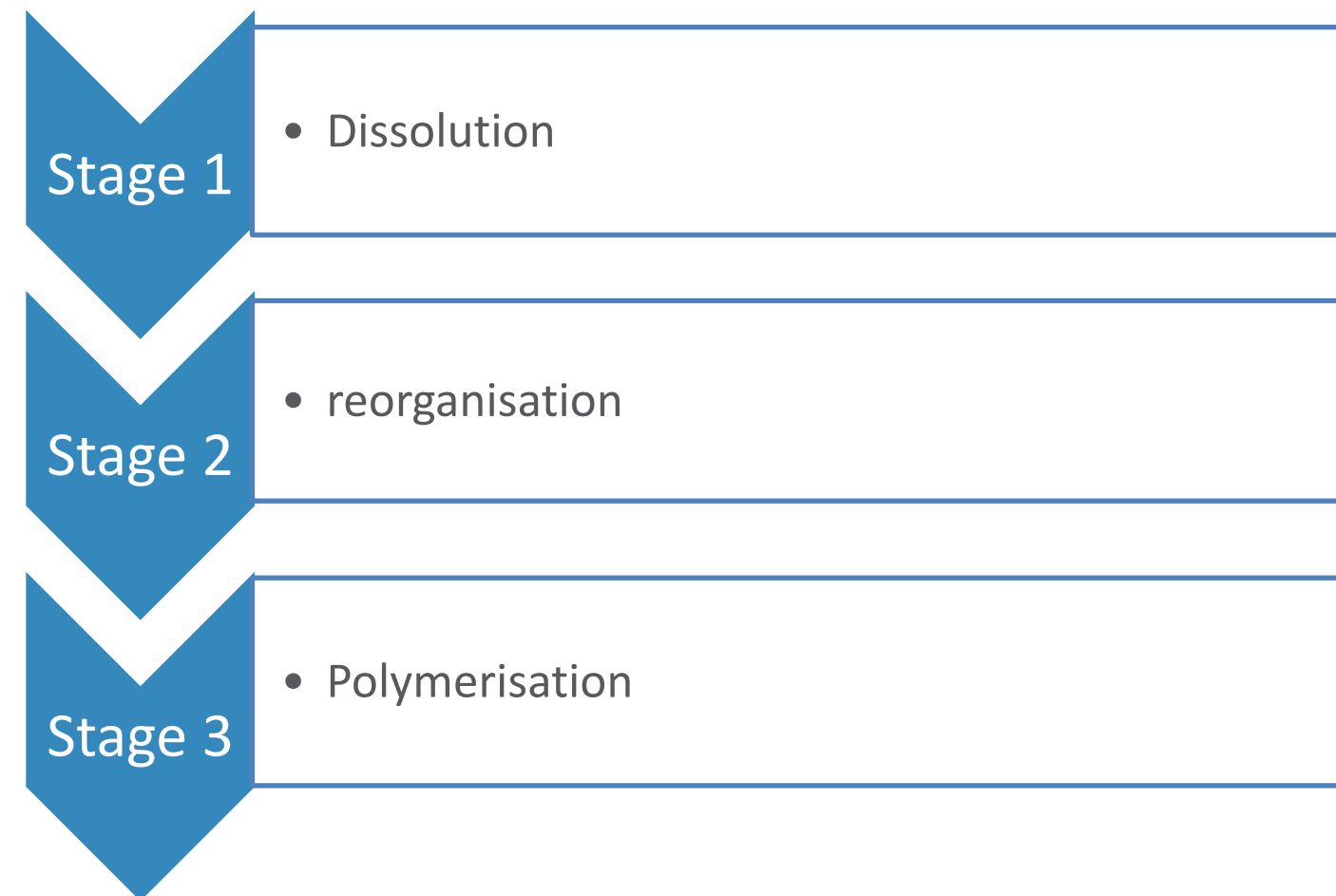
OUR PRODUCTS

- Aluminium Trihydrate (ATH)
- Attapulgite
- Barium Sulphate (Barite)
- Bentonite
- Silicate based inorganic binding agents (Betol®)
- Betolin® - Sapetin® - Sikalon®
- Calcined Neuburg Siliceous Earth
- Calcium Carbonate (Cacite – Marble)
- Calcium Sulphate Anhydrite
- Collosil® – Special Adhesives
- Diatomaceous Earth
- Dolomite
- Geosil®
- Kaolin
- Ligasil® - Stabisil®
- Magnesium Hydroxide
- Metakaolin
- Metal Stearates
- Mica
- Natural Silica
- Nepheline Synite
- Neuburg Siliceous Earth
- Perlite
- Precipitated Silica
- Synthetic Sodium Magnesium Aluminium Silicate
- Talc
- Vermiculite
- Wollastonite
- Zeolite
- Zinc Borate
- Zinc Hydroxy Stannate
- Zinc Stannate



