

IMPROVING CEMENT WASTE RECYCLING BY CARBONATION THE FEASIBILITY OF A SHORT CARBONATION PROCESS

André Silva, Rita Nogueira (speaker), J. Alexandre Bogas, M.F. Costa Pereira



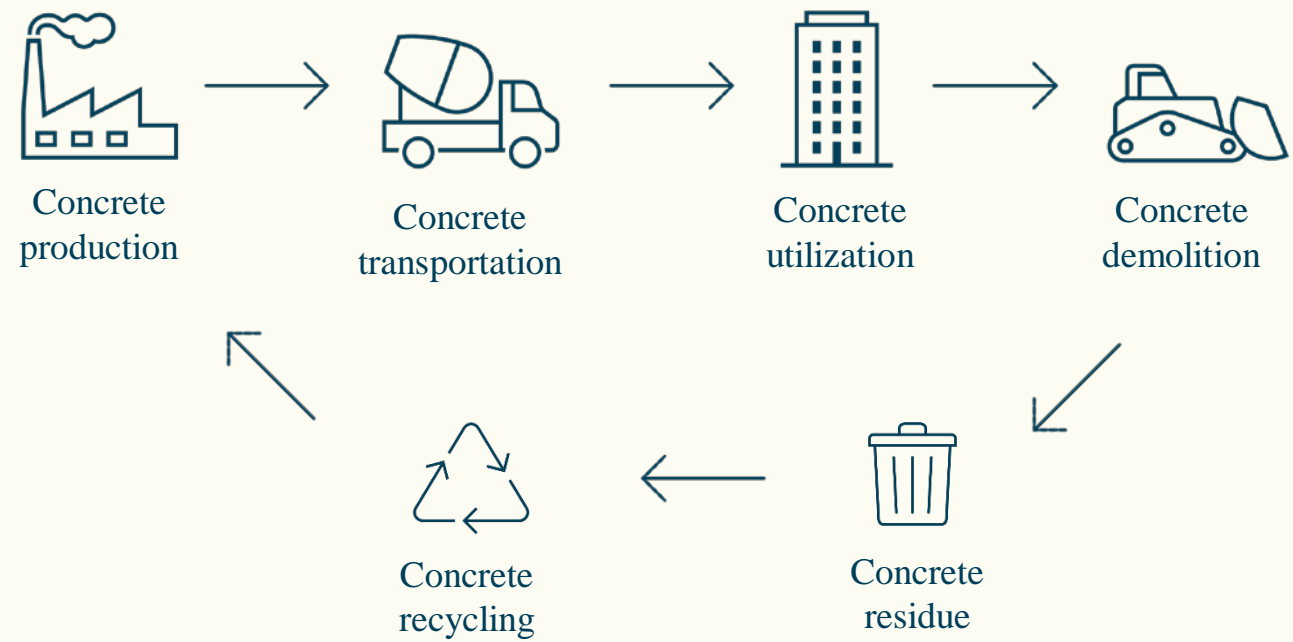
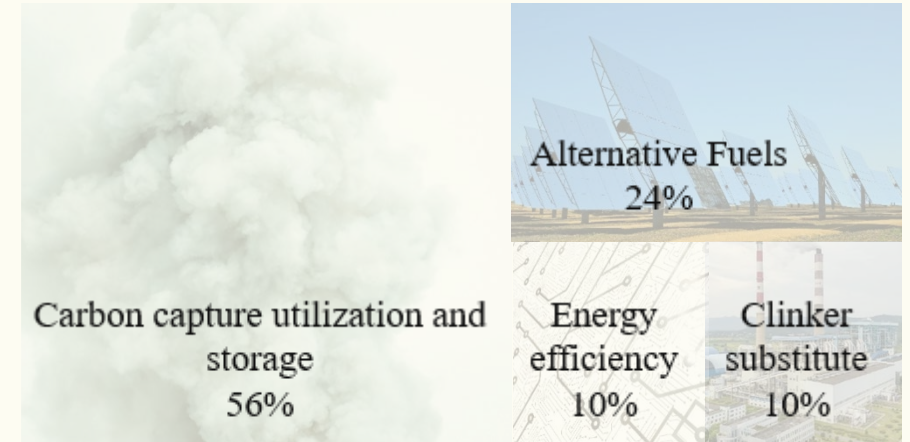
1. Introduction

