

Technical University of Liberec
Czech Republic

Nanomodification of geopolymer composites

Petr Louda

Kovačič V., Bakalova T., Hiep L. Ch.,
Su L., Voleský L.

Content of presentation

- **Introduction** - GP and nano
- **Experiments** - **fibres** in geopolymer matrix
- **surface** modification of GP
- **Results**

3

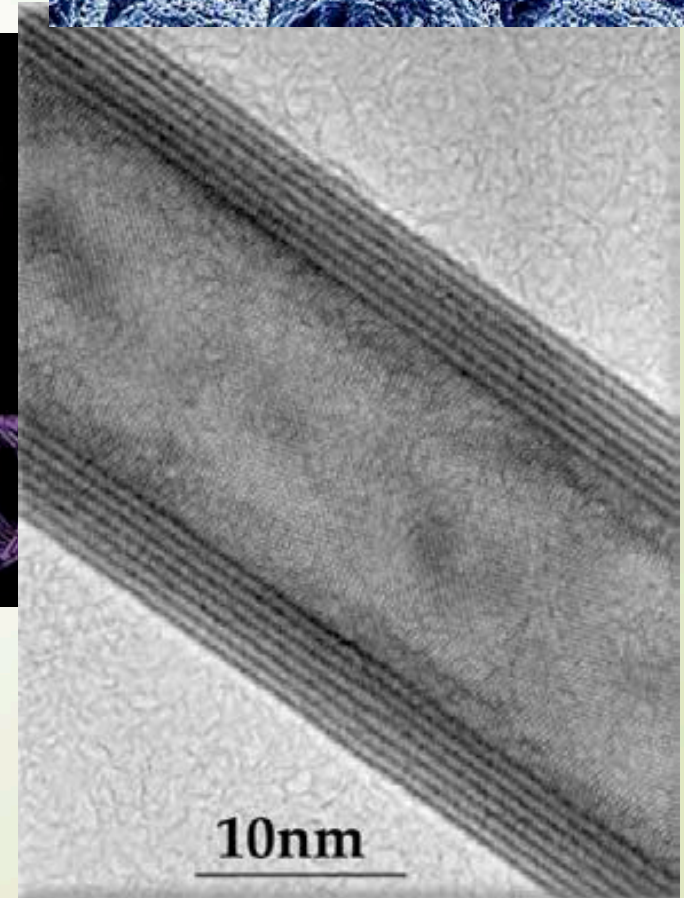
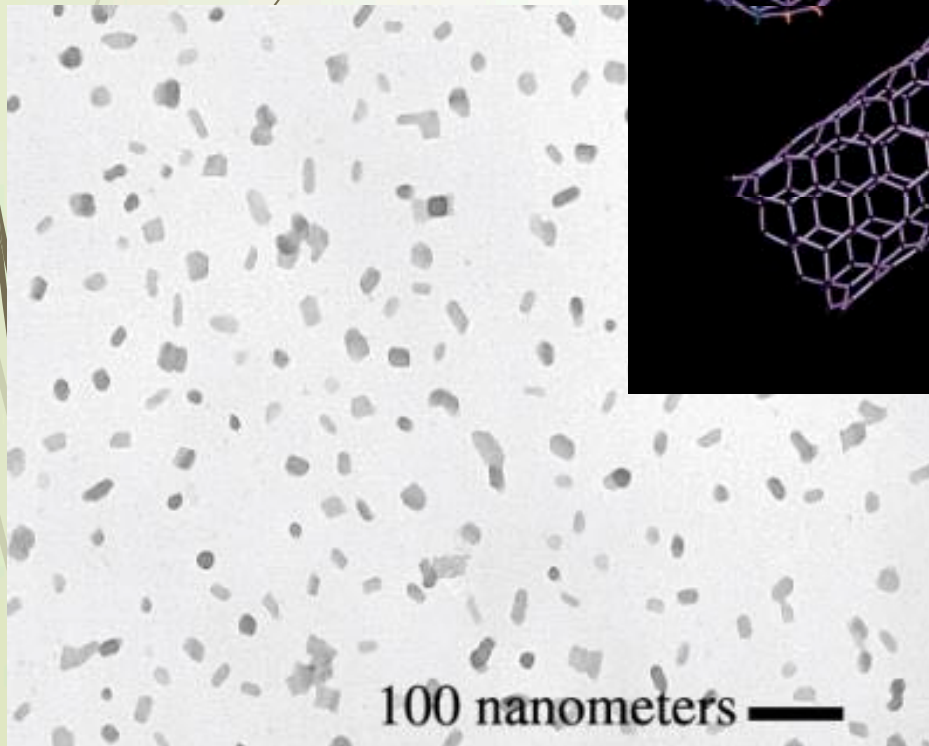
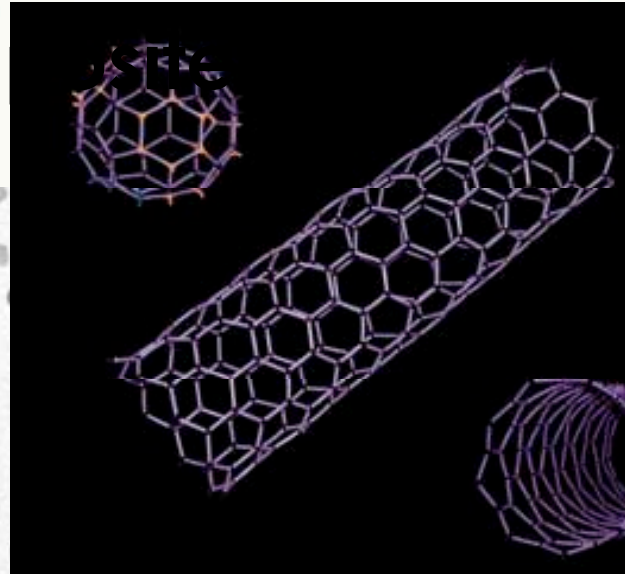
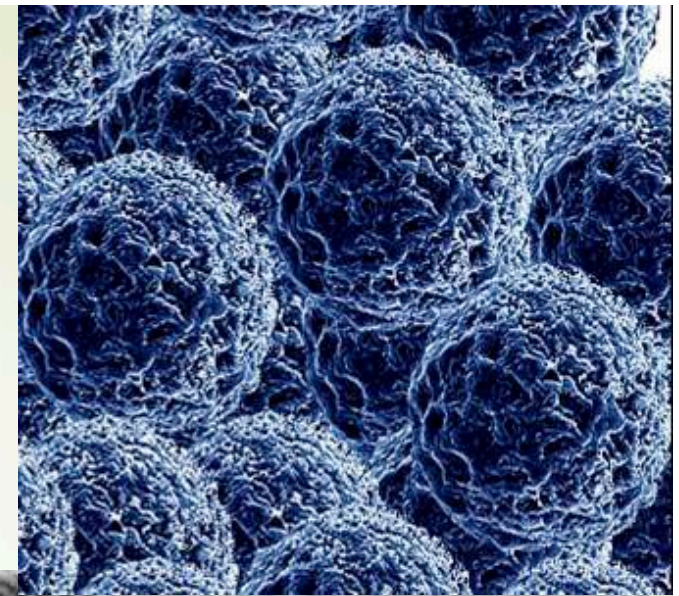
Nanomaterials