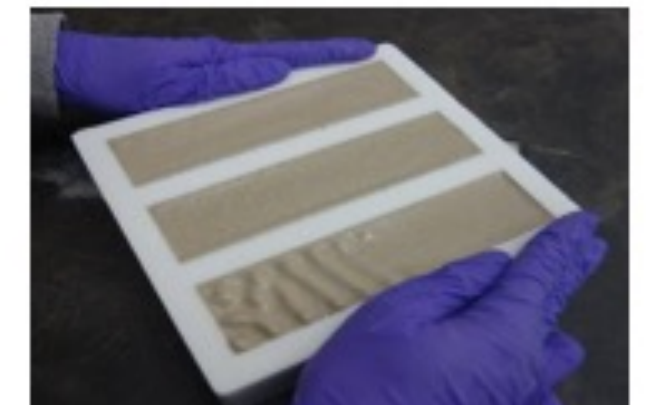
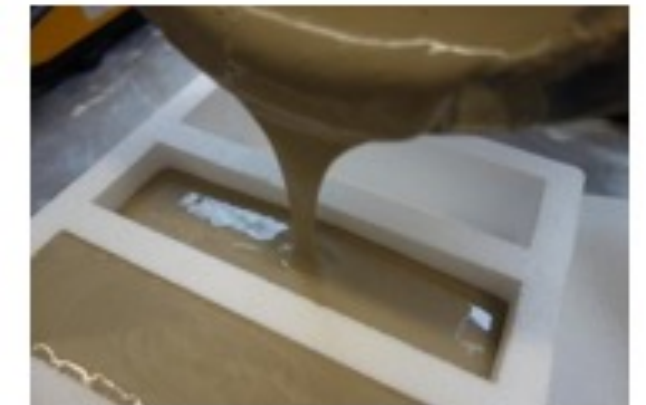
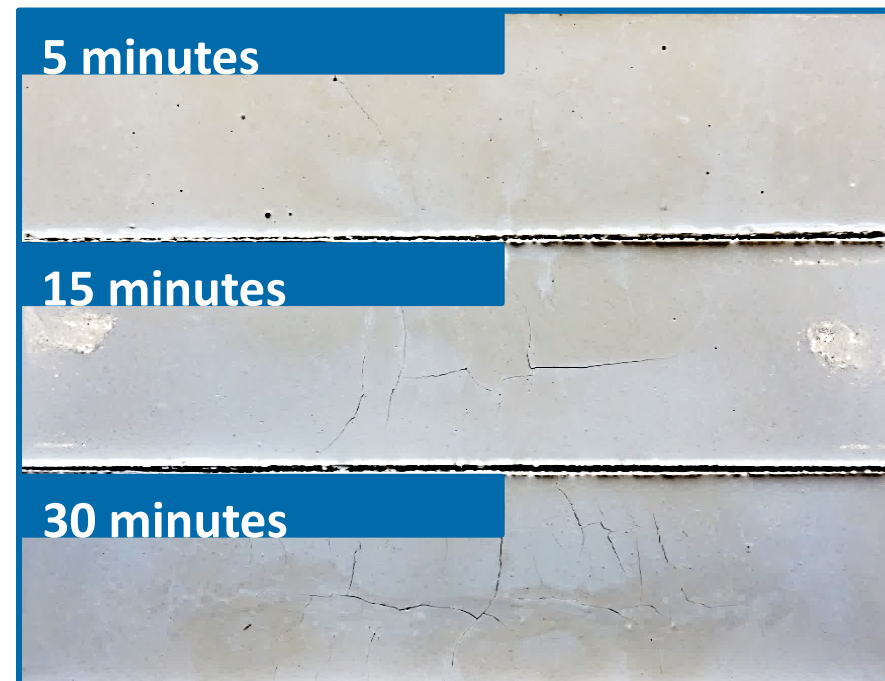
FORMATION OF GEOPOLYMER

- ✦ The geopolymer is formed by reaction between an alkali silicate and an amorphous aluminosilicate
- ✦ The aluminosilicate is the hardener
- ✦ Alkali silicate = Geosil®



PARAMETERS INFLUENCING GEOPOLYMERISATION

- ✦ Composition of the hardener and the various mineral fillers added
 - Particle size
 - Composition in amorphous phase
 - Composition in SiO_2 and Al_2O_3
- ✦ Nature and composition of the alkali silicate (molar ratio and nature)
- ✦ Solid/liquid ratio
- ✦ Cross-linking temperature
- ✦ Humidity condition
- ✦ Time of mixing



