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IMERYS, WORLD LEADER IN MINERAL-BASED SPECIALTIES FOR INDUSTRY

Through the added-value transformation of its mineral resources and the development of synthetic minerals, Imerys develops solutions that boost the performance of many products across all markets. In this way, the Group puts its technological, materials science and application-specific expertise to work for its customers in supporting their commitment to innovation.



Imerys offers high value-added functional solutions...

- Beneficiated mineral resources

 (clay, bentonite, diatomite, feldspar, kaolin, mica, wollastonite, etc.)
- Formulations (ceramic bodies, continuous casting fluxes for steel, monolithic refractories, etc.)
- Synthetic minerals (synthetic graphite, zirconia, etc.)
- from high quality assets:
 - Unique portfolio of mineral resources
 - Wide range of exclusive technologies and processes
 - Materials science expertise
 - Know how and customers' applications knowledge









...that bring essential properties to its industrial customers' products





Imerys has a diversified presence in more than 50 countries





Structure of metakaolin

Industrial processes & Product range

Key properties



Structure of kaolinite

Kaolinite is a hydrous aluminium silicate: Al₂Si₂O₅(OH)₄ or Al₂O₃ . 2 (SiO₂) . 2 (H₂O)





• With heat, water is released from the crystalline structure and the structure is modified.



Transformation of kaolinite



The DTA curve shows a broad endothermic peak at 550°C and a sharp exothermic peak at 983°C.

The main endothermic peak $(\sim 550 \circ C)$ is associated with the weigh-loss on the TG curve.



Transformation of kaolinite



What is metakaolin?

XRD shows the transformation of kaolinite to amorphous.



Transformation of kaolinite

	Structure	²⁷ AI NMR	²⁹ Si NMR	Thermal transformations of kaolinities
Kaolinite	 Al³⁺ in octahedra. Si⁴⁺ in tetrahedra. 	 Al_{VI} signal (–3 ppm) 	 Si_{IV} signal (–90 ppm) 	400 551 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41
Metakaolin	 Destruction of Al³⁺ octahedra. Si⁴⁺ in a polymer of tetrahedra. 	 Al_{VI} transforms into Al_{IV} (70ppm) & Al_V (35 ppm). 	 "metakaolin signal" (–100 ppm) 	455 446 3,3 1190°C 4100 41
Al-Si Spinel		 Al_{IV} (70ppm) The Al_V signal disappears and an Al_{VI} signal (–2ppm) appears [mullitisation]. 	 The "metakaolin signal" shifts to -110 ppm. The Si_{IV} signal (- 90ppm) of mullite starts to appear. 	950°C 43 245 34 950°C 443 45 900°C 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170
Mullite	 Al3+ in octahedra and tetrahedra. Si4+ in tetrahedra. 	 one Al_{VI} signal (5 ppm) two Al_{IV} signals (60 & 45 ppm) 	 Si_{IV} signal (–90 ppm) 	⁵⁰ 100 0 -100 20° (ppm) ²⁷ A1 ²⁹ Si MAS NMR spectra of the kaolinite heated at different temperatures.
				Aluminates

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The manufacture of metakaolin: processes of calcination

- There are several industrial processes to calcine a kaolin clay, some known since Antiquity.
- Two main processes used within Imerys:
 - <u>Continuous furnaces</u>: wherein loads are moved through temperature zones continuously of intermittently
 - -Herreshoff multilevel kiln: UK, USA
 - -Rotary kiln: France (Clérac), Ukraine (Vatutine), USA (Andersonville)
 - ◆ Flash kilns:
 - Torbed calciner: UK
 - Flash kiln FCB type: France (Clérac)



Processes of calcination: rotary kiln

Advantages

- The technology is reliable and robust (similar to a cement plant).
- Efficient energy consumption: 800-1200 kWh/t
- Good throughput rate: 10-12 tonnes/h

Drawbacks

- Dehydroxylation control after heating: need to have a good knowledge of the process.
- The feed material is shaped as pellets
 → temperature gradient in the pellet.
- Product has to be milled after calcination.
- The kiln has to be run continuously so need of a certain volume or combination with other materials.





Products available: ARGICAL M-1000 (France)

✤ MK-40 (Ukraine)

Processes of calcination: Herreshoff kiln

Advantages

- Technology is reliable and robust (similar as rotary kiln).
- Efficient energy consumption: 600-1200 kWh/t
- Good control of temperature of calcination

<u>Product available:</u>✤ METASTAR 501 (USA)

Drawbacks

- Dehydroxylation control after heating: means to have a good knowledge of the process
- Thermal inertia of the kiln
- Huge investment: 1.5-2 times more than a rotary kiln.





Processes of calcination: Flash kiln

Advantages

- Really flexible: Target temperature quickly reached.
- Precise control of temperture, thus of dehydroxylation.
- Limited energy consumption: 400 to 800 kWh/t
- Capacity of kiln adapted by initial design (1 tonne/h at Clérac).
- Can produce very fine metakaolin (pre milling).

Drawbacks

- Complex operational system.
- Important cost of investment.
- Milled material needed for feed.





Product	Country	Calcination process	Pozzolanic index	Colour	Surface area BET (m²/g)	d50	Cost basis
METASTAR 501	USA	Herreshoff	1400	+++	14	1 µm	5
ARGICAL M-1200S	France	Flash	1370	++	23	1.5 µm	2
ARGICAL M-1000	France	Rotary	1150	++	19	10 µm	1
MK-40	Ukraine	Rotary	1100	+	15	20 µm	1



Structure of metakaolin

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The manufacture of metakaolin: important parameters

- The quality of the metakaolin is directly linked to the quality of the starting material, i.e. the deposit the kaolin clay is coming from.
 - Primary deposit: low levels of TiO2 and Fe2O3, high level of K2O, low surface area
 - Secondary deposit: more impurities but higher surface area.
- The amount of kaolinite in the hydrous kaolin (starting material), reflected by the total chemical analysis, is a main parameter for the reactivity of the final product (metakaolin).
- The process and parameters (time and temperature) of calcination are key parameters for reactivity, and the processing of the starting material has also an influence:
 - Pelletisation by pressing before the rotary kiln
 - Drying / milling / air classification before the flash kiln
- Particle size distribution (fineness) plays a role, but to a lesser extent: a poorly-reactive metakaolin cannot be improved only by milling.
- A regular quality control of the final product is carried out to ensure: reactivity, quality of the calcination, reliability, reproductibility.



Metakaolins for Geopolymers

Which metakaolin is the best for geopolymers?

- Parameters that are important for the reactivity:
 - Alumina content (Al/Si ratio)
 - Amount of amorphous phase
 - Calcination process
 - ♦ Fineness
- Any metakaolin can be used in a geopolymer system. There is no ideal metakaolin for geopolymers; the choice depends on the parameters sought after:
 - ◆ Setting time
 - ◆ Rheology
 - Mechanical resistance
 - **♦**....
- Tell us what you are looking for!



Thank you for your attention!