0D – nanoparticles

1D – nanofibers

2D – nanolayers

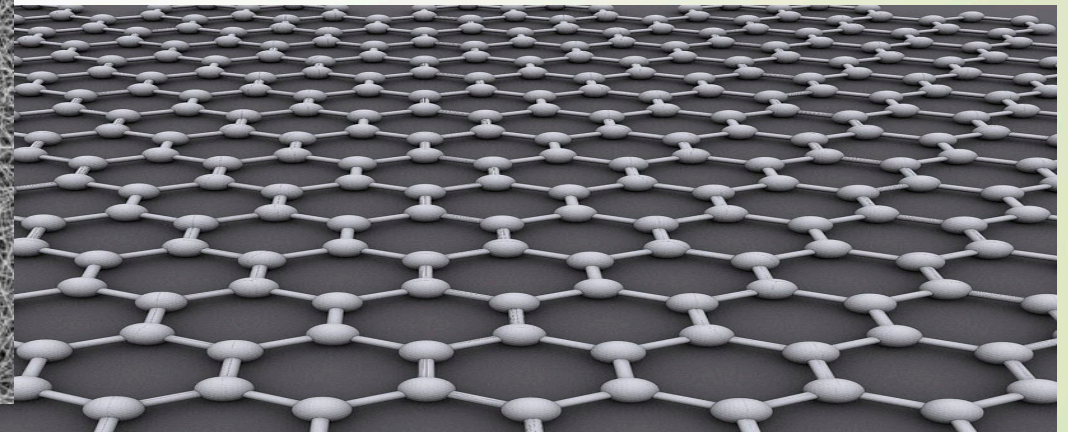
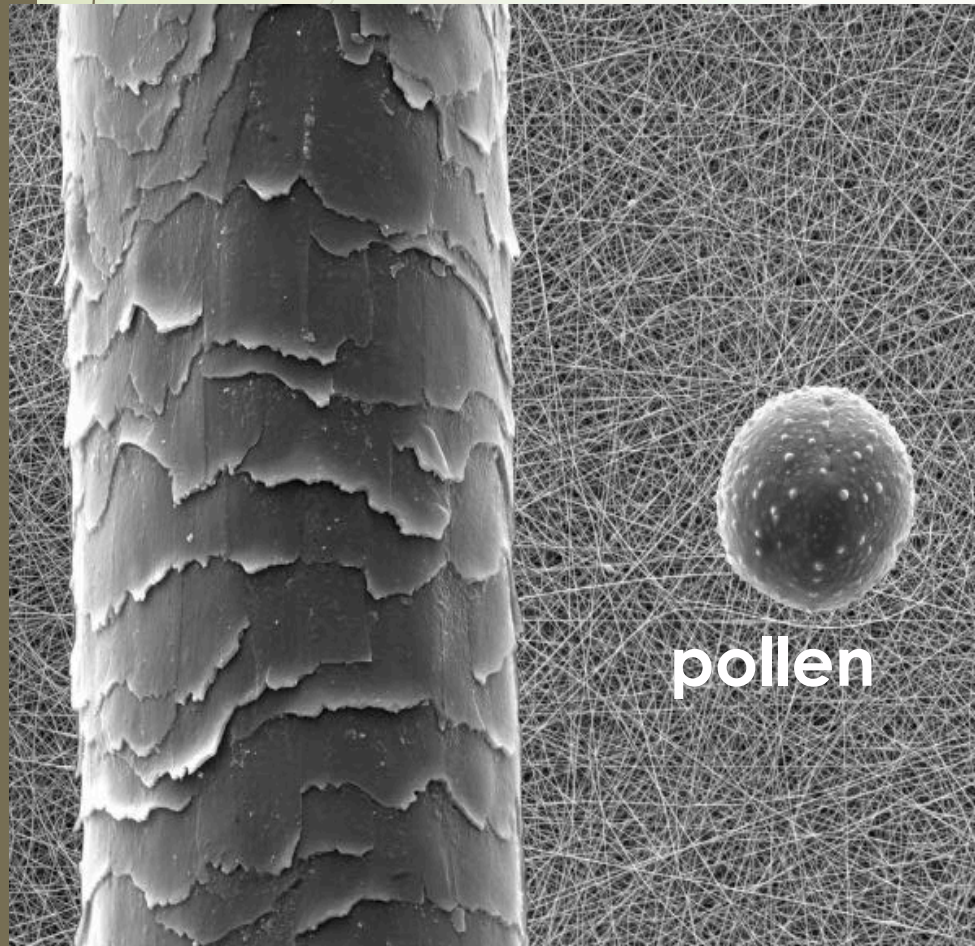
3D – nanocom