2. Materials and methods

3. Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy results

4. Raman spectroscopy results

5. Conclusions



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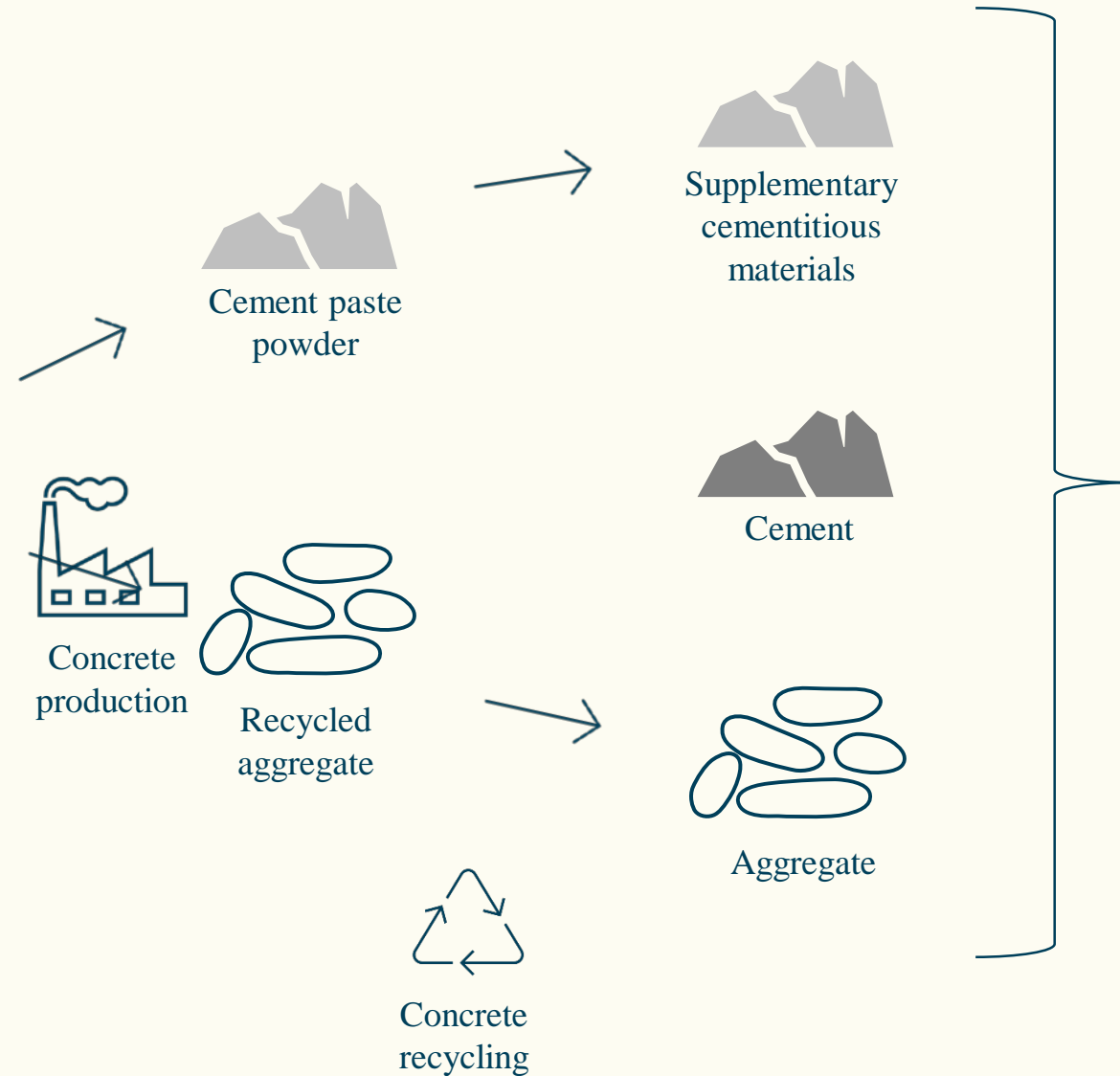
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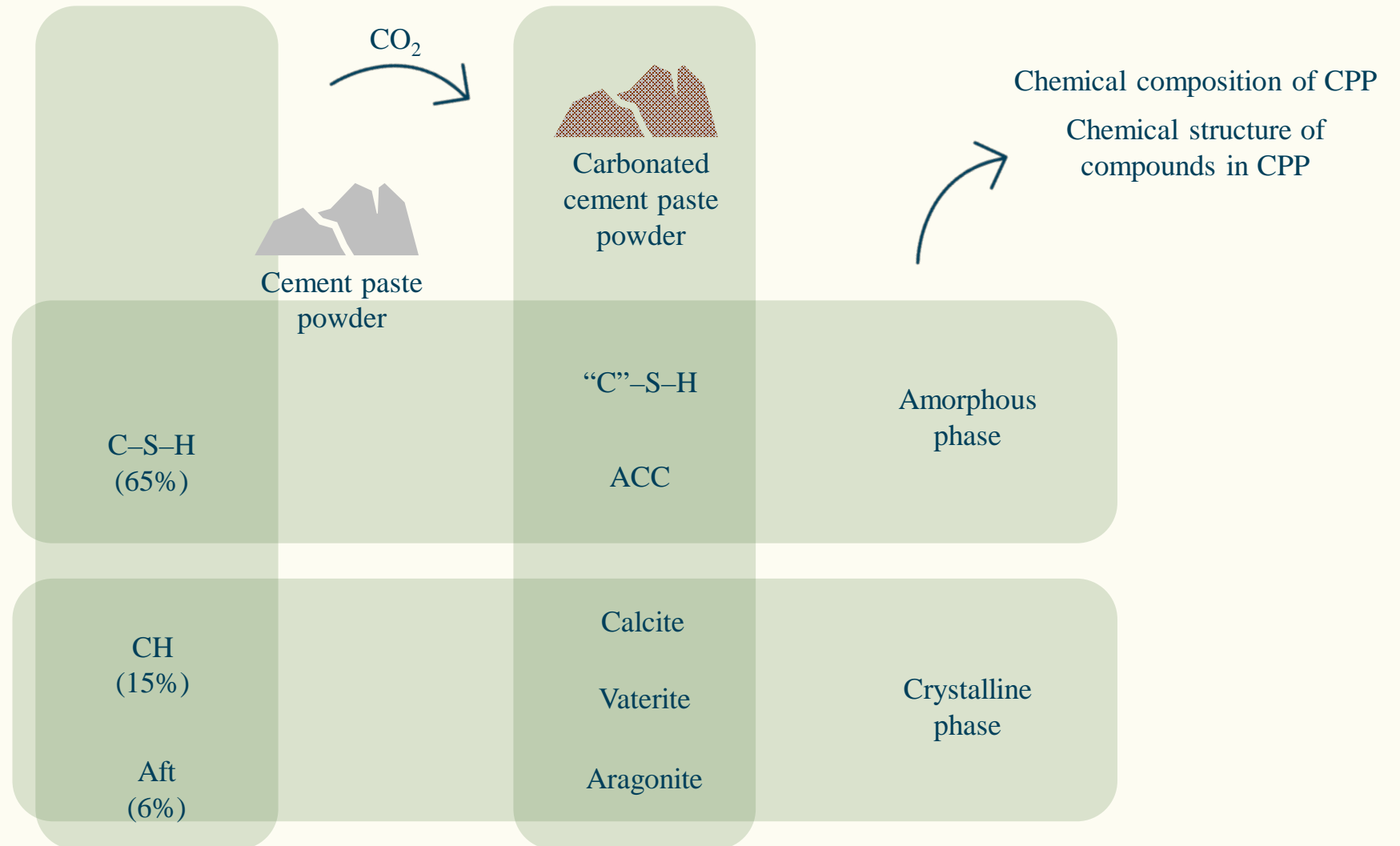
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