



Plasmastone: a novel raw material for geopolymers

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Geopolymer camp Saint-Quentin,
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Secondary raw materials for geopolymer cements in Flandres, Belgium



Vitreous materials

Slag (metal production), glass, ash (incineration)
natural equivalent: basalt



Most commonly known example:

Ground Granulated Blast Furnace slag (**GGBFS**),
by-product of steel production

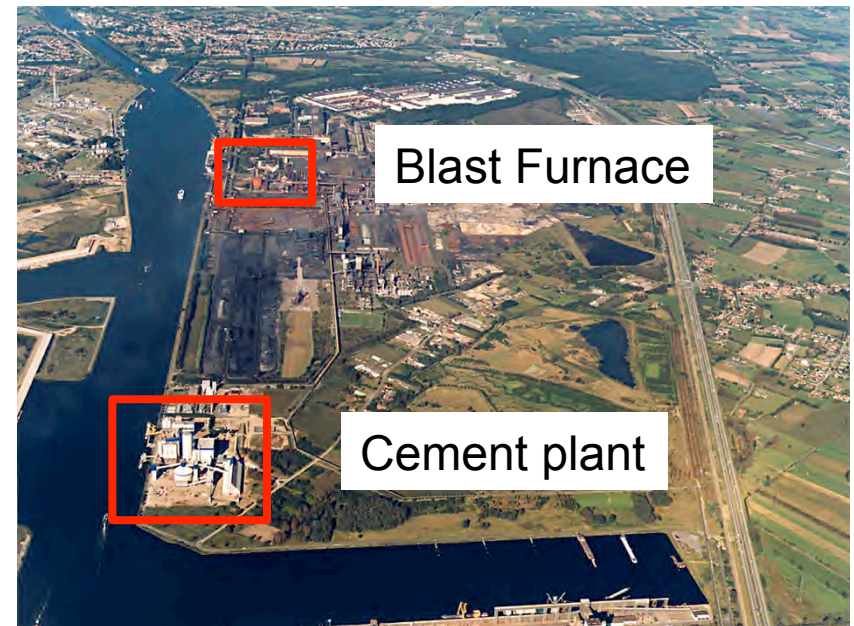
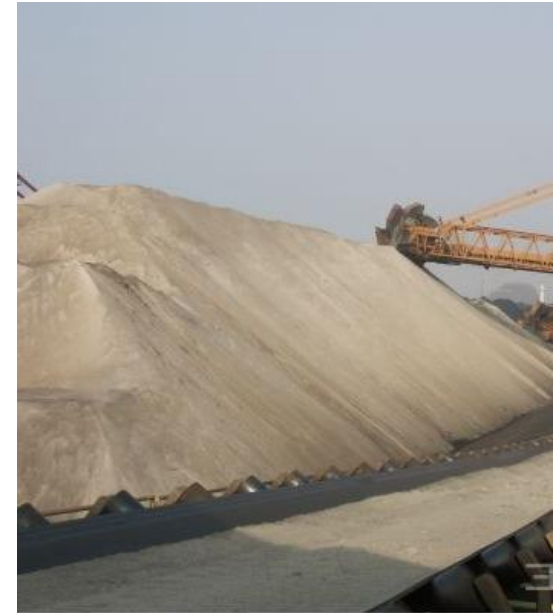
Highly glassy (>95%) & interesting chemistry,
resulting in high reactivity, clean material (no heavy
metals, etc.)

Success story, waste becomes a
by-product as soon as it is valorised
(now 55€/ton)

Availability in Flandres: 1.2 Mton (2013)

Compare:

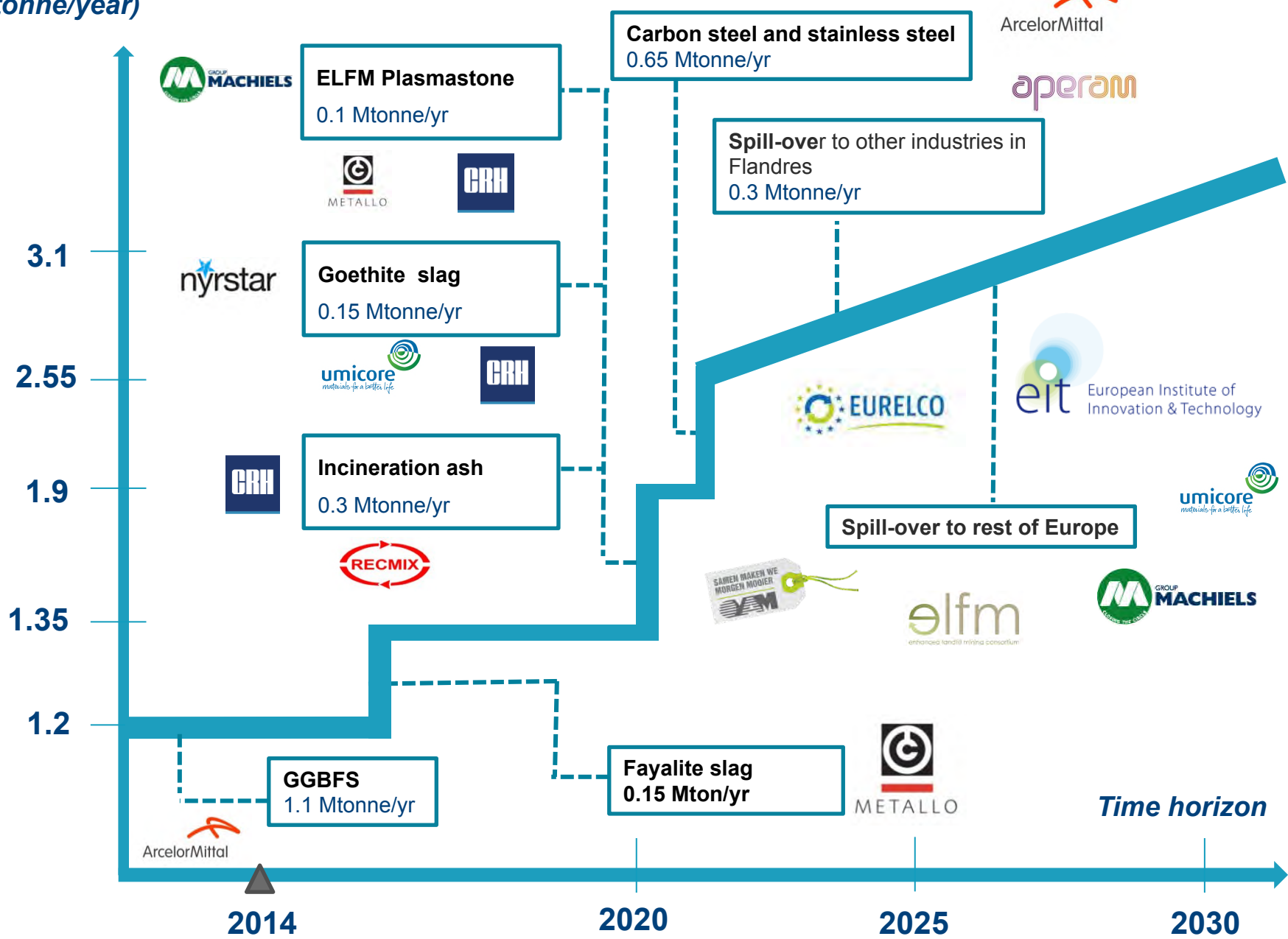
- Cement production: 6 Mton/yr;
- Cement import: 3 Mton/yr



Source: Arcelormittal Gent

But there is more:

(Mtonne/year)



Plasmastone, from Municipal
Solid Waste to high-added value
products

Closing the Circle project, Limburg, Belgium



Remo landfill, Houthalen-Helchteren, Belgium. Site where the Closing the Circle project will be implemented,.