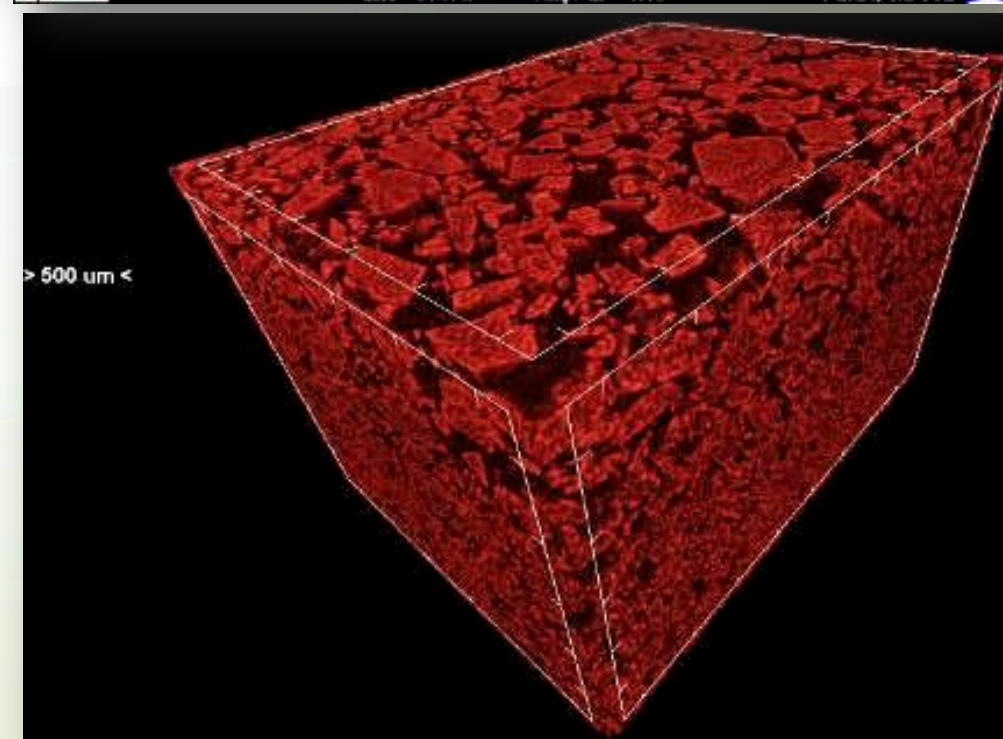
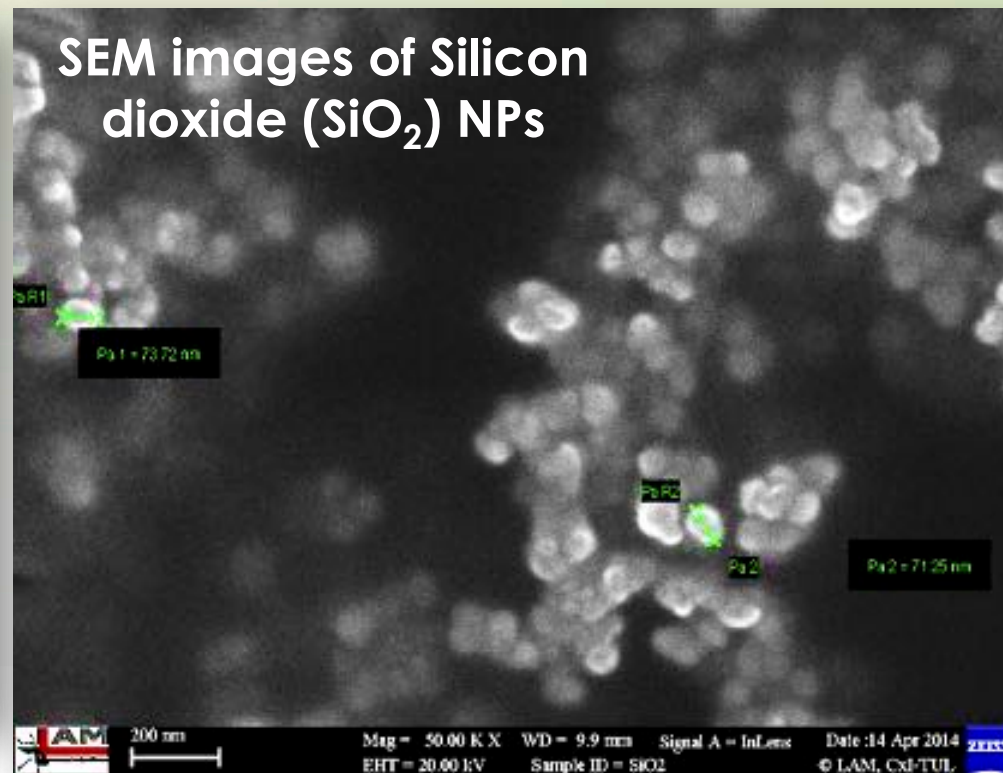
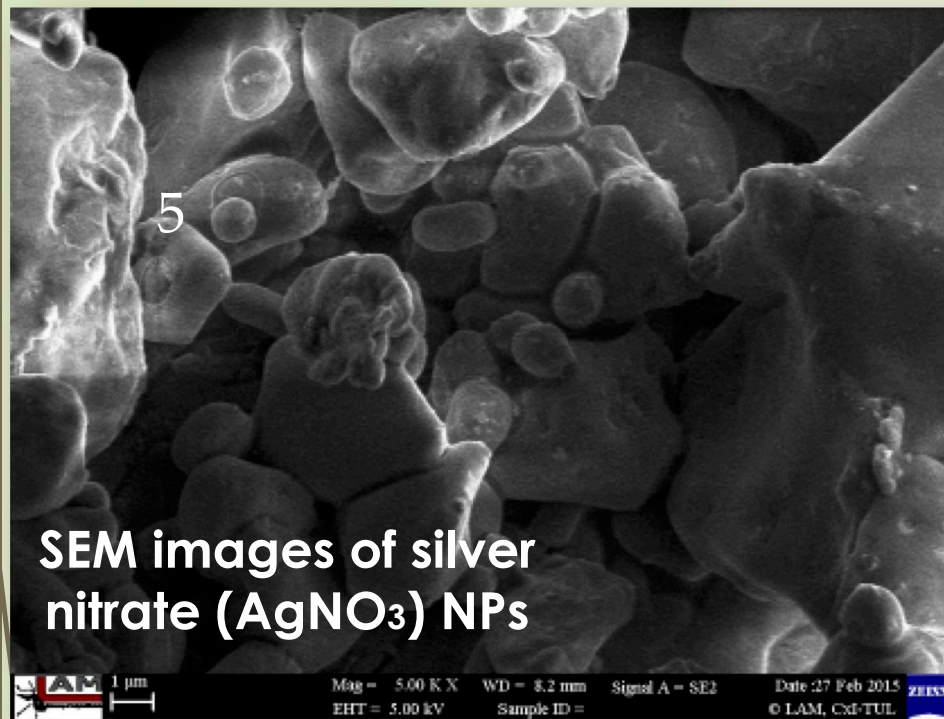


Nanomaterials

Preparation of geopolymer composites with different types of fibres and their characterizations

- Carbon fibres and NPs;
 - Silicon dioxide fibres;
 - Al₂O₃ NPs;
 - Basal net.
- Mechanical properties of fibres reinforced geopolymer matrix.