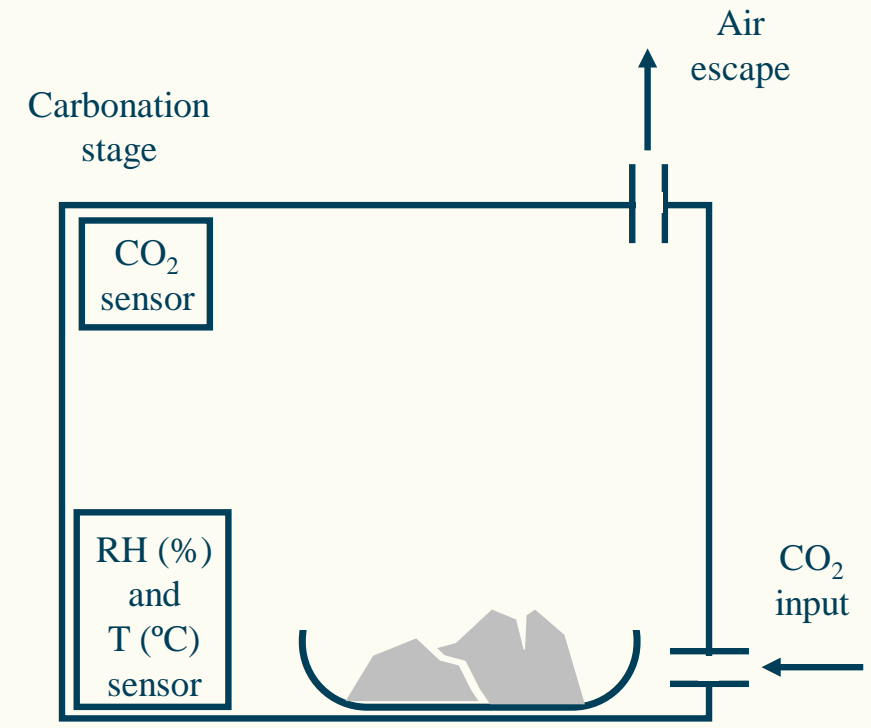
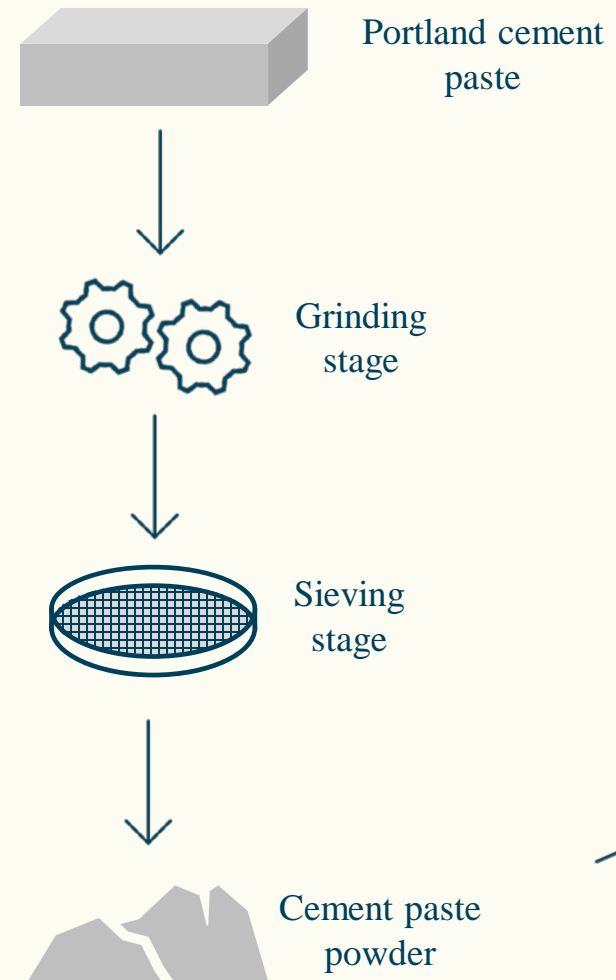
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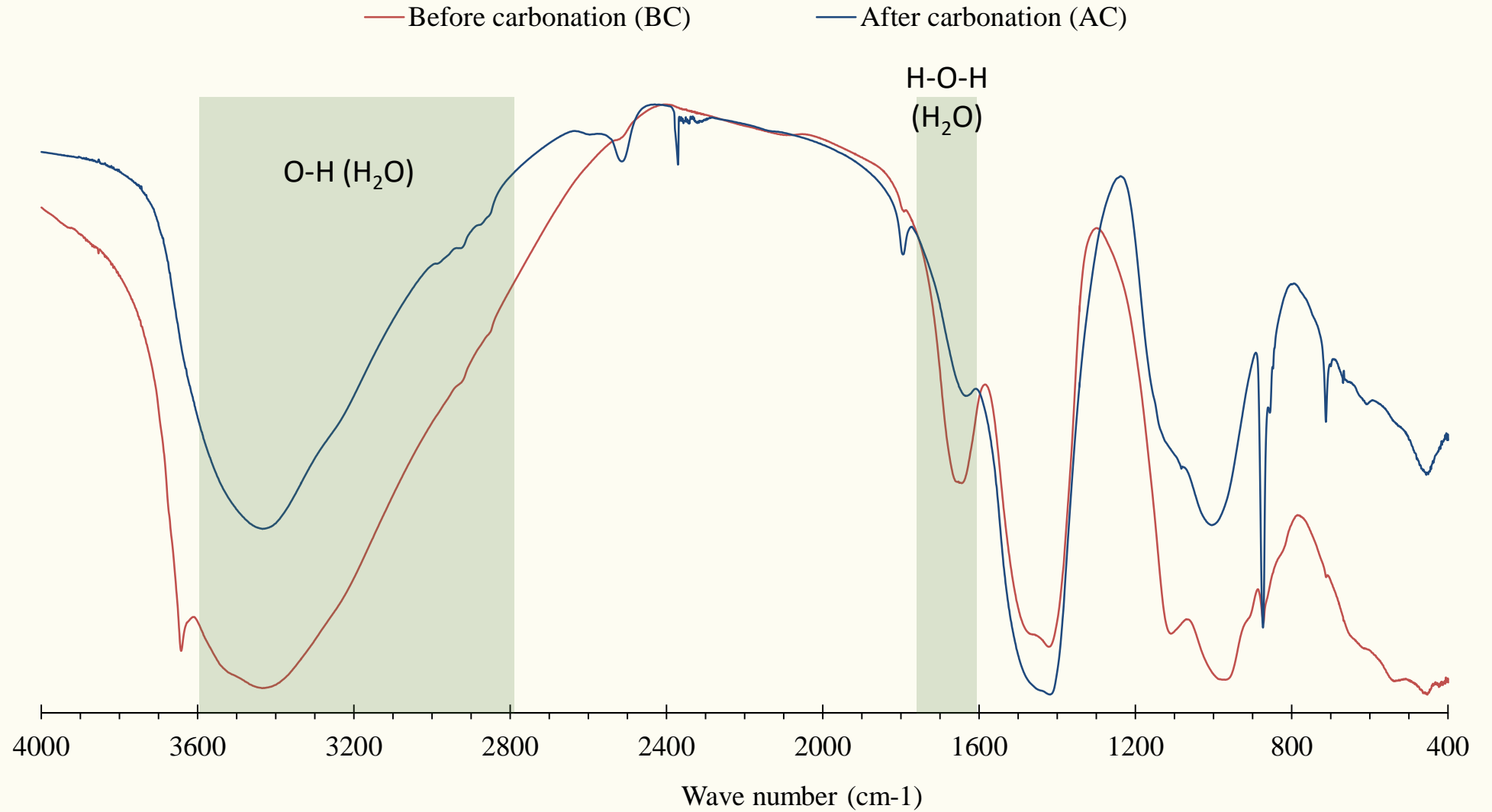
