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Jean Péra, Sophie Husson, Bernard Guilhot. Influence of finely ground limestone on cement hydration. Cement and Concrete Composites, 1999, 21 (2), pp.99-105. 10.1016/S0958-9465(98)00020-1 . hal-00555525

HAL Id: hal-00555525

<https://hal.science/hal-00555525>

Submitted on 13 Jan 2011

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Influence of finely ground limestone on cement hydration

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Abstract

Some work has been carried out on the effect of calcium carbonate on cement paste, but there is no general agreement on the relative effects of different amounts of calcium carbonate on cement paste properties. The objective of the present work is to assess the effect of various amounts of calcium carbonate on the hydration of tricalcium silicate in order to explain the physico-chemical changes occurring during Portland cement hydration. It is shown that calcium carbonate has an accelerating effect on C₃S and cement hydration and leads to the precipitation of some calcium carbo-silicate hydrate.

Keywords:

Calcium carbonate; Calorimetry; Carbo-silicate; Cement; Hydration; Infrared spectroscopy; Microstructure; Strength

I. Introduction

For a long time, ground limestone has been considered as an inert filler. However, recent studies carried out in the 1980s have pointed out the following phenomena:

- ❖ calcium carboaluminates hydrates precipitate during the hydration of cements containing ground limestone [1-7],
- ❖ during the formation of ettringite, sulfate ions can be replaced by carbonate ions without modifying the sequences of the reaction [8-11],
- ❖ there is an interaction between calcium silicate (alite) and calcium carbonate; the latter accelerates the hydration of C₃S and modifies the Ca/Si ratio of C-S-H [12-14].

As the interactions of ground limestone and C₃A are well documented, we have, in the present paper, focused our attention on the reactions which occur during the hydration of C₃S in the presence of calcium carbonate. The behaviour of blended Portland cements containing up to 50% ground limestone has also been investigated.

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II. Experimental

II.1. Materials

II.1.1. Calcium carbonate (CaCO_3)

The calcite studied was derived from marble and was very pure (98.6% CaCO_3). Its specific gravity was 2.75.

It was ground to get the following characteristics:

- ❖ 100% particle below 20 μm ,
- ❖ average diameter $D_{50} = 2.5 \mu\text{m}$,
- ❖ 35% particles below 1 μm .

For this product, the Blaine specific surface area was $680\text{m}^2\text{kg}^{-1}$ and the BET specific surface area was $3600 \text{m}^2\text{kg}^{-1}$

Calcium silicate (C_3S)

Calcium silicate was synthesized by reacting a well mixed stoichiometric blend mixture of pure calcium carbonate and reactive silica. The blend was wetted and pellets prepared. The temperature program was as follows:

- ❖ 20-700°C: $20^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$
- ❖ 700-1000°C: $15^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$

▲ temperature maintained at 1000°C for 40 min.

- ❖ 1000-1450°C: 8°C min^{-1}
- ❖ 1450-1600°C: 5°C min^{-1}

▲ temperature maintained at 1600°C for 120 min.

The residual lime (CaO) was measured by hydrochloric acid titration of a solution containing 250 mg C_3S and 100 mL ethyleneglycol, shaken at 70°C for 30 min. The calcination was considered good as the free CaO content was less than 2%. A well-crystallized triclinic C_3S was then obtained and ground in a laboratory ball-mill. Its particle size distribution was characterized by:

- ❖ 100% particles below 80 μm
- ❖ $D_{50} = 15 \mu\text{m}$
- ❖ 30% particles below 10 μm

II.1.2. Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC)

The cement used in the present study was a CPA CEM I 52.5 according to the European prestandard ENV 197-1 for common cements. Its Bogue potential composition was $\text{C}_3\text{S} = 67.9\%$; $\text{C}_2\text{S} = 4.8\%$; $\text{C}_3\text{A} = 10.4\%$; $\text{C}_4\text{AF} = 9.3\%$. Its Blaine and BET specific surface areas were $364 \text{m}^2\text{kg}^{-1}$ and $1400 \text{m}^2\text{kg}^{-1}$, respectively. The average value of the particle size distribution was $D_{50} = 16 \mu\text{m}$.

II.2. Methods used for investigation

Isothermal calorimetry was used to study the interactions between C_3S (or OPC) and CaCO_3 . C_3S (or OPC) was mixed with CaCO_3 in the weight ratio 1:1. The mixture (300 mg) was then hydrated in presence of the same quantity of water (300 mg). The total heat developed during the reaction was recorded. The length of the experiment was 15 h.