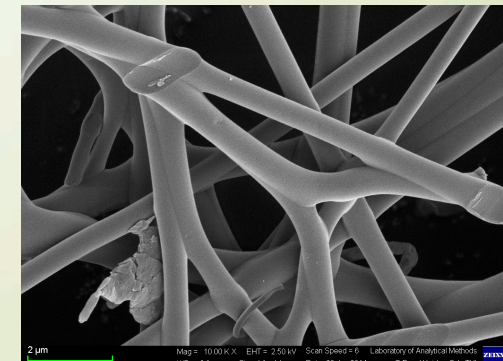
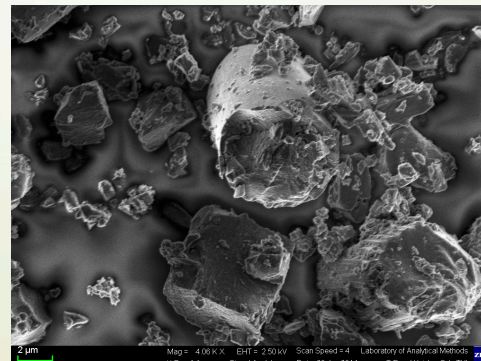
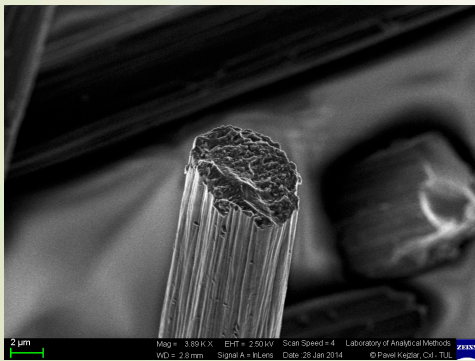




Experiment - influence of fillers in geopolymer matrix

6

% (wt)	Carbon fiber (μm)	Carbon fiber(subμm)	SiO2(nm)	C (subμm) +SiO2(nm)
	3	0.1	0.1	0.1+0.1
	5	0.3	0.3	0.3+0.3
	7	0.5	0.5	0.5+0.5
	8	0.7	0.7	0.7+0.7
	10	1	1	1+1
Price	0.036÷0.06 EUR/g		8 EUR/g	
Produced	Aerospace research and test institute in Prague	Milling from Carbon fiber in μm	Kertak nanotechnology	



Preparation samples

7

- Mix bauxis and activator in 3 min by hand, mix the mixture during 5 min by mixer.
- Add fibres into mixture and continue mixing it by mixer about 5 minutes.
- Vibrate the mixture in the mould – 3 min.
- Cure specimens in furnace.

Specimens testing:

- Testing after 28 days
- According to **ASTM C 39/C 39M – 01**
- Calculate compressive strength:

$$R_m = F_{max}/S_0$$

- Modulus of elasticity:

$$E_m = 2707(\sqrt{R_m}) + 5300 \text{ (MPa)}$$

Preparation samples (photo by Linh.T.T)



Nanofibres SiO₂ reinforced geopolymer

- effect of curing temperature on mechanical properties

8

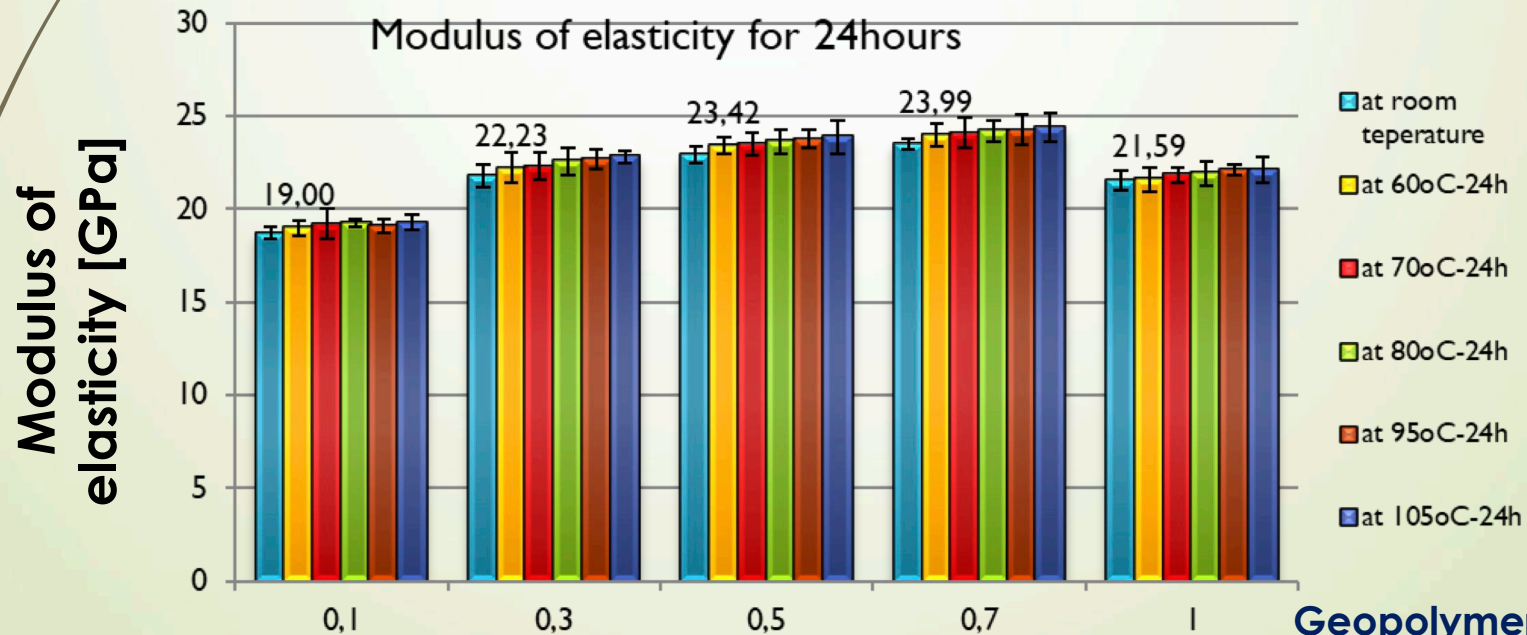
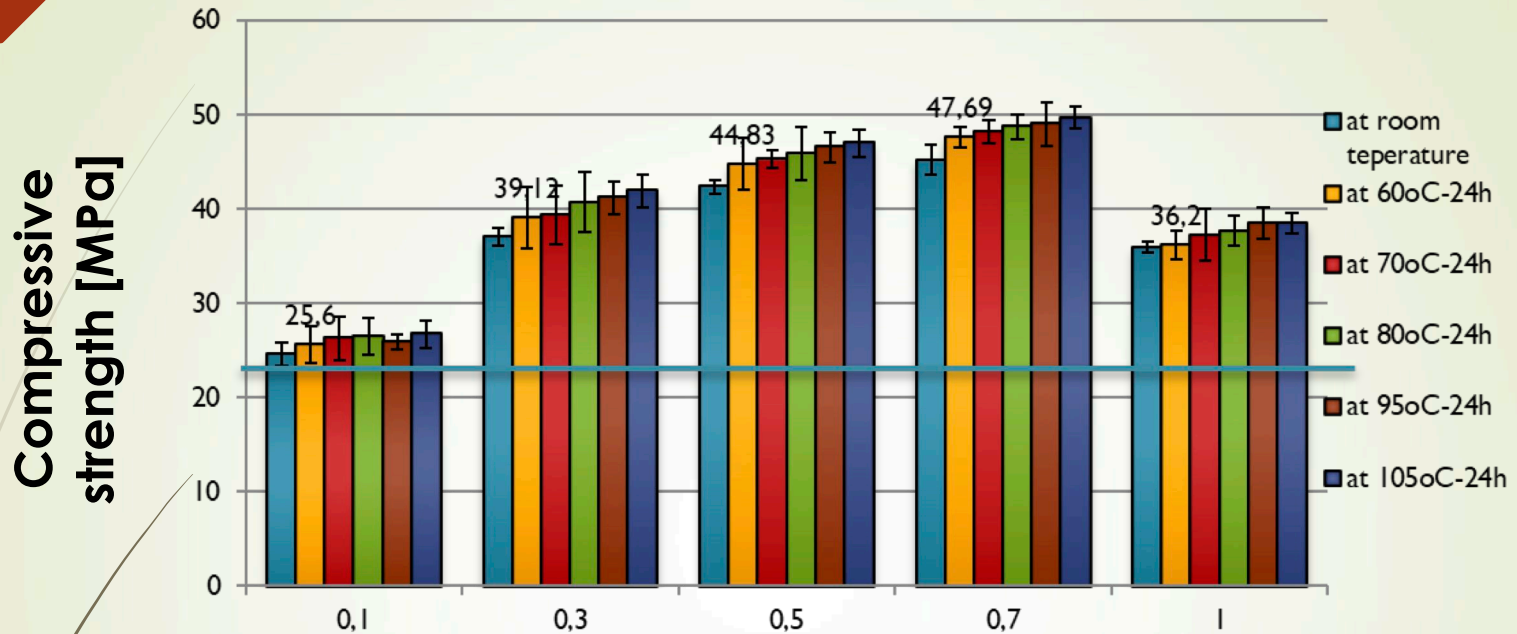