ALUMINOSILICATES

- Materials rich in silica and alumina: $\text{SiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 > 80\%$
- Synthetic: metakaolin, fly-ash, calcinated by-products
- Mining, calcination process and milling will influence the final properties
- The more amorphous the material is, the more reactive it will be
- Acts as a hardener in the geopolymer formulation

METAKAOLIN

➤ Material delivered from kaolin which is dehydrated by heat treatment

- With heat, water is released from the crystalline structure
- This step generates the disappearance of the crystalline structure of kaolinite
- This disorganisation allows its reactivity

➤ There are several industrial processes to calcine a kaolin clay

- Continuous furnaces (rotary kiln): residence time ~ 2h
- Flash kilns: residence time few second

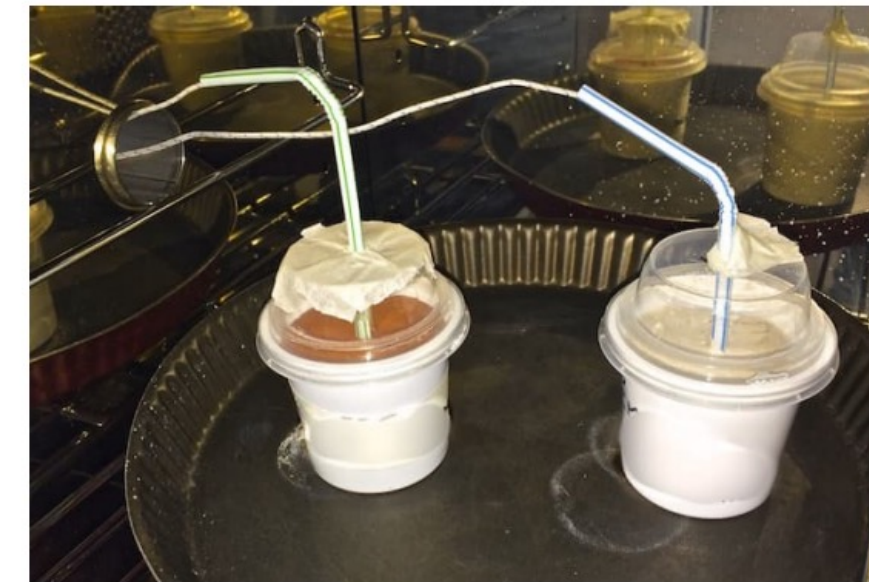


REAKTIVITY OF METAKAOLIN

➤ Their reactivities have been tested according to the standard method

<https://www.geopolymer.org/news/26-standardized-method-in-testing-commercial-metakaolins-for-geopolymer-formulations/>

