Accepted Manuscript

Effect of thermal processing on the structural characteristics of fly ashes

W. Wons, K. Rzepa, M. Reben, P. Murzyn, M. Sitarz, Z. Olejniczak

PII: S0022-2860(18)30439-3

DOI: 10.1016/j.molstruc.2018.04.008

Reference: MOLSTR 25081

To appear in: Journal of Molecular Structure

Received Date: 31 December 2017

Revised Date: 28 March 2018

Accepted Date: 02 April 2018

Please cite this article as: W. Wons, K. Rzepa, M. Reben, P. Murzyn, M. Sitarz, Z. Olejniczak, Effect of thermal processing on the structural characteristics of fly ashes, *Journal of Molecular Structure* (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.molstruc.2018.04.008

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



Effect of thermal processing on the structural characteristics of fly ashes

W.Wons ^a, K. Rzepa ^{a, *}, M. Reben ^a, P. Murzyn ^a, M. Sitarz ^a, Z. Olejniczak ^b

^aAGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Materials Science and Ceramics, Cracow, Poland

^bInstitute of Nuclear Physics PAN, Department of Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy, Cracow, Poland

* Corresponding author

E-mail address: krzepa@agh.edu.pl (K. Rzepa).

Abstract

This work investigated the course of fly ash's glassy phase crystallization in terms of structural and thermal changes. On the basis of XRD studies the olivine and albite phases are formed after the second step of the heat treatment. XRD/Rietveld analysis confirmed increased amount of mullite. The occurrence of crystallizing phases depends on the chemical composition of fly ash. It was observed that under the heat treatment of fly ashes with a small amount of modifying oxides a larger mullite superstructure appeared, what favors the albite rich plagioclases formation. The structural changes upon the heat treatment of fly ashes were studied by means of ²⁷Al MAS NMR and FTIR spectroscopy. On the basis of NMR studies it has been confirmed that aluminum ions in devitrified glassy phase occurred only in the tetrahedral positions.

Keywords: fly ash, mullite, plagioclase, olivine, crystallization process.

1. Introduction

Fly ash originating from conventional combustion of coal dust in pulverized coal-fired boilers belongs to waste group with a wide range of applications in industry, mainly in building materials. The chemical properties of the fly ash are largely influenced by the chemical content of the coal burned (i.e., anthracite, bituminous, and lignite). Fly ash containing less than 10% lime CaO is pozzolanic in nature, thus possessing pozzolanic properties, the glassy silica and alumina requires a cementing agent, such as Portland cement, quicklime, or hydrated lime, with the presence of water in order to react and produce cementitious compounds [1]. It is commonly used as a pozzolanic component in cement [2-4], an addition to commodity concrete [4-6], a raw material for the production of autoclaved aerated concrete [7] and finally as an additive for ceramic mass in the sintered ceramics industry [8-11]. Especially interesting is the latter application considering the fact that fly ash has already had its thermal past as it was made from minerals containing coal which were subjected to rapid thermal processes during coal combustion. It is worth to mention that coal is grounded before burning which essentially ensures the fine grains of the ashes. Coal combustion temperature in pulverized coal-fired boilers ranges between 1200°C-1400°C and

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/7807284

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/7807284

Daneshyari.com