Table of compressive strength and modulus of elasticity of geopolymer reinforced fiber with curing at 60⁰C for 24 hours

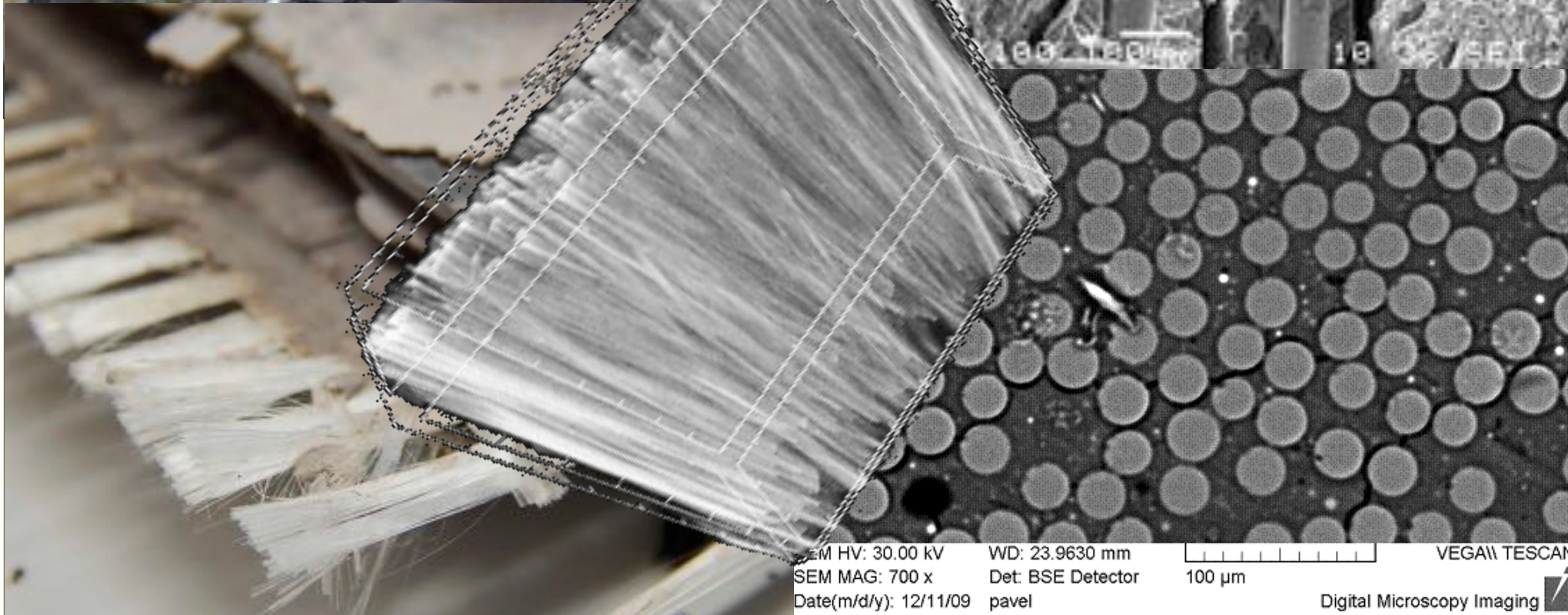
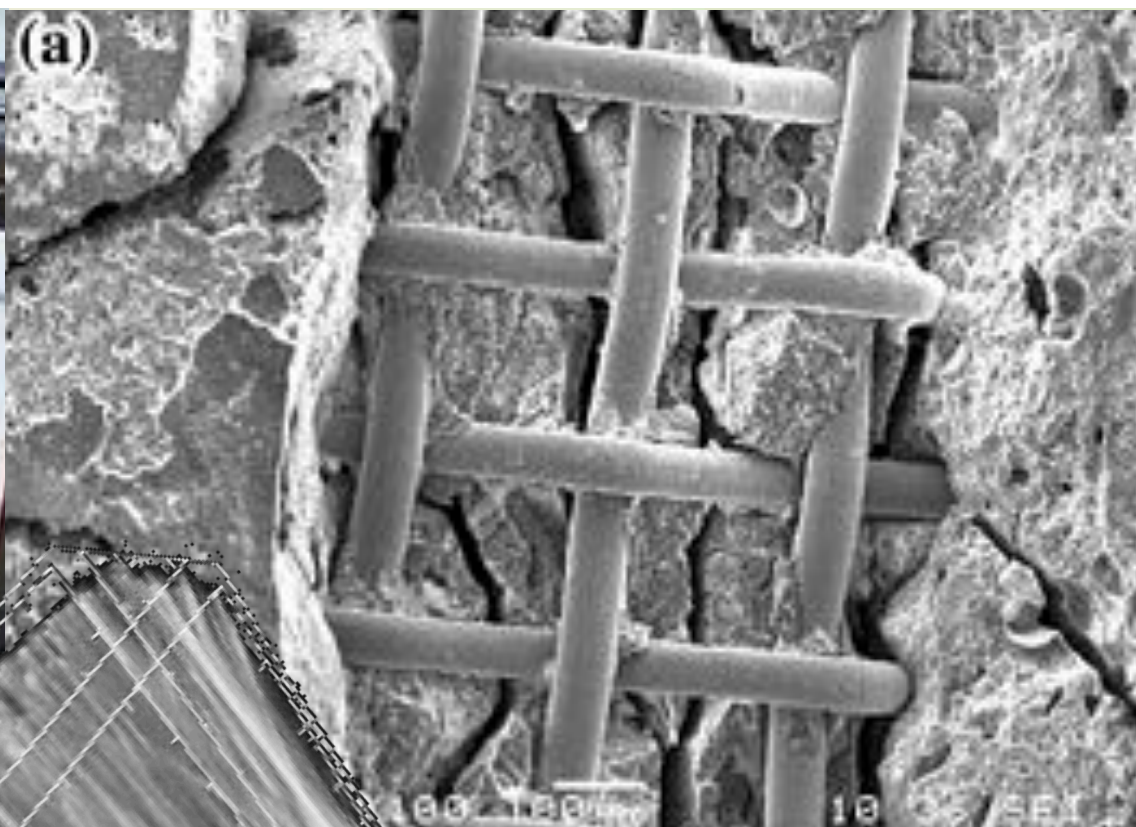
% (wt)	Carbon Fiber (μm)		% (wt)	Carbon Submicro Fiber		Nanofiber SiO ₂	
	R _m (MPa)	Em (GPa)		R _m (MPa)	Em (GPa)	R _m (MPa)	Em (GPa)
1	26.48 ±1.2	19.23 ±0.32	0.1	24.91 ± 1.34	18.81 ± 0.34	25.6 ±1.95	19 ±0.41
3	27.95 ±0.72	19.61 ±0.17	0.3	37.07 ± 1.67	21.78 ± 0.63	39.12 ±3.2	22.23 ±0.81
5	31.16 ±0.42	20.41 ±0.69	0.5	38.96 ± 0.76	22.20 ± 0.54	44.83 ±2.73	23.42 ±0.44
7	33.57 ±1.23	20.98 ±0.38	0.7	39.81 ± 1.92	22.38 ± 0.61	47.69 ±1.08	23.99 ±0.59
8	42.37 ±1.17	22.92 ±0.59	1	36.92 ± 0.77	21.75 ± 0.52	36.2 ±1.55	21.59 ±0.67
10	29.54 ±2.1	20.01 ±0.67					