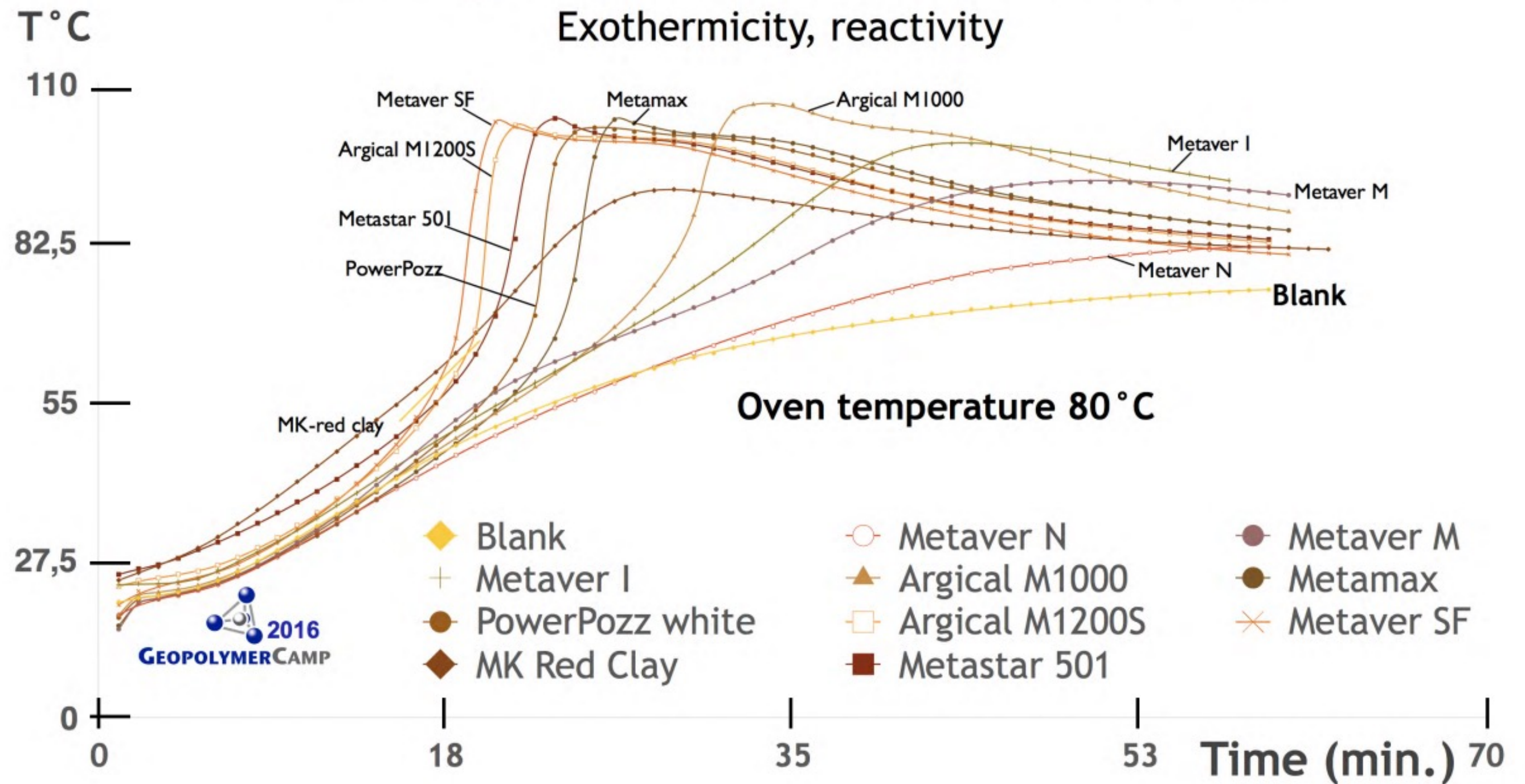
Reactivity test, observing exothermicity



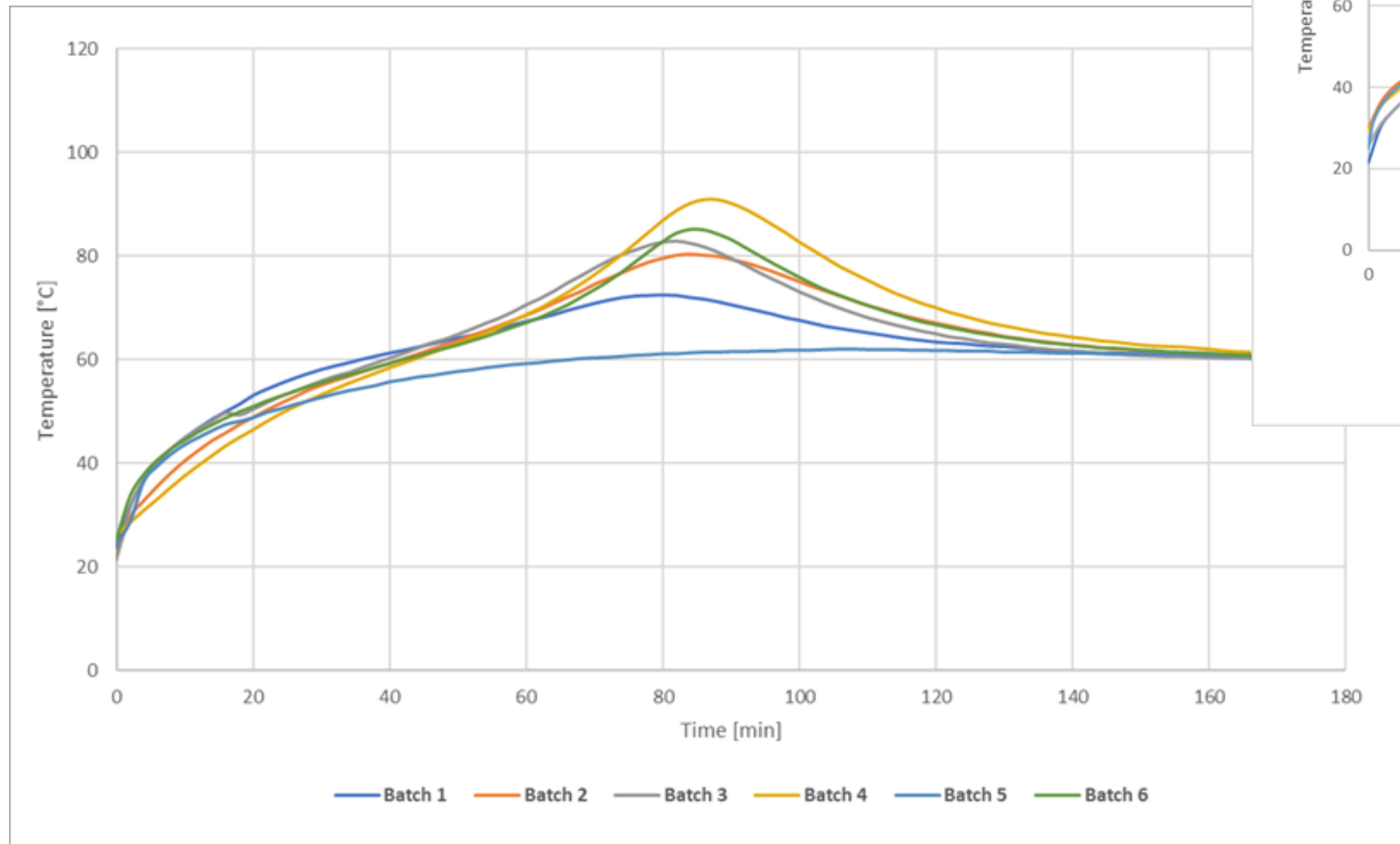
Sample: 100 g of K-silicate MR=1.7, 60 g of metakaolin,
10 min. mixing, 1 hour at 80 °C
Blank: 55 g of water, 60 g of metakaolin