The morphology of these hardened pastes was investigated by means of scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and the hydrates formed were identified, using infrared spectrometry (IRS), X-ray diffraction (XRD) and differential thermal analysis (DTA).

Pastes of pure C_3S (or OPC) and CaCO_3 were prepared at equivalent consistency. The water to solid ratios are shown in Table 1.

From Table 1, it is clear that the presence of CaCO₃ has a plasticizing effect on the paste: the higher the CaCO₃ content, the lower the amount of mixing water. Minicylinders of paste were cast ($\phi = 20$ mm, $h = 40$ mm), demoulded after 2 days of hydration, and kept at 20°C and relative humidity 95% until mechanical testing, which occurred after 7, 28 and 60 days of age.

III. Results and discussion

III.1. Reactions between C₃S and CaCO₃

III.1.1. Isothermal calorimetry

The isothermal calorimetry curves showing the rate of heat development of 300 mg C₃S and (150 mg C₃S+150 mg CaCO₃) during hydration, up to 15 h, are given in Figure 1. The values recorded for the blend (C₃S+CaCO₃) were always higher than those of hydrated C₃S.

The total heat resulting from pure C₃S hydration was 145 joules, whilst that of the mixture (50% C₃S+50% CaCO₃) reached 260 joules. These results are in good agreement with those obtained by Ramachandran [14]. They indicate that CaCO₃ cannot be considered as an inert addition towards C₃S hydration.

III.1.2. SEM examination

As shown in Figure 2, the pastes presented about the same texture after 7 days of hydration; namely platlets of calcium hydroxide and fibrils of C-S-H. After 60 days of hydration, the morphology of the pastes is different, as presented in Figure 3. In pure C₃S, platlets of calcium hydroxide and C-S-H type II are present according to Taylor [15]. In 'C₃S+CaCO₃' paste, granules of C-S-H are formed.

III.1.2. Infrared spectrometry

The IR spectra of hydrated C₃S at different ages are shown in Figure 4. Those of the 'C₃S+CaCO₃' paste are shown in Figure 5. The wavenumbers present in each product hydrated either for one day or 28 days are reported in Table 2. The vibrations associated with each wavenumber are also presented in Table 2.

In hydrated C₃S, all the Si-O-Si stretching bands were reorganized between 1 and 28 days. The structure of tobermorite gel was reached [16], as shown by the emboldened wavenumbers.

In the blend 'C₃S+CaCO₃,' the characteristic bands of the CO₃ ion appeared. Some SiO₄ bands were shifted after one day of hydration, demonstrating the accelerating effect of CaCO₃ on C₃S hydration. Those results were also obtained using the diffuse reflectance method, as shown in Figure 6.

The results of XRD investigations are given in Figure 7, after 60 days of hydration. The following conclusions can be drawn from these analyses:

- ❖ calcium hydroxide is present in all compositions;
- ❖ the intensity of the C₃S peak decreases when the amount of CaCO₃ increases such that in the blend containing 50% CaCO₃, these peaks have almost disappeared;
- ❖ the intensity of the peak at $2\theta = 14.9^\circ$ increases with the CaCO₃ content and is due to the formation of some hydrated carbo-silicate.

The consumption of CaCO₃ was studied by means of DTA. The area of the decomposition peak of CaCO₃ decreased with the hydration time and the temperature corresponding to the maximum of this peak shifted towards smaller values as shown in Figure 8. Such results were previously observed by Henning [6] in the case of precipitation of carbonate hydrates.

III.1.4. Compressive strength of pastes

The compressive strength of the different pastes is presented in Figure 9. The presence of CaCO₃ at levels higher than 30% has a beneficial effect on the strength, whatever the hydration time may be.

It is possible to compute the $K(t)$ value for each paste using Feret's formula:

$$R(t) = K(t)(V_s/V_0)^2$$

where $R(t)$ is the strength after t days of hydration, $K(t)$ is the coefficient of reactivity of the binder, V_s is the volume of binder, and V_t , the sum of the following three volumes: binder, water and entrained air. In the present study, the volume of air was measured at 1.5-1.6%. Table 3 shows the $K(7)$ and $K(60)$ values obtained for the different pastes. After 7 days hydration, all blended pastes develop higher $K(7)$ values than pure C_3S which proves that $CaCO_3$ reacts chemically. After 60 days hydration, only pastes containing more than 30% $CaCO_3$, develop higher $K(60)$ values.

III.2. Reactions between OPC and $CaCO_3$

III.2.1. Isothermal calorimetry

Figure 10 shows that the same type of curve is observed with OPC and pure C_3S . The heat produced by the reaction between 50% OPC and 50% $CaCO_3$ is about double that issued from plain OPC hydration.