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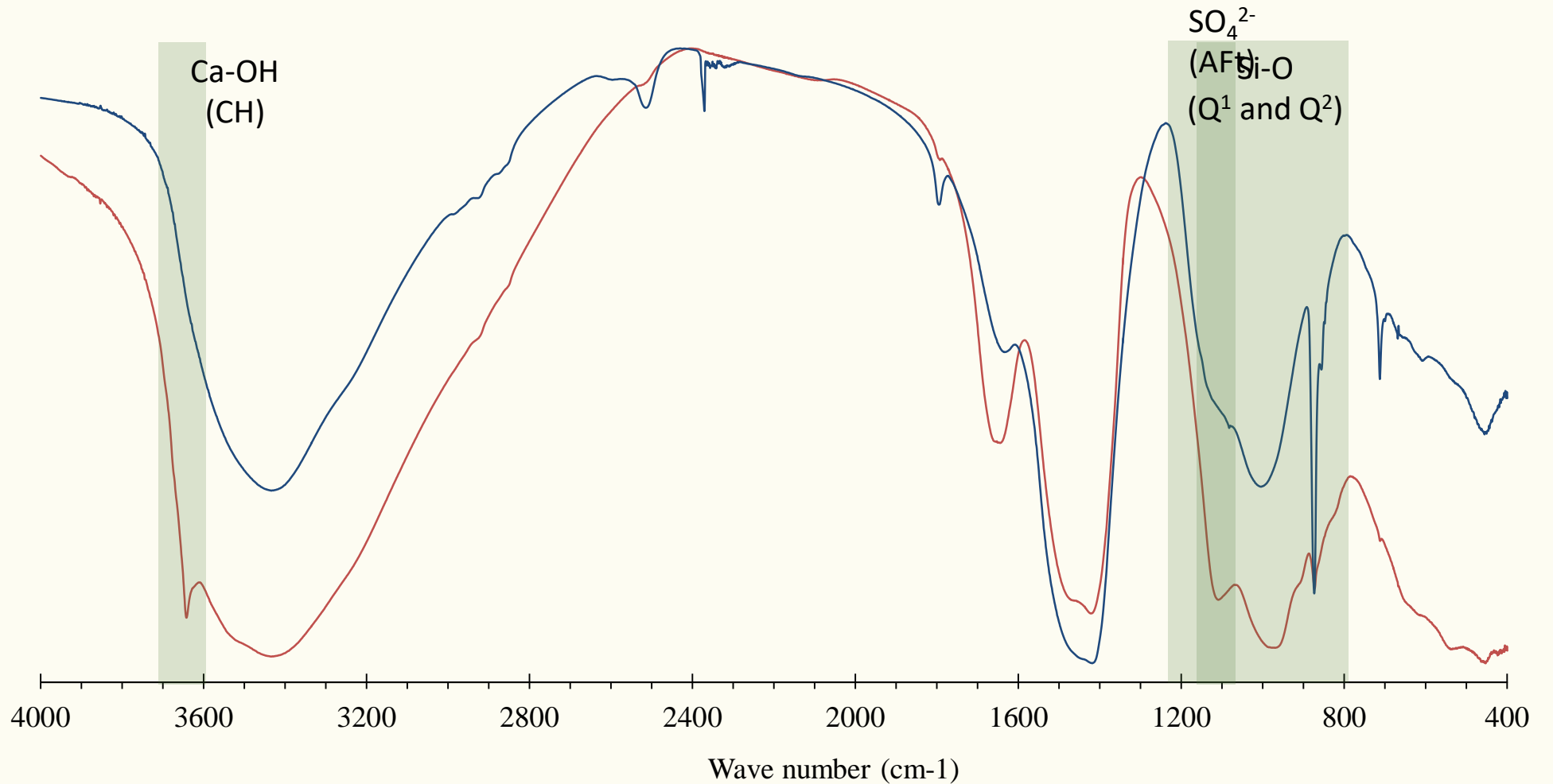
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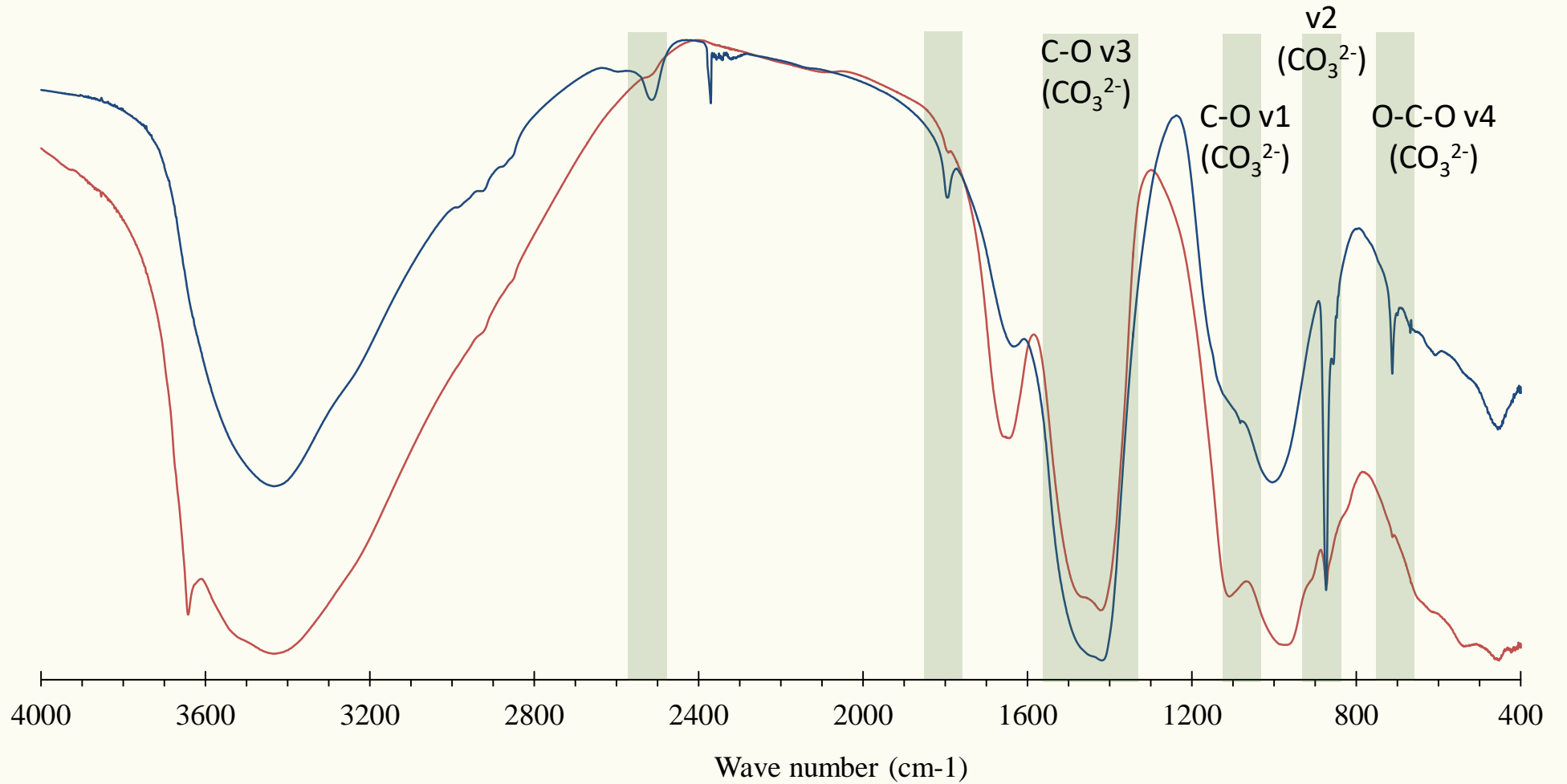