REACTIVITY OF METAKAOLIN

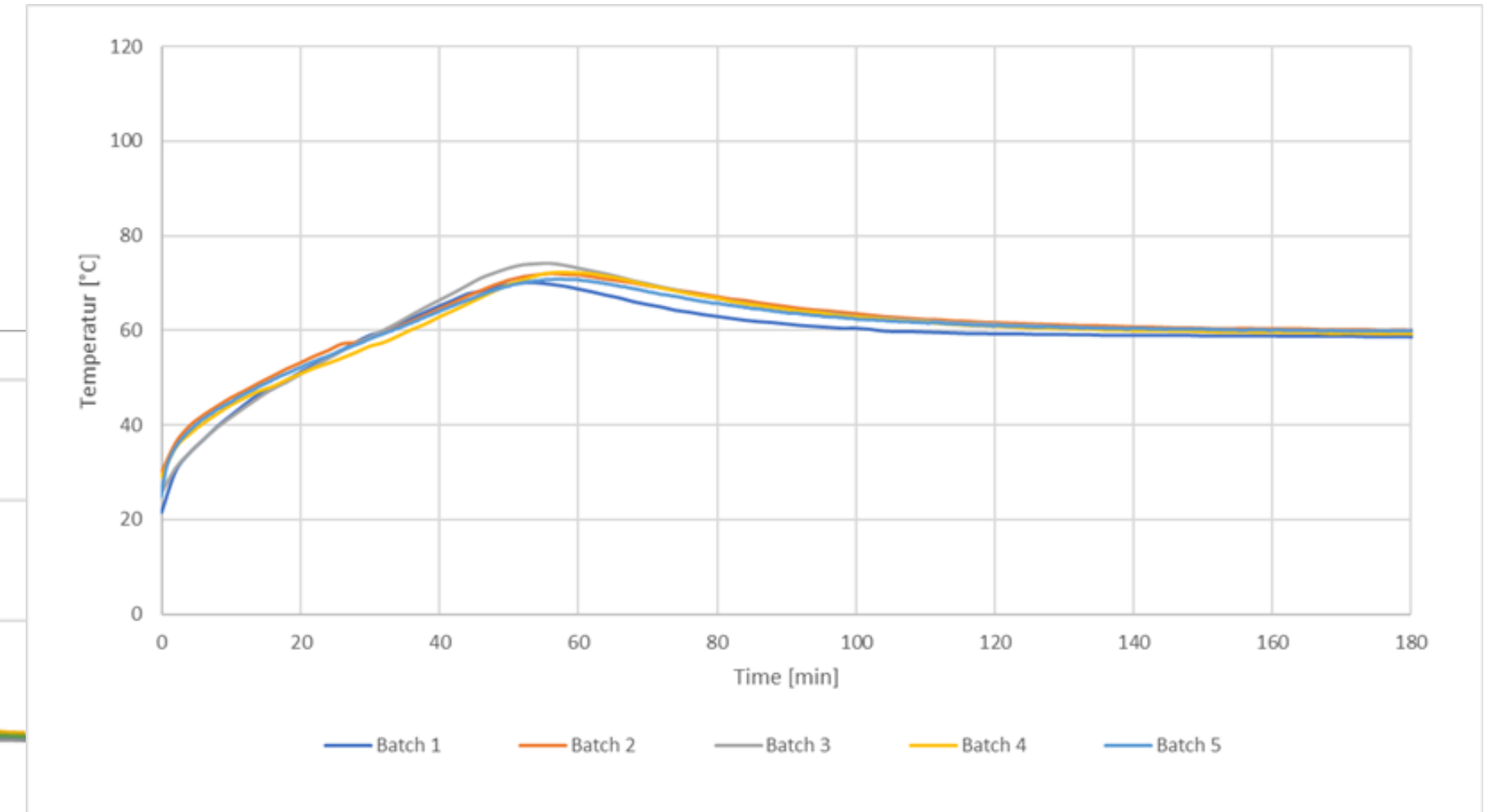
Testing of 10 commercial metakaolins Exothermicity, reactivity