III.2.2. Hydrates formed

As shown by XRD (Figure 11) carboaluminate and carboasilicate have been precipitated after 60 days of hydration.

The presence of calcium carboaluminate hydrate was also observed by infrared spectrometry (bands at 3670 and 3530 cm^{-1}). IR spectroscopy also pointed out differences in AF_m and AF_t phases (Figure 12). In the paste containing pure OPC, both monosulphate (bands at 100 and 1170 cm^{-1}) and ettringite (band at 1120 cm^{-1}) are present. In the paste containing 50% $CaCO_3$, monosulphate almost disappeared and the band at 1120 cm^{-1} was reinforced, so some SO_4 ions in ettringite were probably replaced by CO_3 ions. The band assigned to the $\nu_3 SiO_4$ vibration at 970 cm^{-1} was also slightly modified and that of carbonate at 875 cm^{-1} amplified.

III.2.3. Compressive strength of pastes

The compressive strength of pastes is presented in Figure 13. The strength is maintained or even increased in pastes containing 10% $CaCO_3$. Lower strengths are obtained with higher $CaCO_3$ levels. These results mean that the development of strength is not similar in C_3S and OPC pastes containing $CaCO_3$. In OPC, interactions occur between C_3A and $CaCO_3$, leading to the production of calcium carboaluminate hydrate and the modification of ettringite, whereas in blended C_3S pastes, only calcium carboasilicate hydrate is obtained.

Nevertheless, the level of strength remains acceptable for a 50% level of OPC substitution: it is 81% that of OPC alone. This result proves that chemical reactions occur, but in a smaller extent than in C_3S pastes and more $CaCO_3$, remains as an inert filler.

IV. Conclusion

As shown by isothermal calorimetry, more total heat is developed in C_3S or cement containing up to 50% calcium carbonate than in the absence of $CaCO_3$ under comparable conditions signifying the accelerating effect of $CaCO_3$. Hydration of C_3S in the presence of $CaCO_3$, results in the production of some calcium carboasilicate hydrate and good mechanical performance for amounts of $CaCO_3$ higher than 30%.

In cement paste, calcium carbonate modifies the AF_m and AF_t phases, and produces calcium carboasilicate and carboaluminate hydrates but does not lead to the same strength development as in C_3S paste.

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Figures

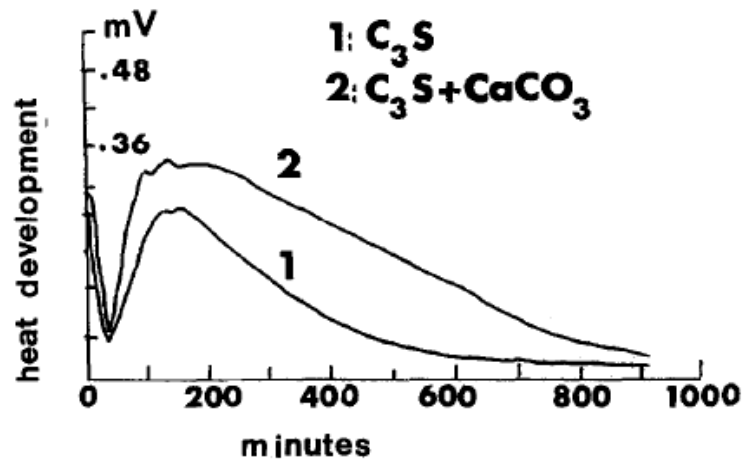
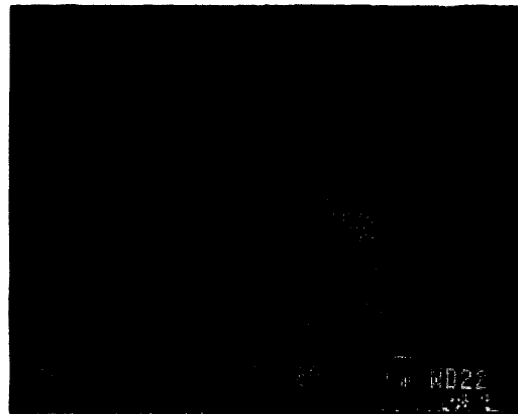
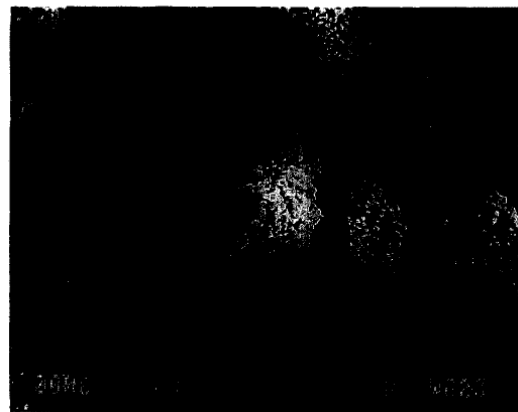


Fig. 1. Isothermal calorimetry data: C₃S and C₃S+CaCO₃.