Source: www.canvas.be/programmas/dockview%3A-alles-kan-schoner/

Closing the Circle project, Limburg, Belgium



CLOSING THE CIRCLE • ENHANCED LANDFILL MINING

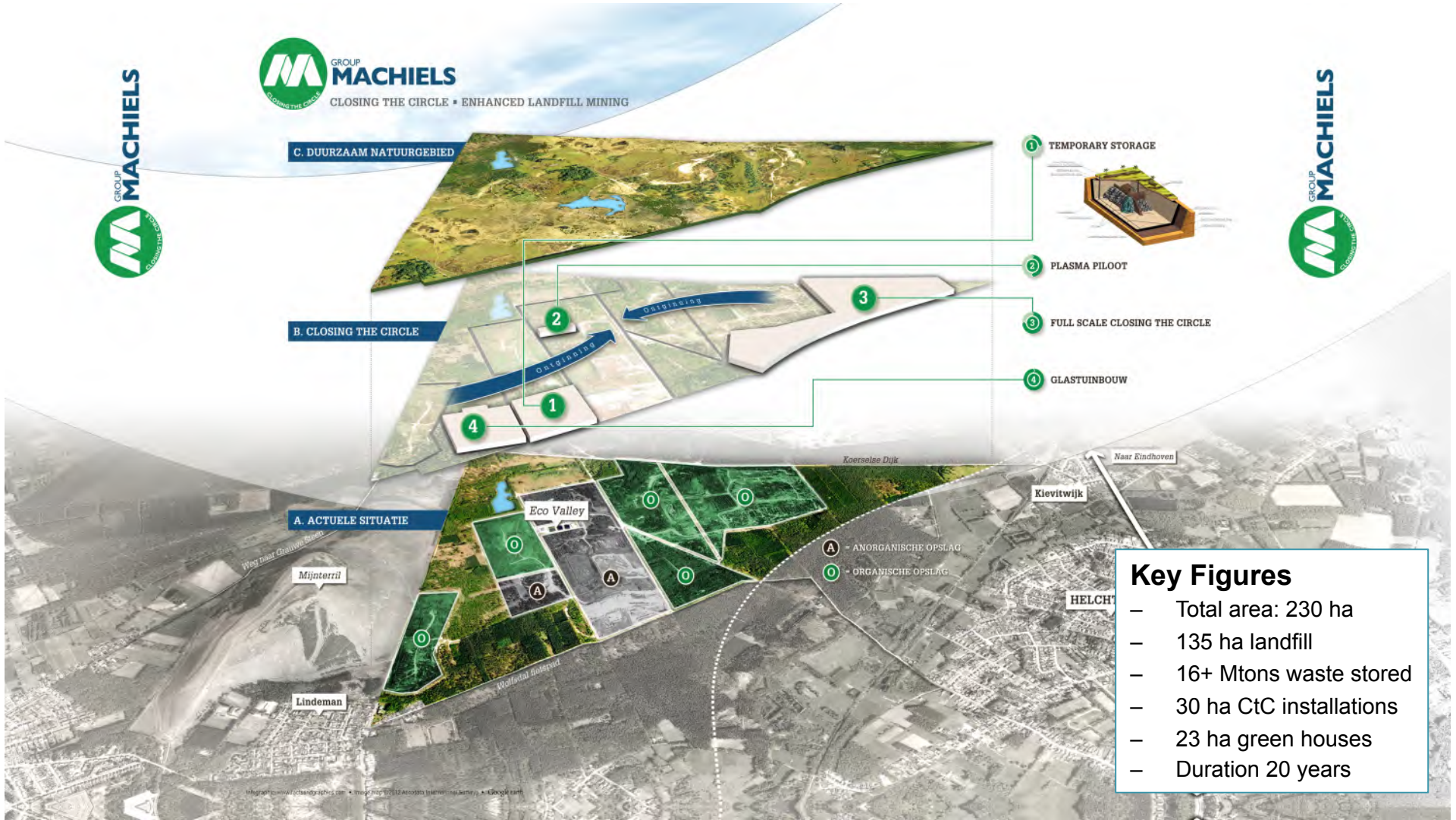


C. DUURZAAM NATUURGEBIED

B. CLOSING THE CIRCLE

A. ACTUELE SITUATIE

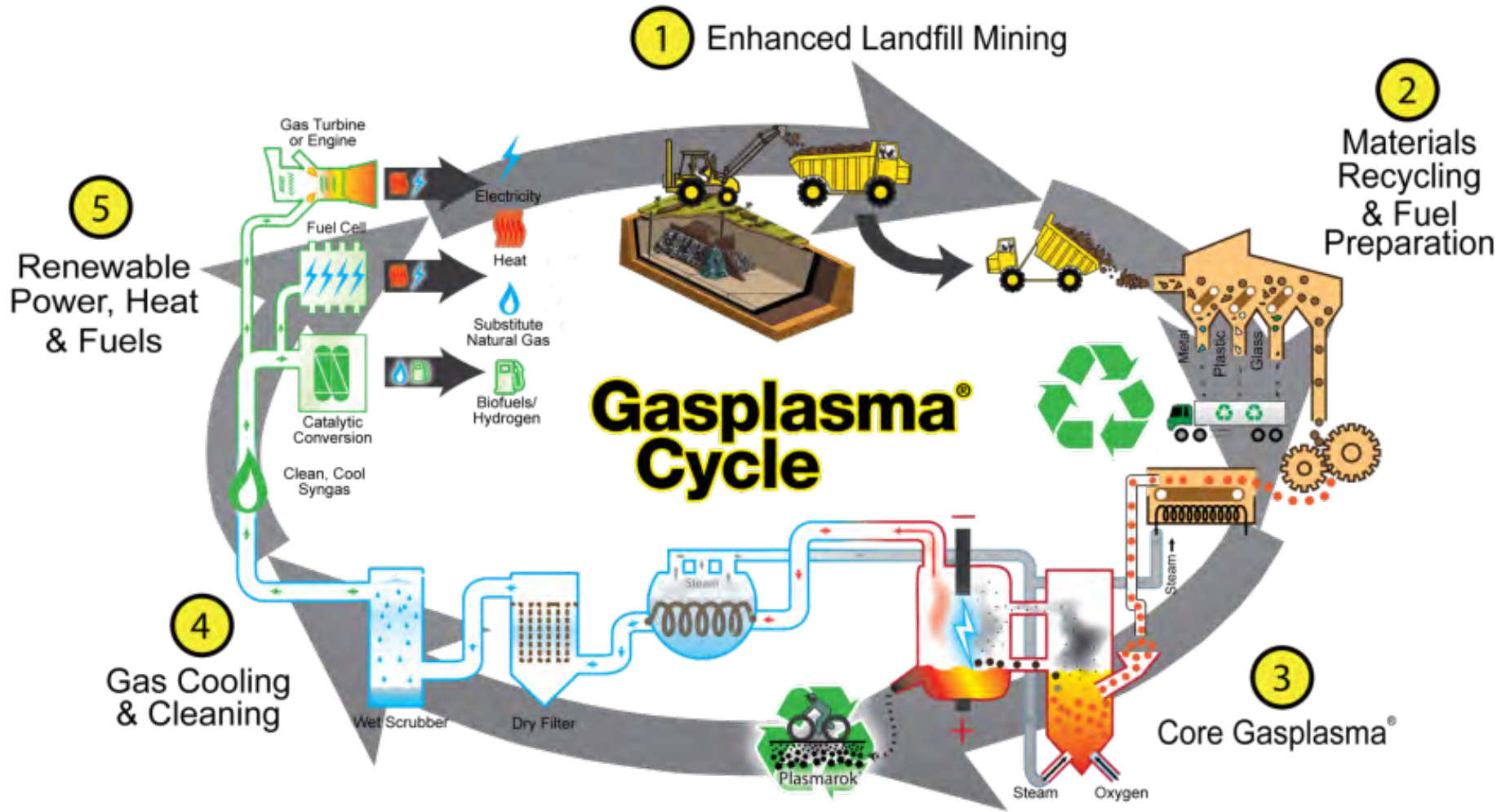
- 1 TEMPORARY STORAGE
- 2 PLASMA PILOOT
- 3 FULL SCALE CLOSING THE CIRCLE
- 4 GLASTUINBOUW