Variation from batch to batch



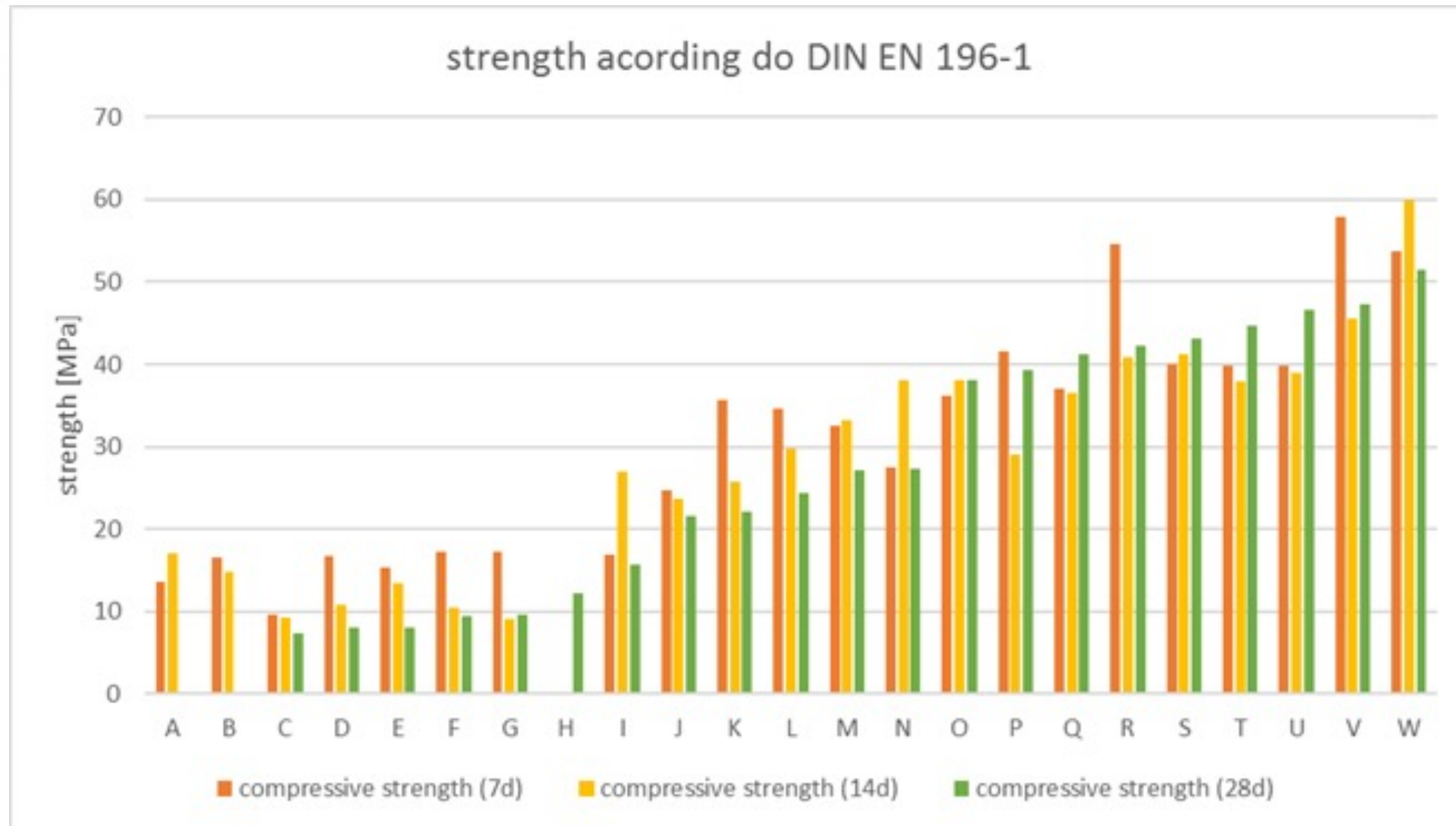
Poor reproducibility from batch to batch