Figure 1: Isothermal calorimetry data: C₃S and C₃S + CaCO₃.



(a)



(b)

Figure 2: SEM micrographs after 7 days of hydration.

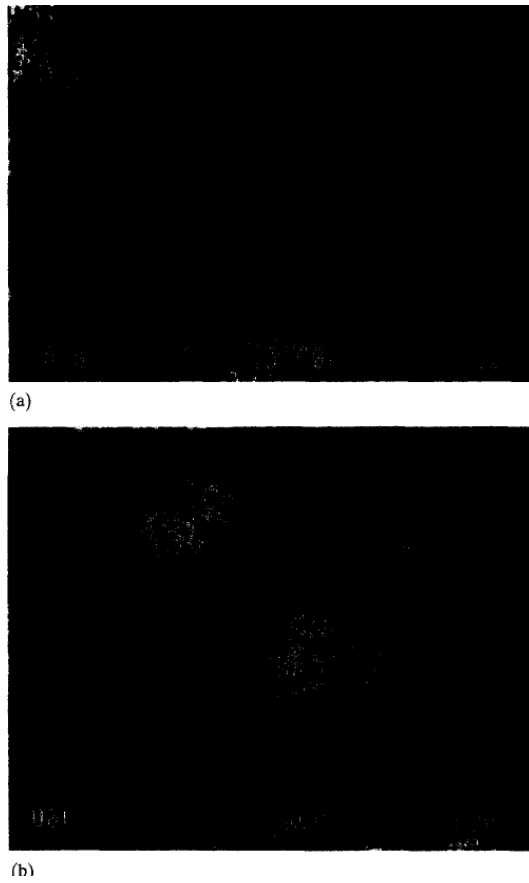


Figure 3: SEM micrographs after 60 days of hydration.

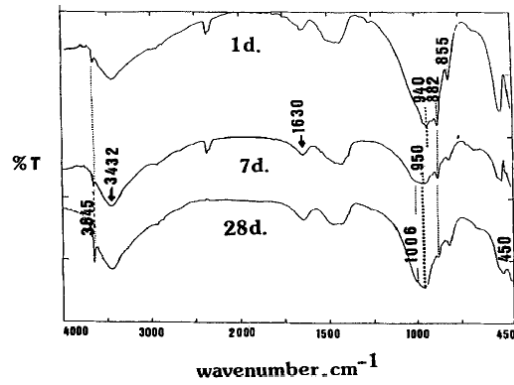


Figure 4: Infrared spectra of hydrated C_3S .

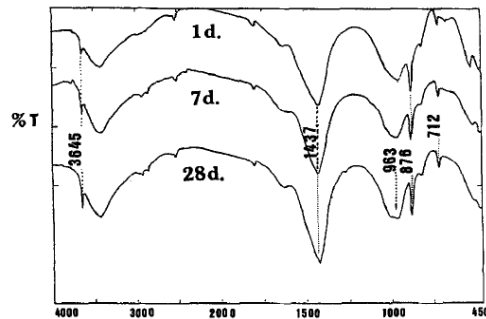


Figure 5: Infrared spectra of hydrated ($C_3S+CaCO_3$).

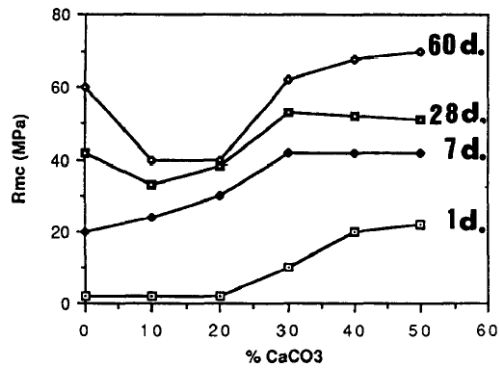


Figure 9: Influence of CaCO₃ on the compressive strength of pastes.