Pure geopolymer

R_m = **25.36** ± 1.17 MPa
 Em = **18.93** ± 0.59 GPa

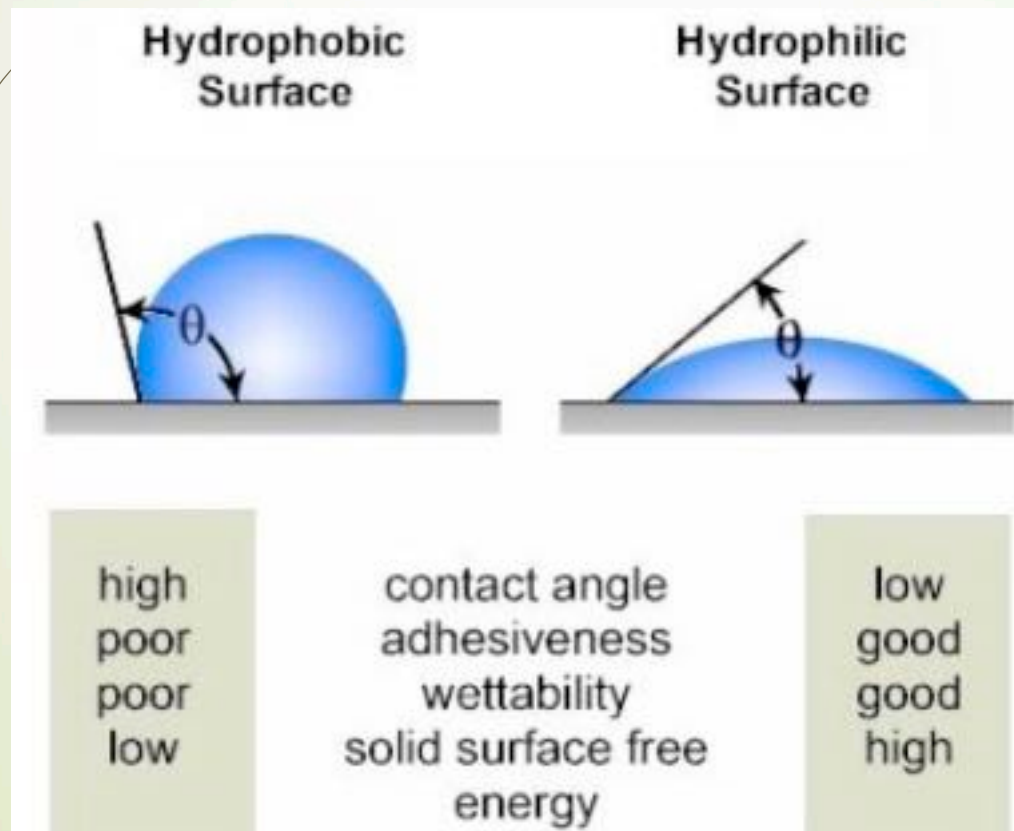
Ordinary Portland cement

R_m = **17- 40** MPa
 Em = **16.5- 22.4** GPa



Hydrophobic treatment

- Sol-gel method
- Emulsion method = **Impregnating liquid**
- The methyl-silicon resin + xylene + NPs + NA?