Reproducibility from batch to batch

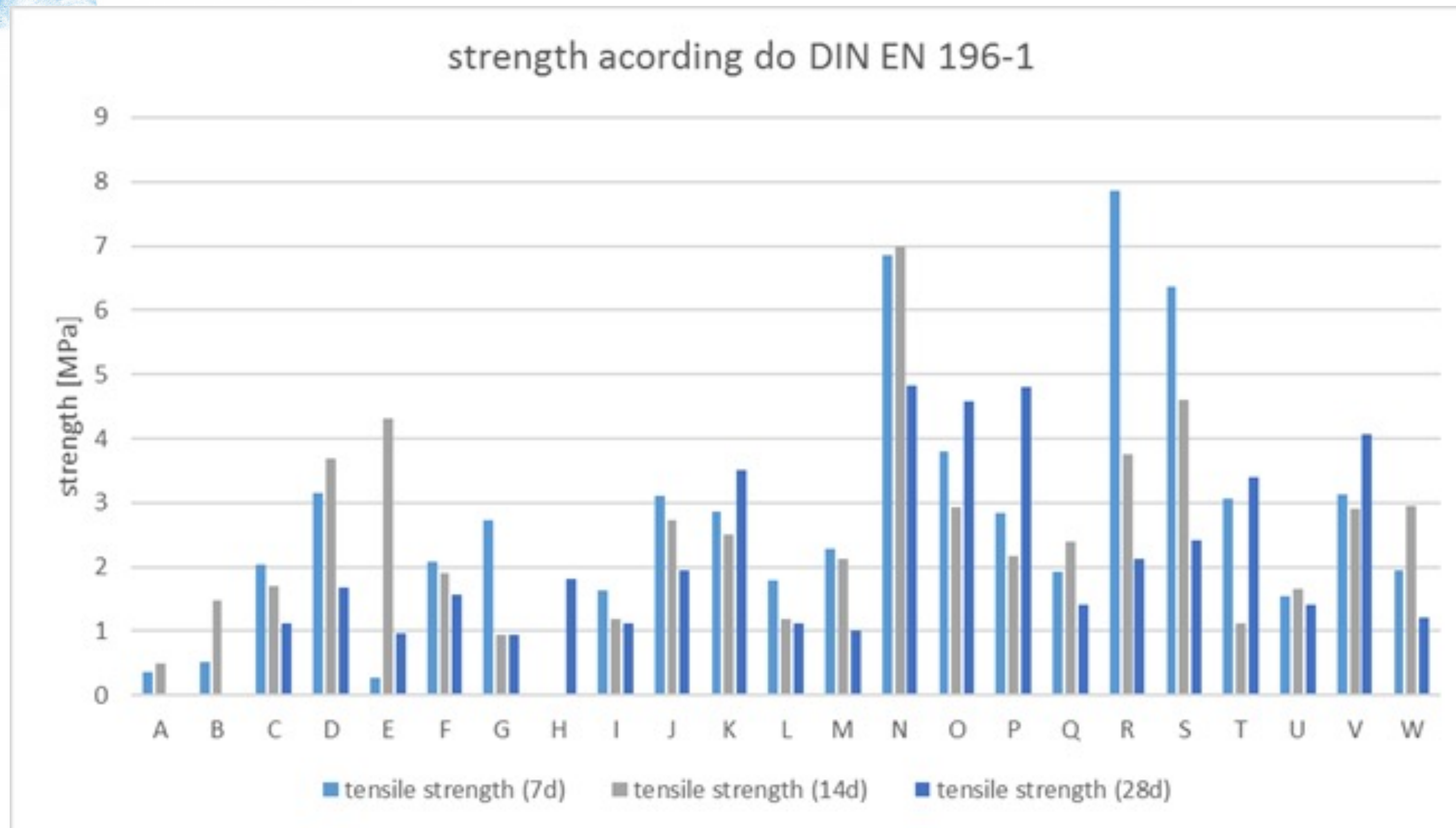
COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH

Compressive strength of 23 different Metakaolins mixed 55/45 with Geosil 14517



TENSILE STRENGTH

Tensile strength of 23 different Metakaolins mixed 55/45 with Geosil 14517.