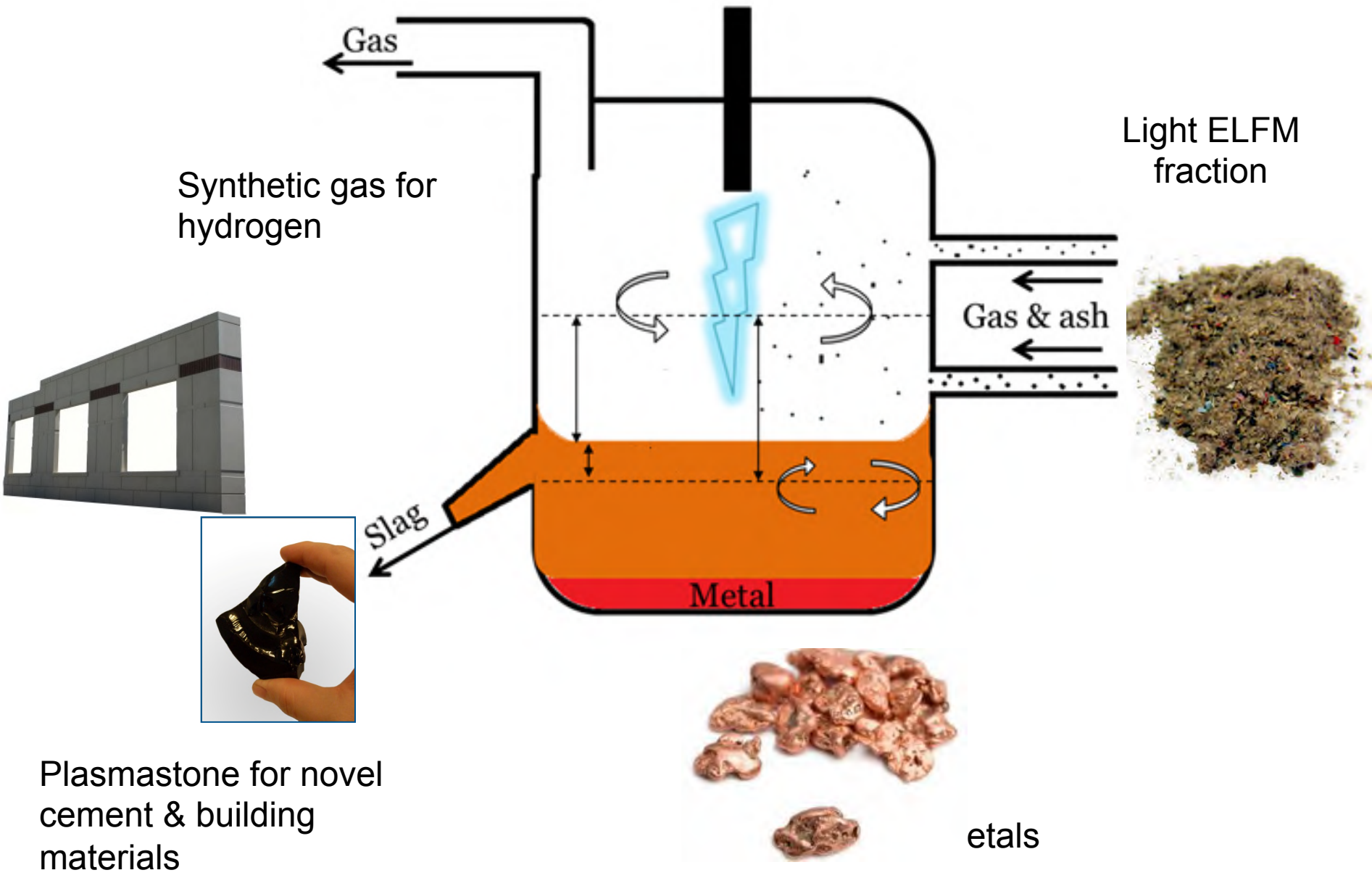
Key Figures

- Total area: 230 ha
- 135 ha landfill
- 16+ Mtons waste stored
- 30 ha CtC installations
- 23 ha green houses
- Duration 20 years