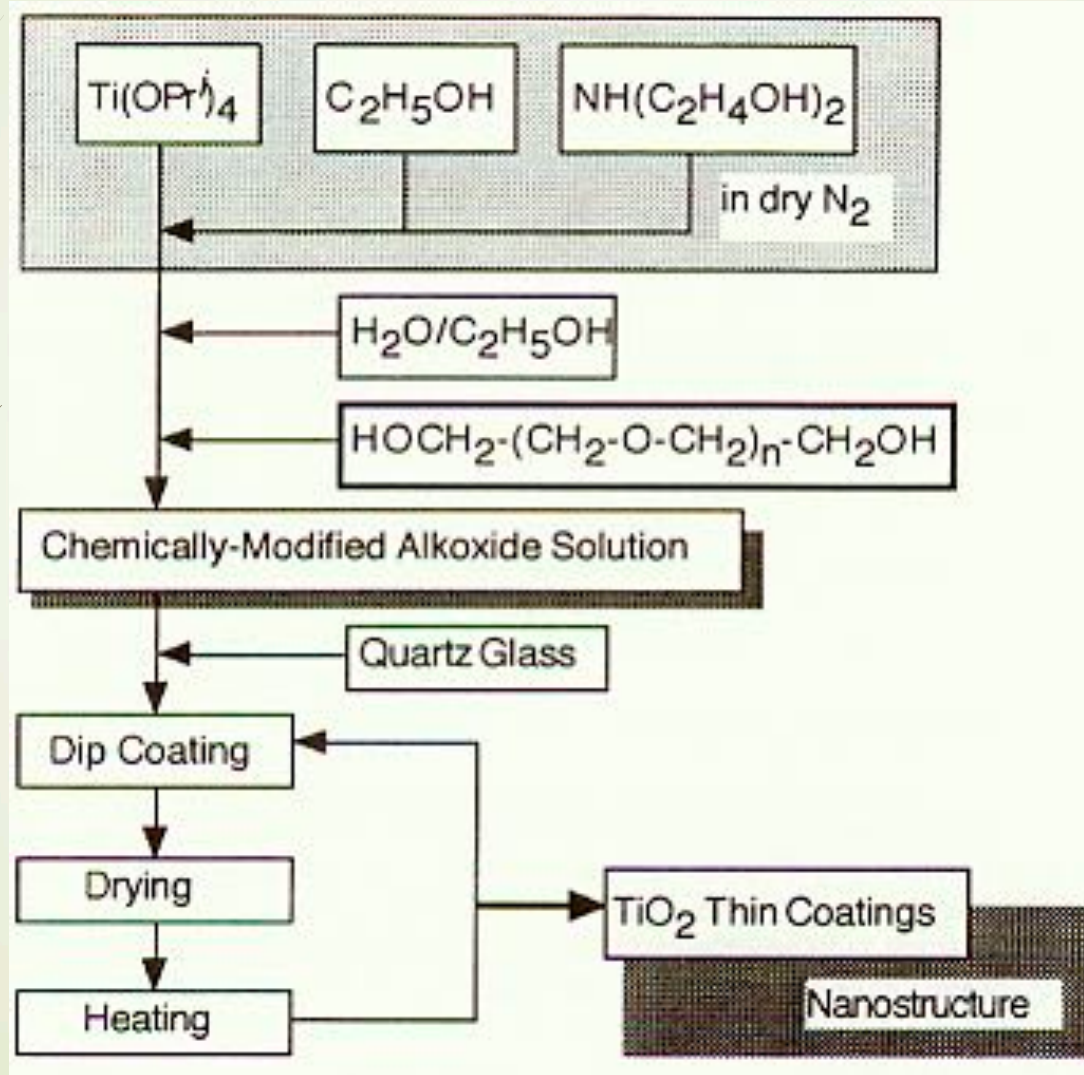


Sol-gel method

12

Titanium tetra-iso-propoxide

Diethanolamine



Polyethylene glycol

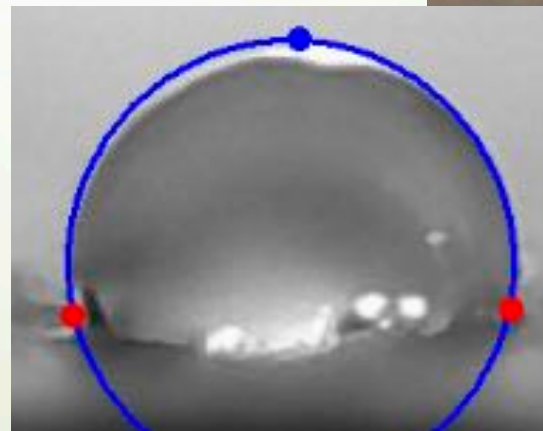
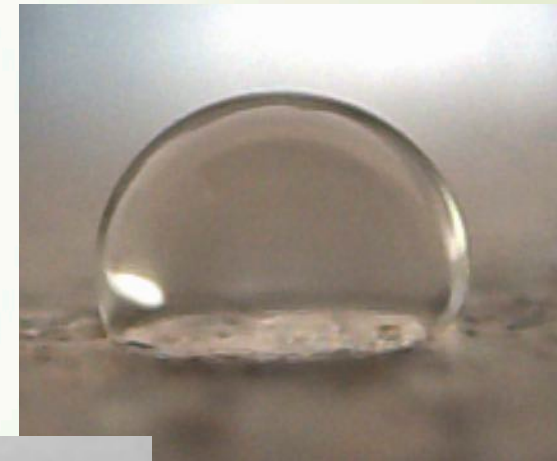
SiO₂ substrate