INORGANIC FILLERS

Mineral fillers and reinforcements used to form a geopolymer composite

Fillers	Morphology	Material	Comment
Mineral fillers	Spherical shape Tubular	Silica Alumine Feldspar	Reinforcement Inert & thermal stability Reinforcement
Mineral fillers	Acicular shape	Wollastonite	Passive anti-corrosion pigment - Reinforcement
Mineral fillers	Lamellar shape	Mica	High lamellarity – Chemically inert – High T° resistance
Mineral Fibers	Various length	Basalte	Reinforcement
Mineral Fillers	Powder Microsphere	Glass Basalt	Corrosion resistant Hydrophil (no surface treatment) – Smoothing cements

INORGANIC ADDITIVES

✦ Feldspar : is produced from naturally occurring combination of alumina and silicate having mix oxides and no free crystalline silica. This material is hard and has angular particles that create a rigid reinforcing network (tubular grain).

Various composition (aluminosilicate sodium, potassium or calcium)

Few particle size available

INORGANIC ADDITIVES

Wollastonite : natural calcium silicate that can form needle shape during its genesis (acicular structure)

SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	d50	d98	Blancheur*
> 44%		< 0,3%	> 49%	21 µm	189	75%
				33 µm	µm	87%
				18 µm	136	91%
				8 µm	µm	86%
					78 µm	
					37 µm	

* Datacolor 200M, D65, 10°

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INORGANIC ADDITIVES

 Mica: Muscovite – high lamellarity – power & flakes

SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	K ₂ O	Na ₂ O	MgO
46%	32%	< 5%	11%	0,30%	0,20%

INORGANIC ADDITIVES

Silica SiO₂

It exists in the free state in different crystalline, amorphous or combined forms. In silicates, SiO₂ groups are linked to other elements: Al, Fe, Mg, Ca, Na and K.

Amorphous silica can be used as an additive.

Silicious earth of Neuburg – Sillitin V85

SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	Amorphous phase
87%	8%	<1%	8%

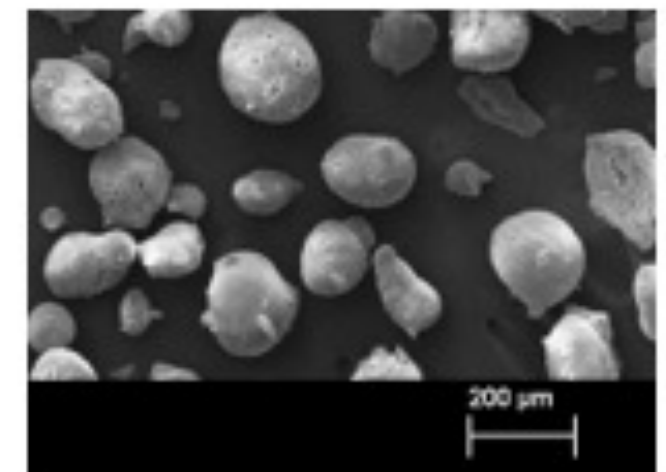
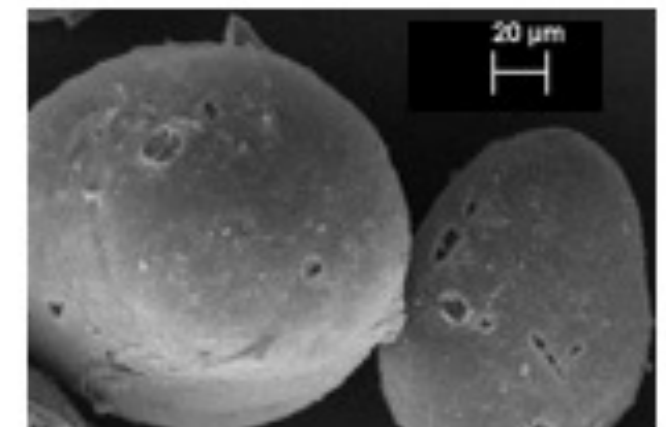
INORGANIC ADDITIVES

  Hollow mineral spheres of the aluminosilicate group

Various granulometry

- 50-180 μm
- 50-300 μm
- 250-500 μm
- 500-1000 μm

SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	CaO	K_2O	Na_2O
74%	13%	2%	2%	4%	4%



INORGANIC ADDITIVES

 Basalt fibers

SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO
74,28%			0,90%

 Perlite

Microspheres:
volcanic origin

SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO + MgO
70-80%	12,80%	0,90%	18-25%



TANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION

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