— Before carbonation (BC) — After carbonation (AC)



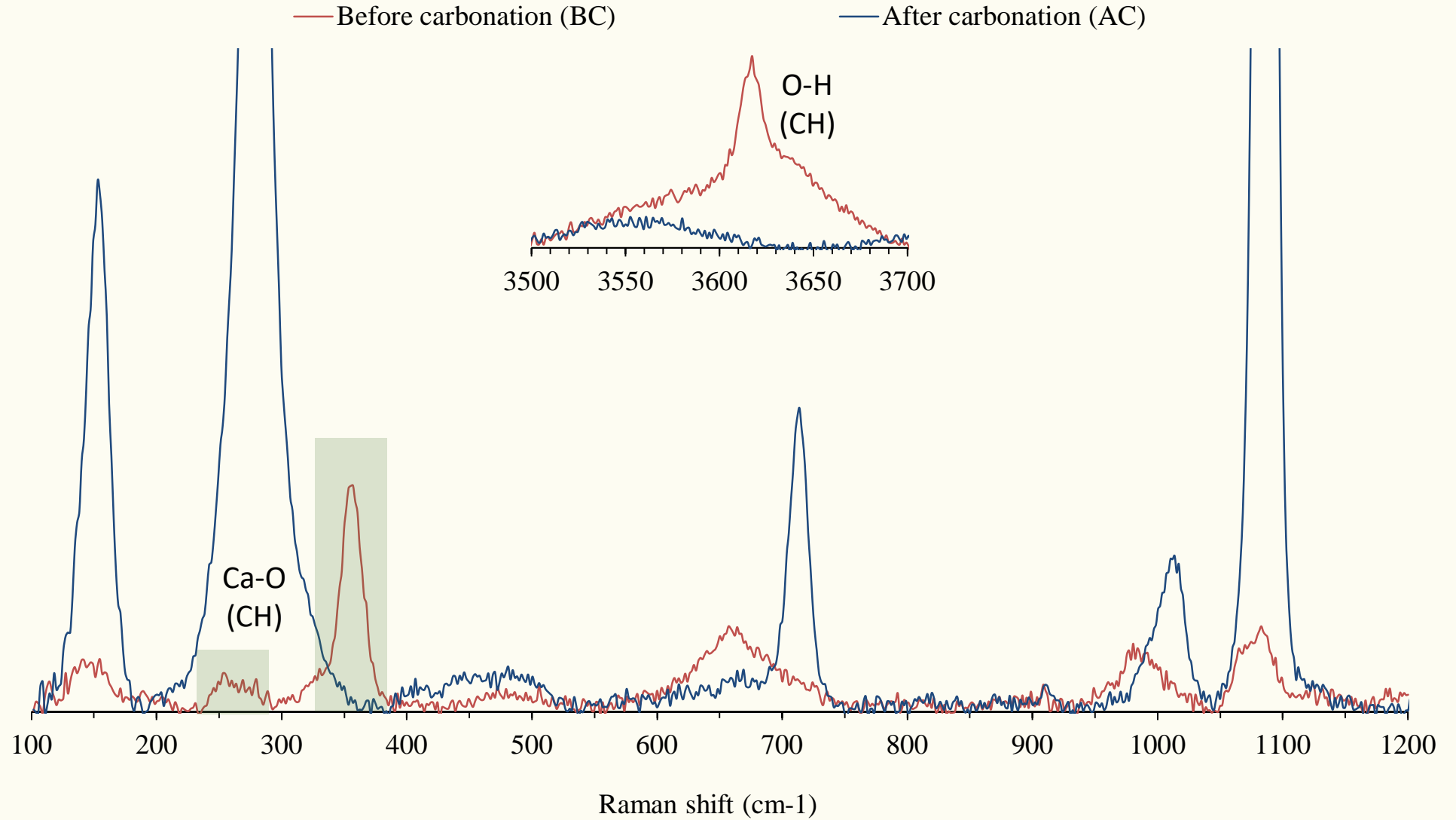
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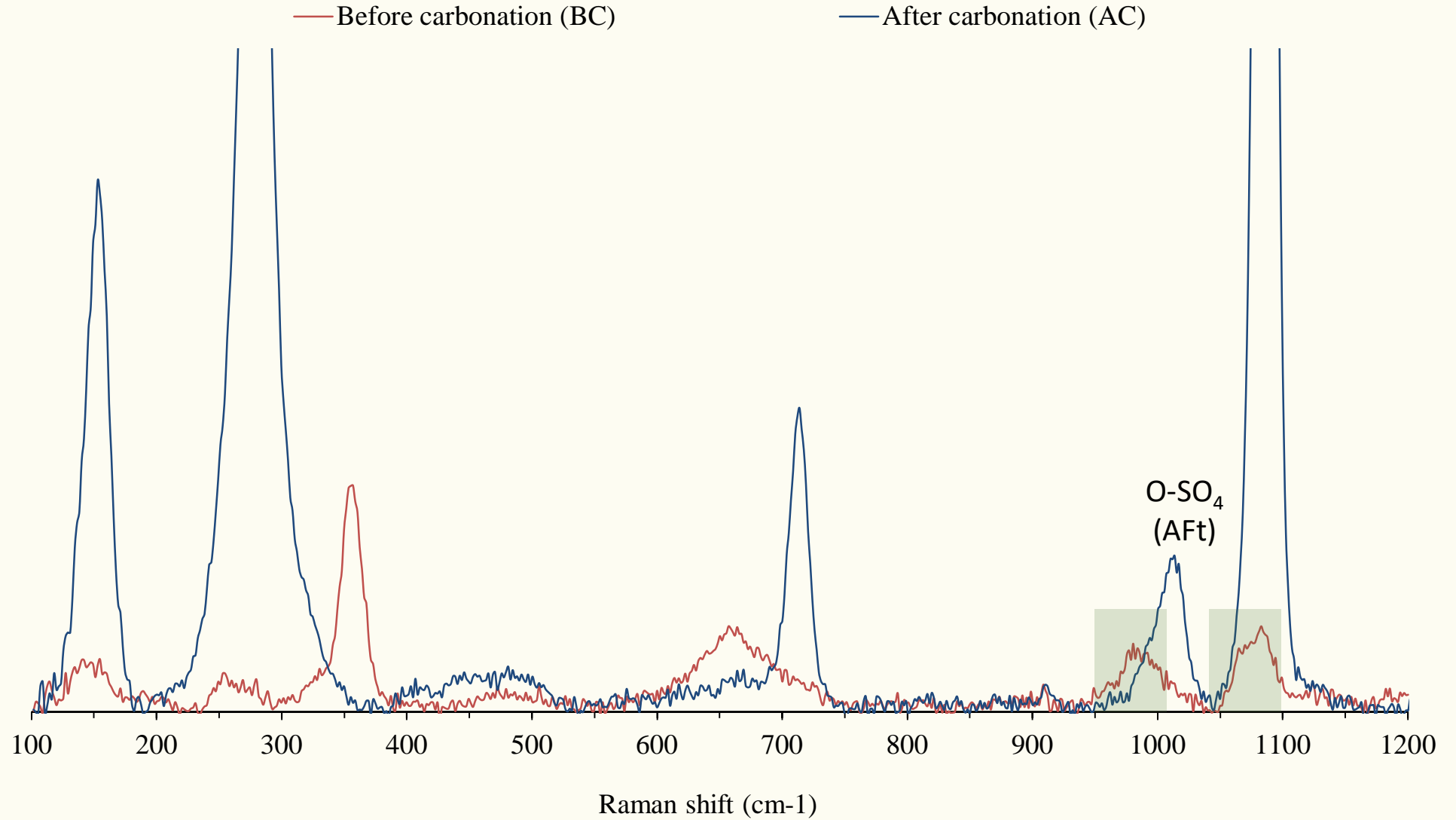


