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Effect of Ca in P-doped basaltic glass-ceramics: application to waste inertization

M. Tarrago^{1,2}, H. Esteves¹, M. Garcia-Valles¹, S. Martínez¹, D.R. Neuville²

1.Dept. Mineralogia, Petrologia i Geologia Aplicada, Universitat de Barcelona. C/Martí i Franquès s/n
Barcelona, Spain

2.CNRS-Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris, USPC, 1 rue Jussieu 75005 Paris (France)

Corresponding author: M. Tarrago mtarrago@ub.edu

Abstract

A sewage sludge composition is simulated by adding CaO and P₂O₅ to a basalt in order to produce glasses with low viscosity at high temperatures. Raman spectroscopy shows the presence of Q⁰ and Q² silicate groups. The increase of Vickers microhardness is related to an nucleation of crystalline phases (magnetite, diopside, akermanite) that crystallize upon thermal treatments. Raman spectroscopy has given information on the presence of Q⁰ and Q² silicate groups. These new glass-ceramics may be used as starting compositions for the immobilization of other industrial wastes.

Keywords: Amorphous materials, Raman, Thermal Analysis, Viscosity, Inertization

Introduction

Environmental pollution is a major concern in modern societies [1]. Urban sewage sludge (USS) from water decontamination is a high volume and potentially hazardous waste. In Directive 86/278/EEC, the European Economic Community defines sewage sludge as any residual sludge from wastewater treatment plants [2]. The yearly production in the European Union averages at least 10 Mt [3]. The recycling of sludge as a substitute for fertilizers in agriculture is limited because of potentially high toxic metals contents [4]. Alternatives include disposal in controlled landfills and incineration treatments. Another alternative – based on a certain similarity between urban sewage sludge and basalt [5,6] – is vitrification, which provides an inert material with potential uses in the construction industry. The differences arise in MgO and SiO₂ concentrations being higher in basalt, whereas sludge are enriched in P₂O₅ and CaO.

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