Closing the Circle project, Limburg, Belgium

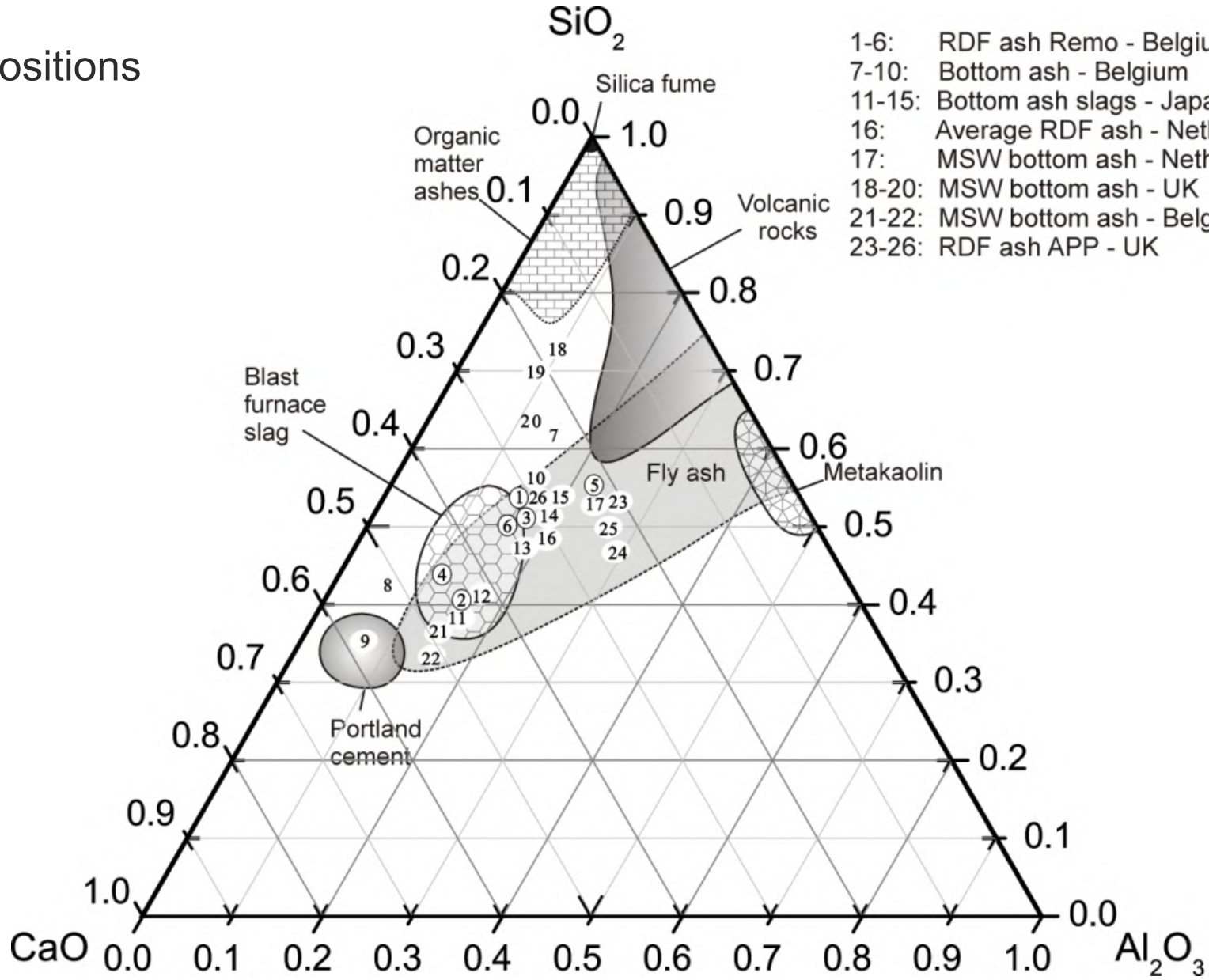


Closing the Circle project, Limburg, Belgium



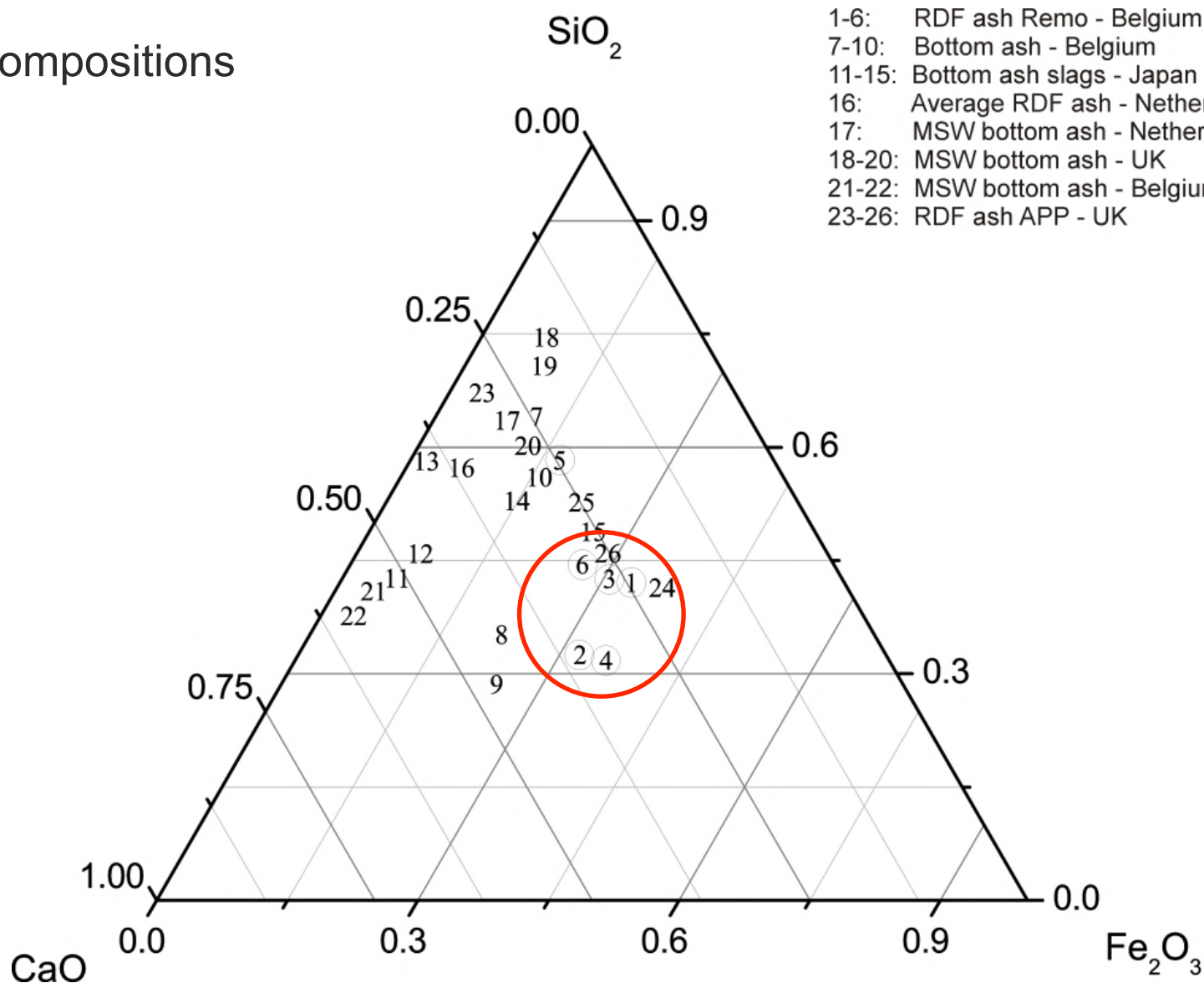
Plasmastone for geopolymer cements?

Compositions



Plasmastone for geopolymer cements?