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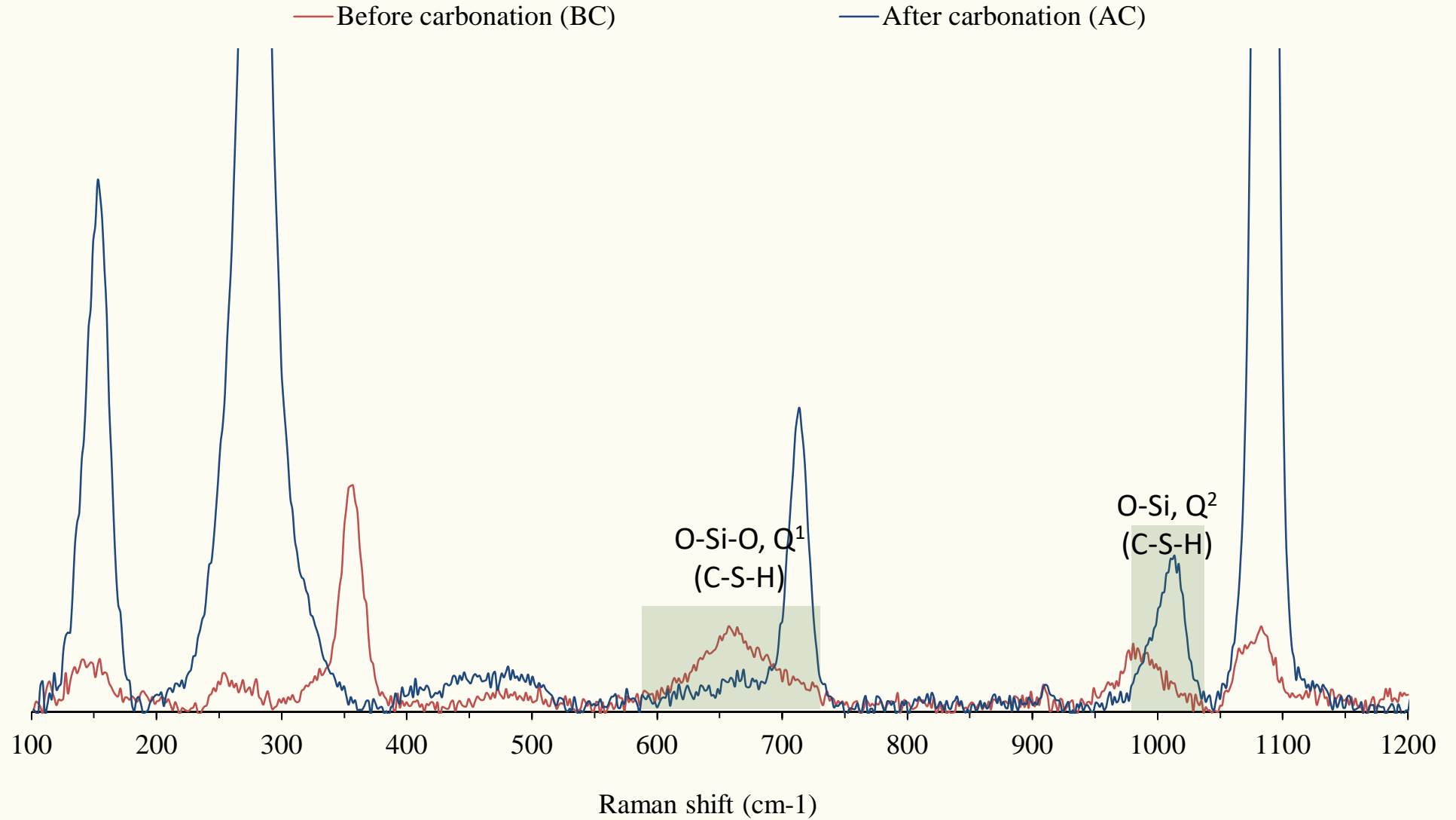
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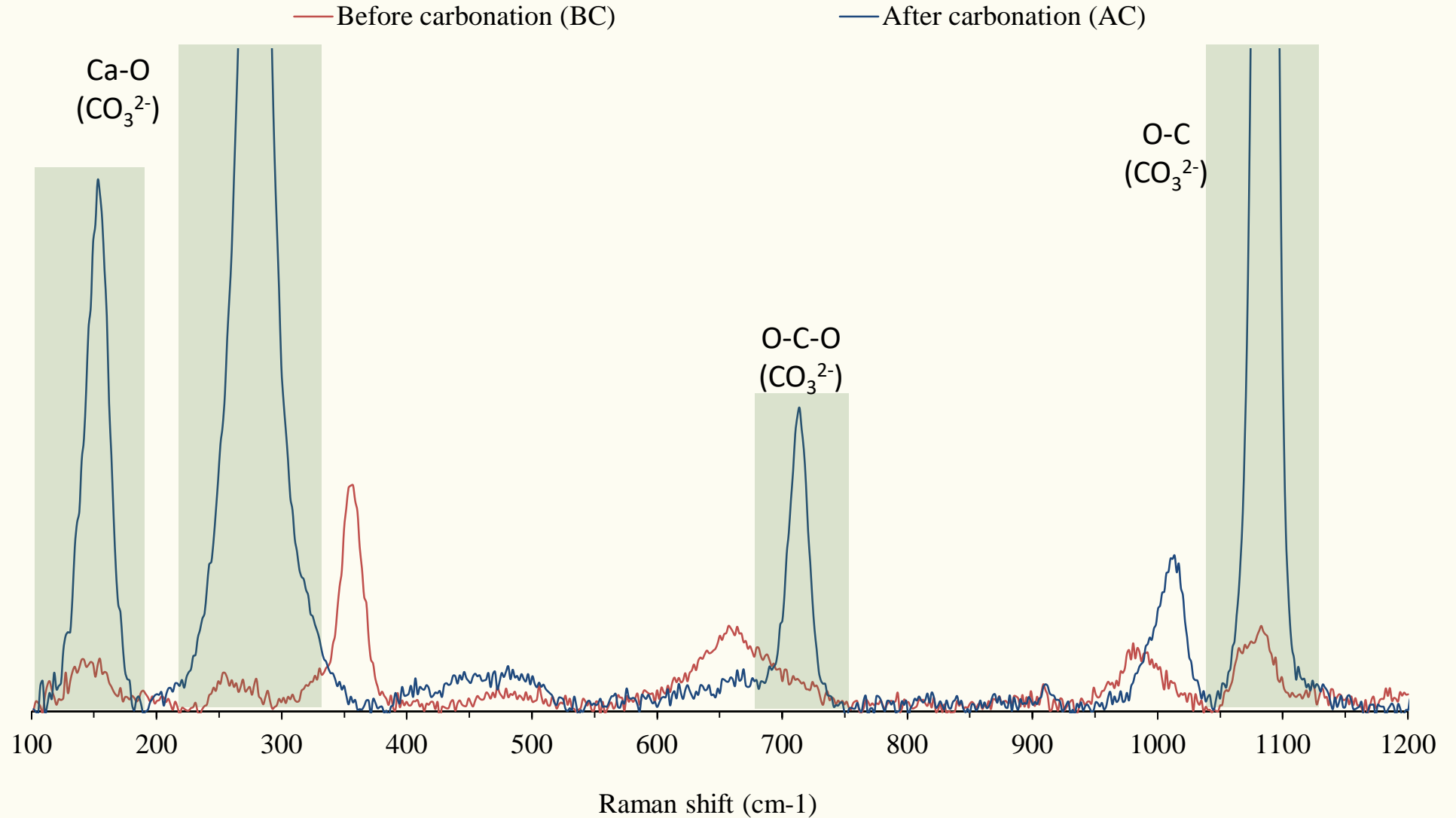
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results

4. Raman
spectroscopy results

5. Conclusions

- Both CH and AFt were carbonated
- C-S-H reacted with CO₂ during the carbonation process, originating a polymerization reaction, associated with the decalcification of the Ca-O layer of C-S-H. The duration of this carbonation process was not enough to obtain silica-gel, since Q³ and Q⁴ species were not identified.
- The main CC polymorph present in CPP after the carbonation process was calcite. FTIR point out ACC as the second most probable polymorph. The presence of simultaneous CC polymorphs in CPP is very probable, but could not be fully demonstrated.

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- The spectroscopy techniques were able to independently characterize both the composition and chemical structure of CPP before and after the carbonation process
 - The utilization of both techniques enabled a redundant analysis, thus increasing the certainty of the results obtained
 - Despite not enabling a quantitative analysis, their expeditious and simplicity emphasises its relevance

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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