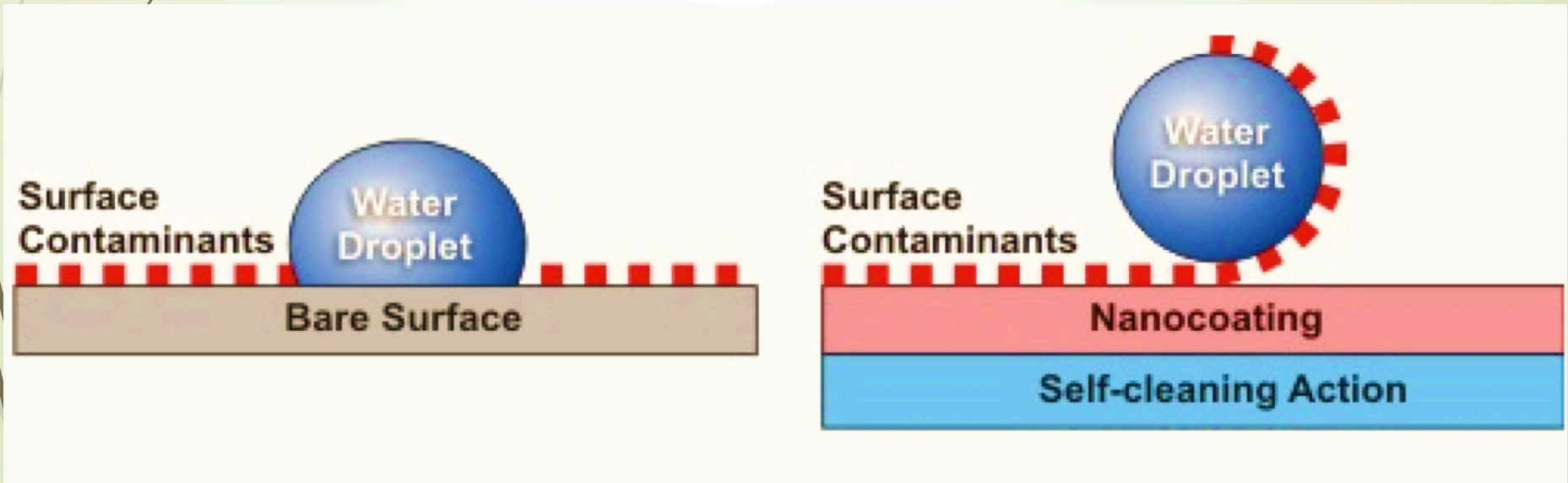
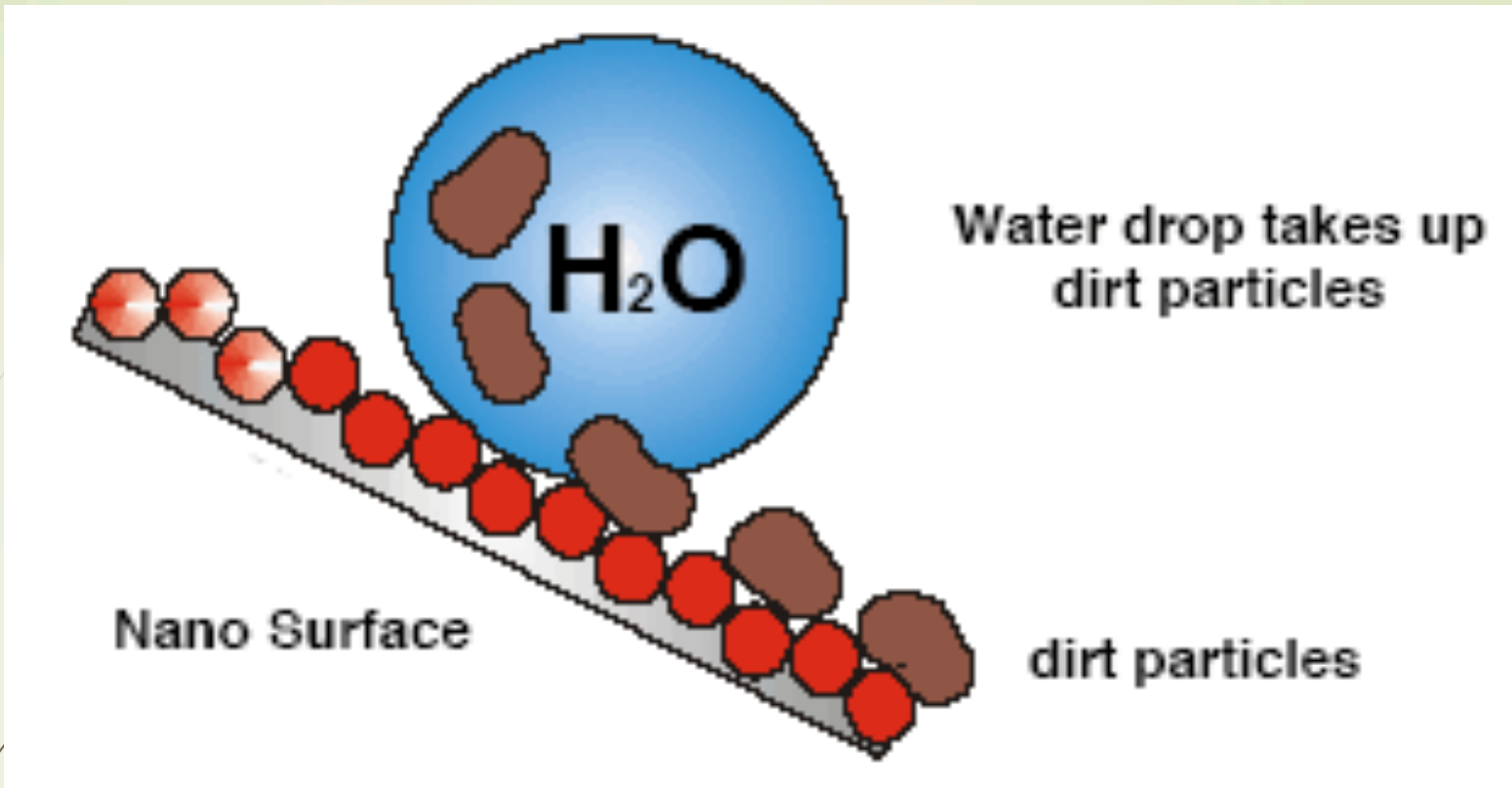
Solution I with Polyethylene glycol
Solution II without Polyethylene glycol

Contact Angle Measurements

13

Sample	Θ [°]
Untreated	47.64
Pure emulsion	103.18
Emulsion with NPs	105.39
Sol-gel	97.58





15

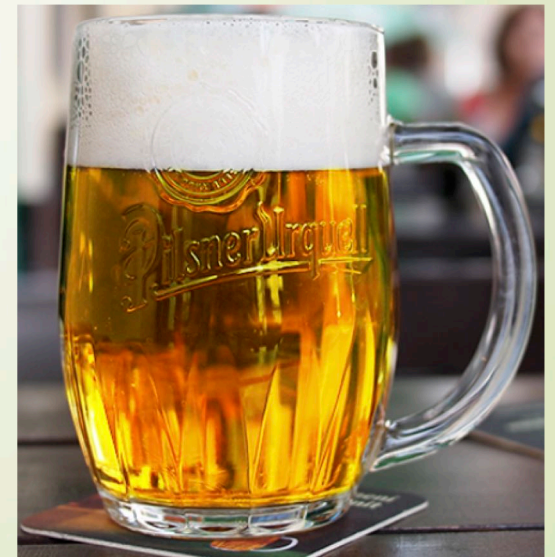
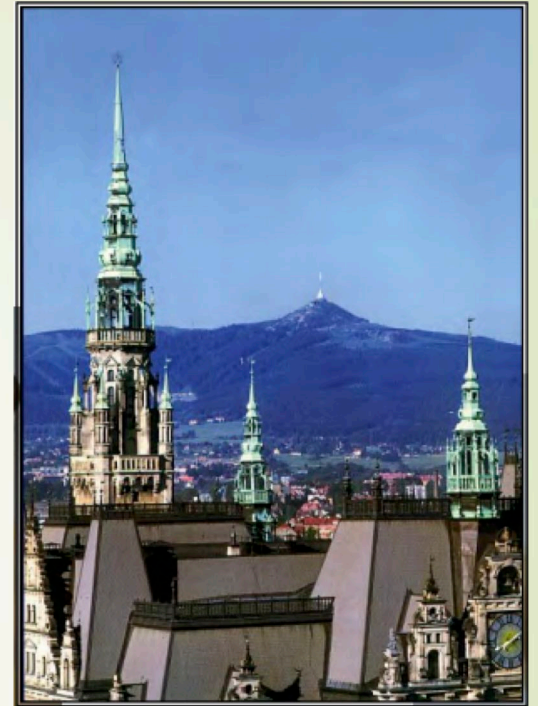


RESULTS

- Application of **nanomaterials** in GP improves utility **properties**.
- **Compressive strength** of **SiO₂ nano fiber reinforced** geopolymer is 2x higher than pure GP
- **Basalt and carbon** microfiber is applied because of **competitive cost**.
- **Surface treatment** of geopolymer composites by chemical means enables **improved properties** of these materials.

Thank you for Your attention

17



petr.louda@tul.cz

GeopolymerCamp 2018