Waste compositions



- 1-6: RDF ash Remo - Belgium
- 7-10: Bottom ash - Belgium
- 11-15: Bottom ash slags - Japan
- 16: Average RDF ash - Netherlands
- 17: MSW bottom ash - Netherlands
- 18-20: MSW bottom ash - UK
- 21-22: MSW bottom ash - Belgium
- 23-26: RDF ash APP - UK

Development of a plasmastone based geopolymer

Plasmastone based geopolymer cements

Plasmastone based geopolymer

Plasmastone

+

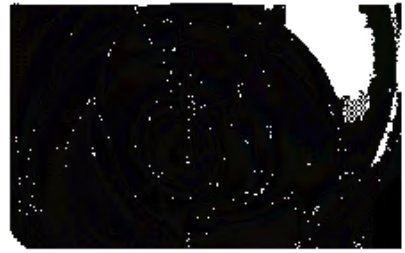
Na-silicate

+

Sand

=

Plasmastone based geopolymer mortar



Geopolymer cement synthesis

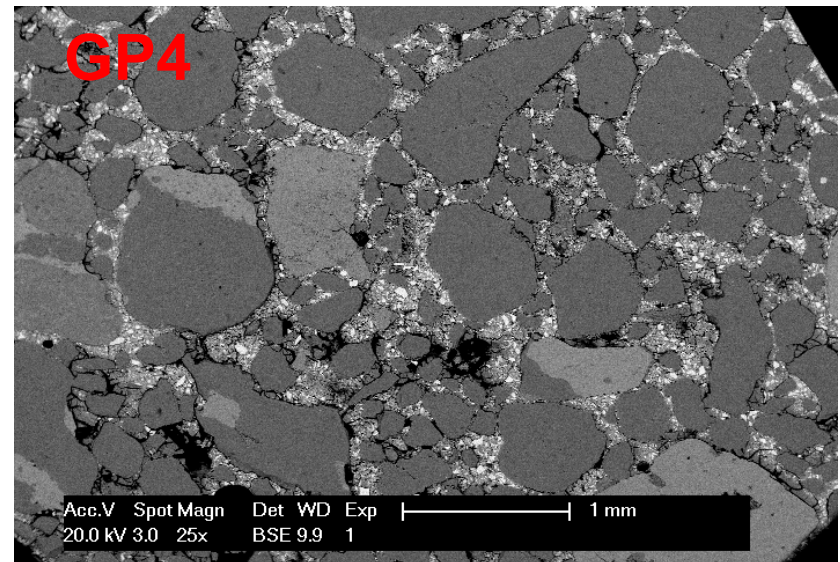
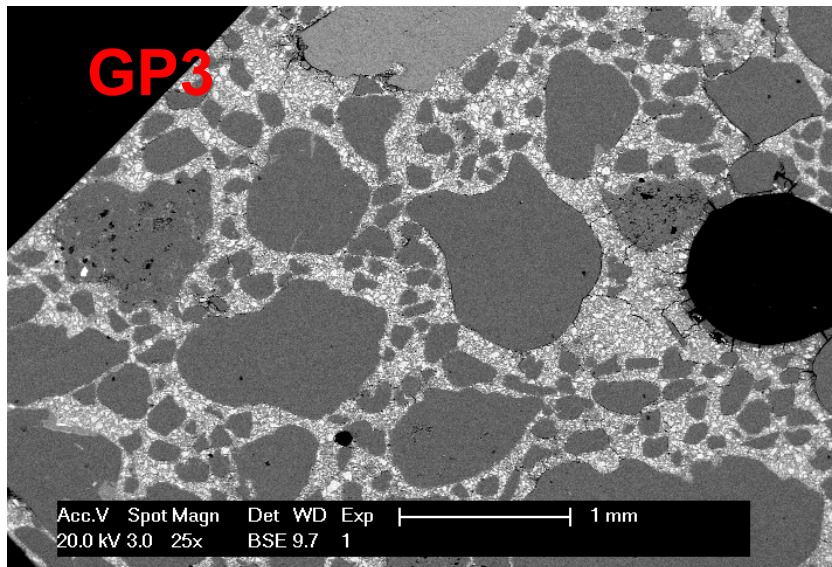
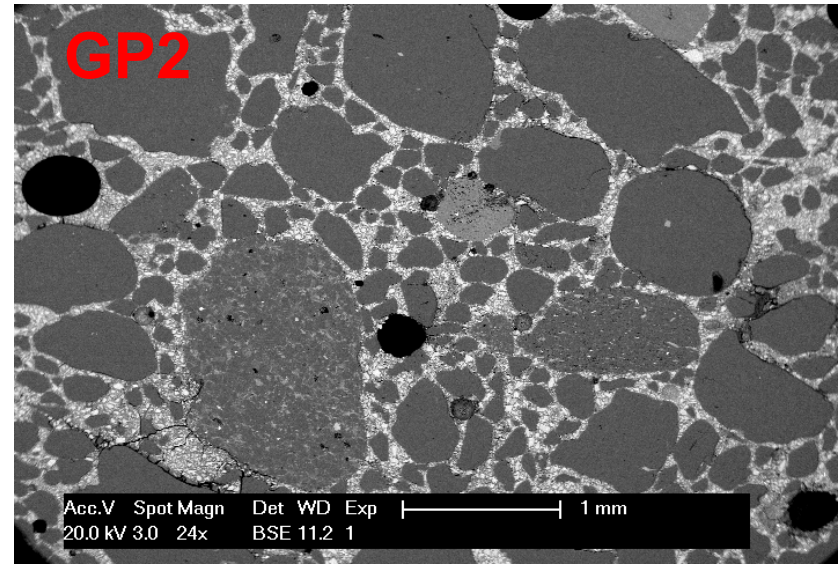
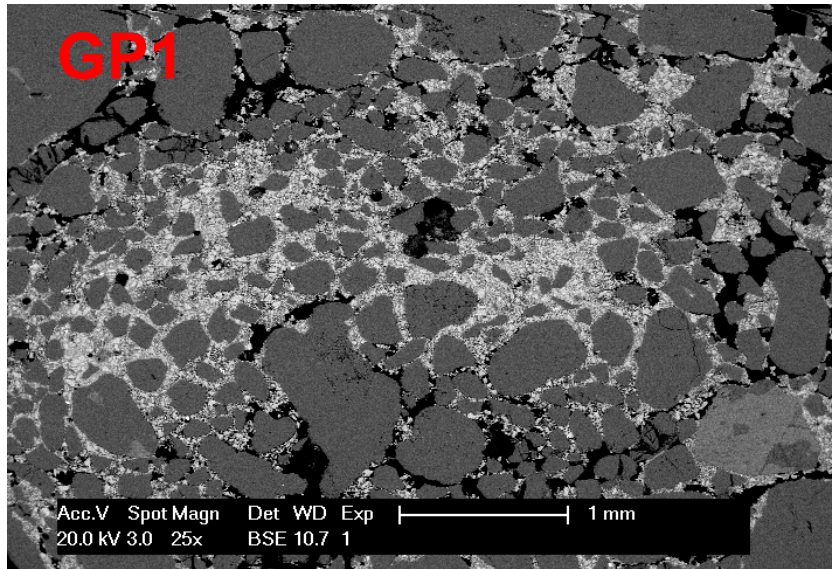
Sample	Glass/Sand (g/g)	S/L	Activation solution (g)
GP1	10/30	13.3	3.0
GP2	10/30	8.9	4.5
GP3	10/30	6.7	6.0
GP4	10/30	4.0	10.0

- Activation solution:
50/50 NaOH 10M
+ Na-silicate
(26 wt% SiO₂; 8 wt% Na₂O)

