## EFFECT OF PROCESS PARAMETERS ON STRENGTH AND CARBONATION OF ENGINEERED BUILDING MATERIALS BY CALCIUM RICH ALKALI WASTES

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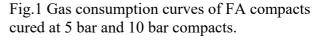
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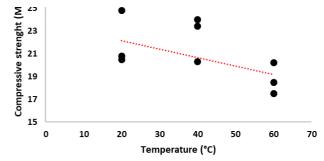
In this study, the effect of temperature and curing pressure in humidity-controlled conditions on strength development and carbonation depth of carbonized Oil shale ash (OSA) and wood ash (WA) compacts were investigated. The formation of carbonate phases leads to development of

10 8 CO<sub>2</sub> uptake (%) 6 OSA 10 bar 4 OSA 5 bar 2 0 120 20 100 Time (min)

compressive strength[1]. Carbonation experiments were performed in automated carbonation unit

(stainless-steel chamber) consisting of temperature and gas controlling and monitoring apparatus. Compressive strength results and the extent of which carbonation measured thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) with immediate calcination afterwards, are used as main parameter to evaluate the performance of the carbonated compacts. In general, carbonation reaction happens





at two different rates being fast at the beginning and slowing down in the rest of the carbonation process. Effect of higher curing pressure is more visible in the second stage of the reaction (see Fig.

Fig.2 Strength development vs temperature of compacts cured at 10 bar.

1). There was a downward linear relation between temperature and compressive strength of compacts (see Fig. 2).

## References

1. Usta, M. C., Yörük, C. R., Hain, T., Paaver, P., Snellings, R., Rozov, E., ... Uibu, M. (2020). Evaluation of New Applications of Oil Shale Ashes in Building Materials. Minerals, 10(9), 765. doi:10.3390/min10090765