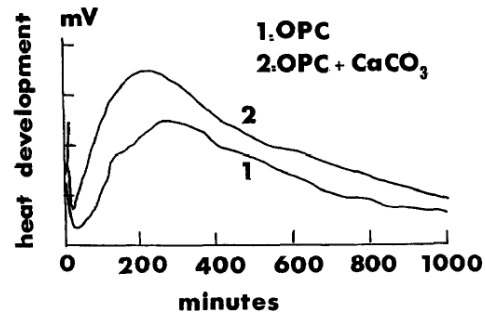


Figure 10: Isothermal calorimetry curves: OPC and OPC+CaCO₃.

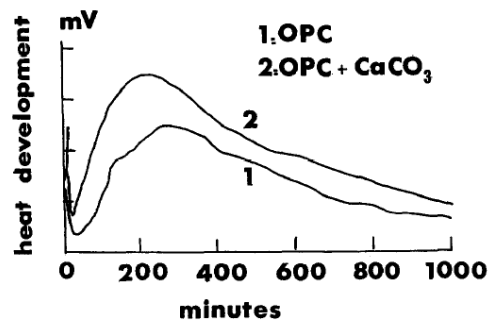


Figure 11: XRD spectrum of hydrated paste (OPC/CaCO₃ = 1).

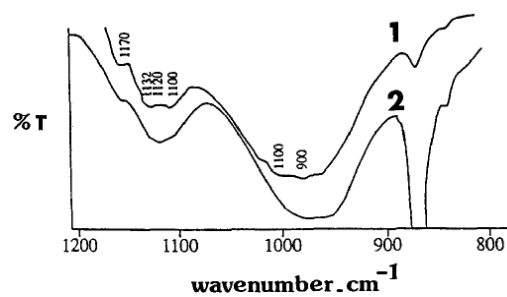


Figure 12: Modification of AF_m and Aft phases in the paste containing 50% OPC and 50% CaCO₃ after 60 days of hydration.

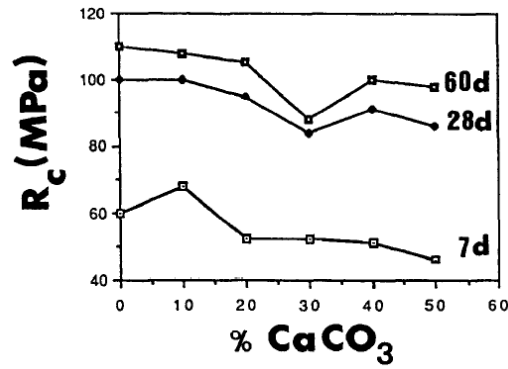


Figure 13: Compressive strength of cement pastes containing different amounts of CaCO₃.

Tables

Table 1: Water to solid ratios of pastes

C ₃ S (wt%)	100	90	80	70	60	50
CaCO ₃ (wt%)	0	10	20	30	40	50
W/S S= C ₃ S + CaCO ₃	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.3
OPC (wt%)	100	90	80	70	60	50
CaCO ₃ (wt%)	0	10	20	30	40	50
W/S S= OPC + CaCO ₃	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.24

Table 2: Infrared results of hydrated C₃S and (C₃S+CaCO₃)

C ₃ S			C ₃ S + CaCO ₃		
Wavenumber (cm ⁻¹)		Vibration	Wavenumber (cm ⁻¹)		Vibration
1 day	28 days		1 day	28 days	
1635	1630	<i>v</i> ₂ H ₂ O	1635	1635	<i>v</i> ₂ H ₂ O
1480	1450	<i>v</i> ₃ CO ₃	1437	1437	<i>v</i> ₃ CO ₃
938	960	<i>v</i> ₃ SiO ₄	1161	1161	<i>v</i> ₁ CO ₃
905		<i>v</i> ₃ SiO ₄	954	963	<i>v</i> ₃ SiO ₄
882	882	<i>v</i> ₃ SiO ₄	876	876	<i>v</i> ₂ CO ₃
855	855	<i>v</i> ₃ SiO ₄	849		<i>v</i> ₃ SiO ₄
660	665	<i>v</i> ₄ SiO ₄	712	712	<i>v</i> ₄ CO ₃
	640	<i>v</i> ₄ SiO ₄	660	660	<i>v</i> ₄ SiO ₄
518		<i>v</i> ₄ SiO ₄	506	486	<i>v</i> ₄ SiO ₄
450	450	<i>v</i> ₂ SiO ₄	452	462	<i>v</i> ₂ SiO ₄

Table 3: Reactivity of the different binders

<i>C₃S</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>CaCO₃ (wt%)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>K(7)</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>157</i>
<i>K(60)</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>410</i>