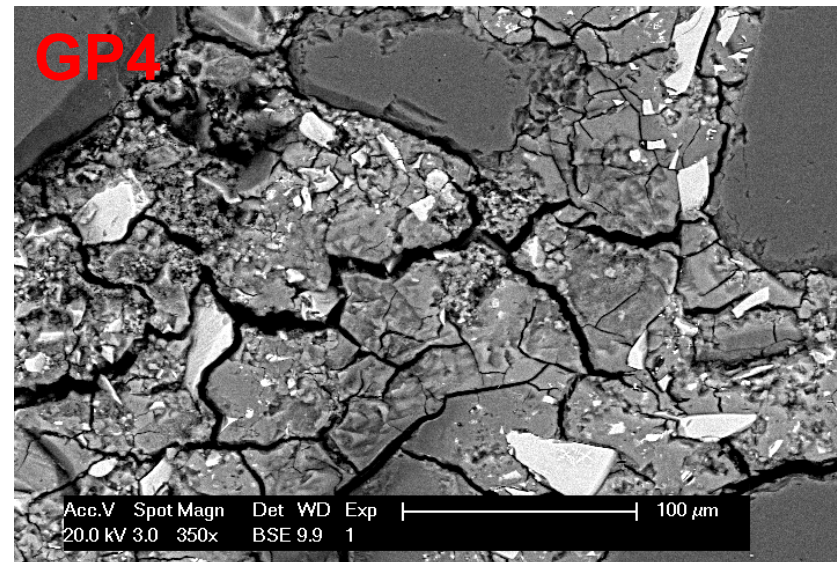
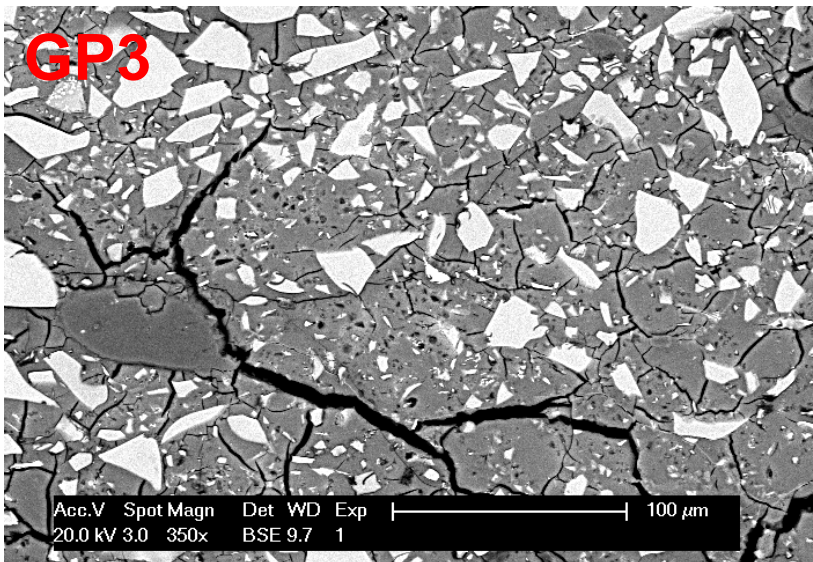
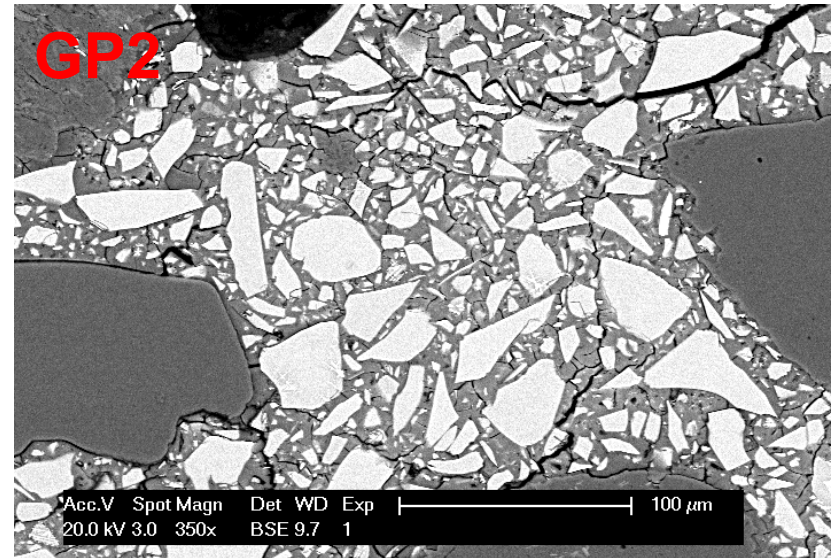
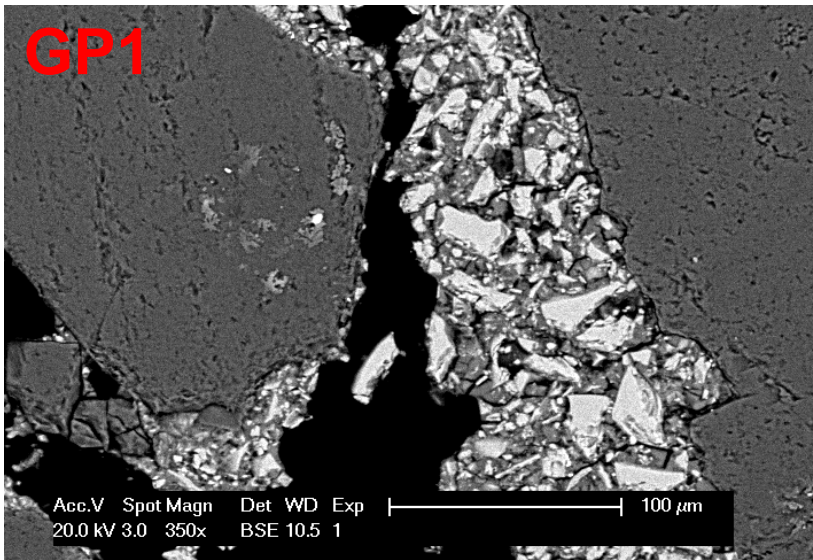
Sample	Curing t	Curing T	Conditions
GP2a		25°C	In plastic foil
GP2b		25°C	In plastic foil
GP2c	24h	60°C	In plastic bottle
GP2d	24h	180°C	In pressure vessel
GP2e	96h	180°C	In pressure vessel with extra water

Machiels, L., Arnout, L., Jones, P., Blanpain, B., Pontikes, Y. (2014). Inorganic polymer cement from Fe-Silicate glasses: *Waste and Biomass Valorization*, 5 (1), 12-29.

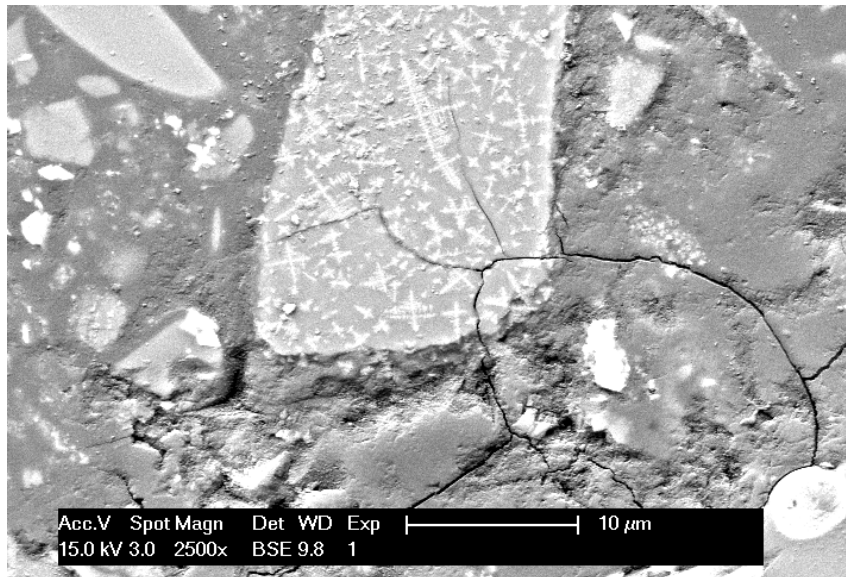
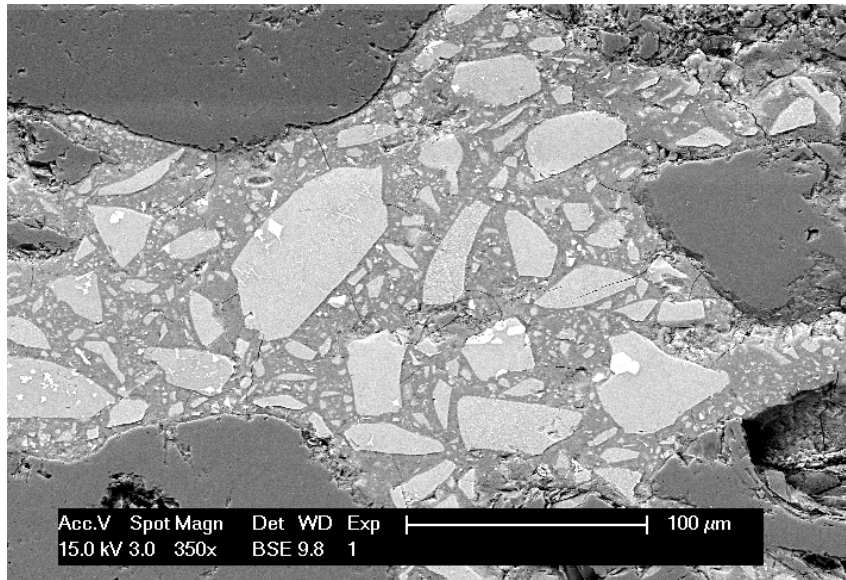
Microstructure: SEM-BSE



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Microstructure: SEM-BSE



Steam cured sample **GP2e**

- Almost no cracks visible
- Cracks: very small, penetrate plasmastone & sand grains
- Indication that matrix had hardened before cracks originated

Mechanical Properties: Compressive Strength

Sample	28 days (MPa)	100 days (MPa)
GP1	14	15
GP2	33	56
GP3	35	54
GP4	15	47

- GP2 & GP3 best at 28 and 100 days, GP4 needs more time
- Curing: strong positive influence on compressive strength

Sample	28 days (MPa)
GP2a	56
GP2b	72
GP2c	106
GP2d	120
GP2e	138

- Addition of water in pressure vessel: also positive effect on compressive strength

Curing t	With extra water (MPa)	Without extra water (MPa)
24h	92	80
96h	103	90

Physical Properties: Porosity

Sample	Apparent porosity
GP1	18 %
GP2	12 %
GP3	14 %
GP4	17 %

Sample	Apparent porosity
GP2a	12 %
GP2b	14 %
GP2c	12 %
GP2d	11 %
GP2e	10 %

- Pressing: negative influence on porosity, see GP2b (pressed) > GP2a (moulded)

Heavy metal leaching: 24h at natural pH

Sample	Cr	Cu	Ni	Pb	Zn
GP1	1.50	0.93	0.73	0.11	<0.02
GP2	1.92	0.51	0.18	0.12	0.07
GP3	1.73	0.37	0.08	0.04	<0.02
GP4	1.76	1.64	0.31	0.10	<0.02
VLAREA standard	0.50	0.50	0.75	1.30	2.80

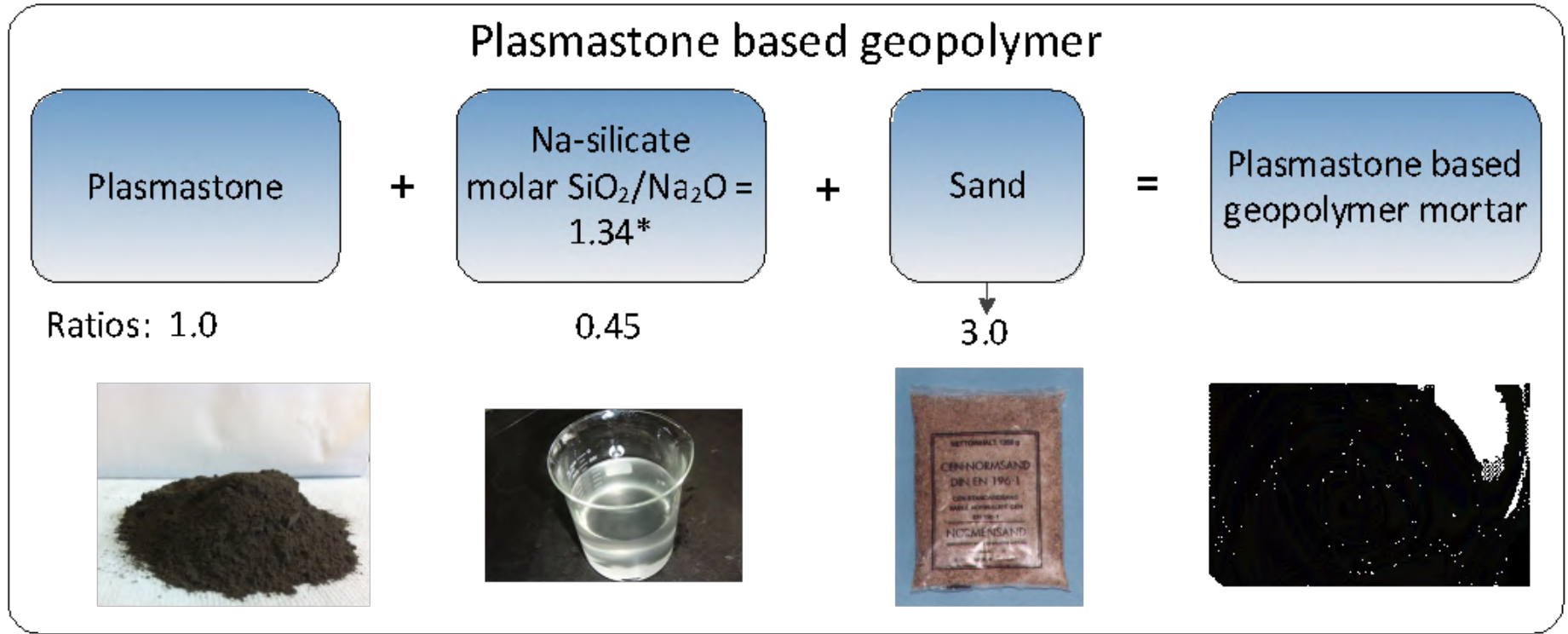
All values in mg/
(kg.ds)

Leaching tests performed on artificial plasmastone polluted with 1 wt% of heavy metal ions

Sample	Cr	Cu	Ni	Pb	Zn
GP2a	1.64	1.04	0.28	0.06	0.26
GP2b	1.50	0.79	0.18	0.06	0.14
GP2c	1.07	0.99	0.18	0.06	0.12
GP2d	0.42	0.45	0.11	0.09	0.08
GP2e	0.36	0.37	0.11	0.06	0.06
VLAREA standard	0.50	0.50	0.75	1.30	2.80

Recipe optimisation at room temperature

Pourable cement, room T curing

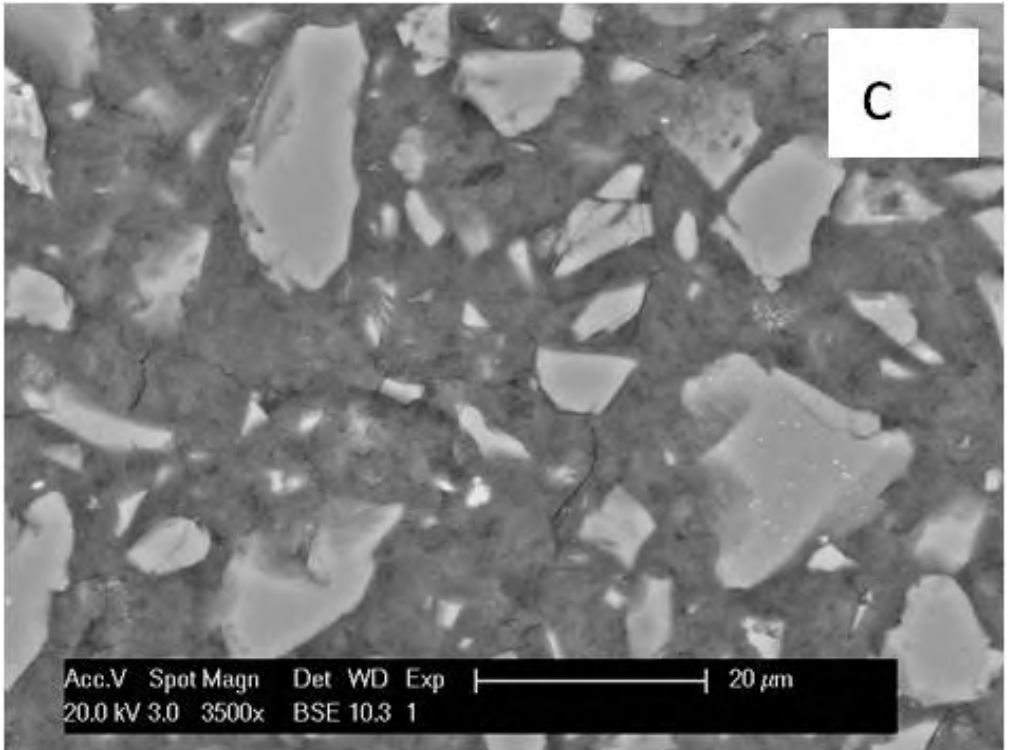
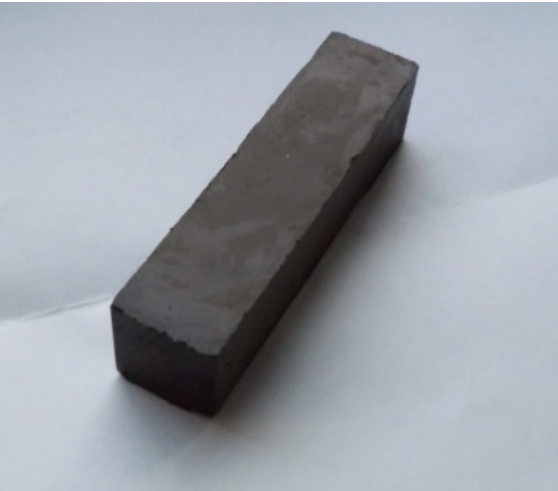


* Activating solution	
Na_2O (wt%)	10.19
SiO_2 (wt%)	13.25
H_2O (wt%)	76.56

- Using standard CEN sand
- ratio plasmastone / activating solution / sand: 1 / 0.45 / 3

Recipe optimisation at room temperature

Pourable cement, room T curing



Compressive strength (MPa)		
7 days	28 days	90 days
35.1	81	112.6

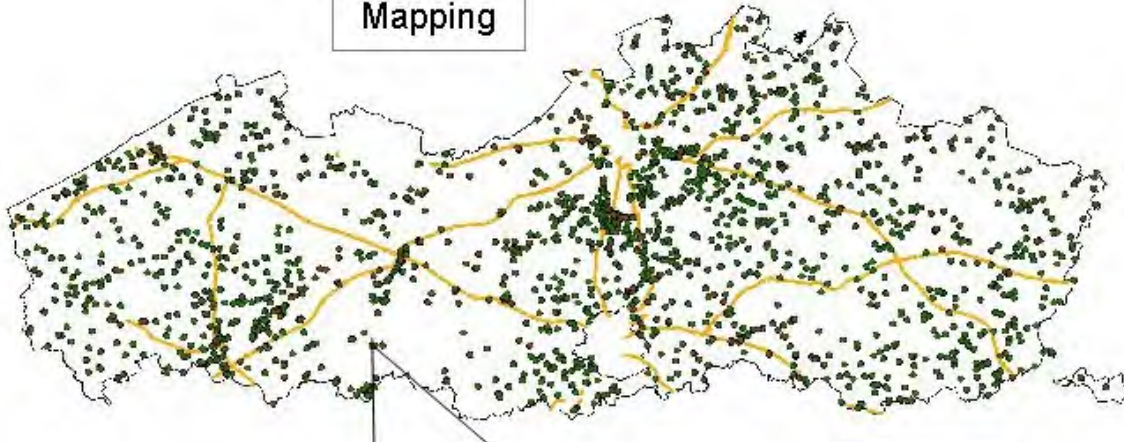
	Na ₂ O	MgO	Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	K ₂ O	CaO	TiO ₂	FeO
Comp.	5.1 ± 1.9	3.7 ± 0.6	11.5 ± 0.1	40.3 ± 2.1	0.7 ± 0.2	18.9 ± 2.5	1.5 ± 0.2	15.8 ± 1.2

L. Kriskova, L. Machiels, P. T. Jones, B. Blanpain, Y. Pontikes. Synthesis of inorganic polymers using a CaO-Al₂O₃-FeO-SiO₂ slag. Proceedings of the CIMTEC Conference, June 8-13, 2014.

The future..

European Enhanced landfill mining consortium

Mapping



Launched on March 11, 2014

www.elfm.eu





Pilot scale testing as the next step towards industrialisation..



Publications:

Jones, P., Geysen, D., Tielemans, Y., Van Passel, S., Pontikes, Y., Blanpain, B., Quaghebeur, M., Hoekstra, N. (2013). Enhanced landfill mining in view of multiple resource recovery: a critical review. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 55, 45-55.

Machiels, L., Arnout, L., Jones, P., Blanpain, B., Pontikes, Y. (2014). Inorganic polymer cement from Fe-Silicate glasses: Varying the activating solution to glass ratio. *Waste and Biomass Valorization*, 5 (1), 12-29.

Pontikes, Y., Machiels, L., Onisei, S., Pandelaers, L., Geysen, D., Jones, P., Blanpain, B. (2013). Slags with a high Al and Fe content as precursors for inorganic polymers. *Applied Clay Science*, 73, 93-102.

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Thank you!

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