

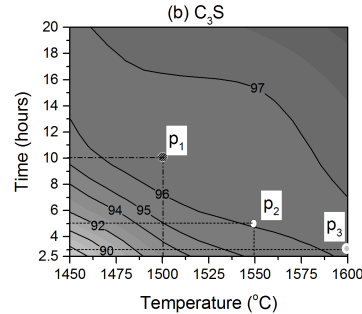
XRD applied to cementitious materials

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Anhydrous materials

- Solid reaction kinetics investigation, C_3S synthesis^[1]
- Mineral composition:
 - ✓ cement, SCMs (fly ash, slag, calcined clay)
 - ✓ blended cement (amorphous content) can be obtained by applying Rietveld analysis based XRD experiments. Examples were shown in the table on the right.



Phases (%)	CEM1	SFA
C ₃ S	61.7±0.4	--
C ₂ S	13.4±0.3	--
C ₃ A cubic	3.1±0.2	--
C ₄ AF	10.4±0.3	--
Periclase	0.3±0.1	--
Lime	0.3±0.1	--
Anhydrite	0.4±0.2	--
Gypsum	4.5±0.2	--
Bassanite	1.3±0.2	--
Calcite	4.6±0.3	--
Quartz	--	10.6±0.3
Mullite	--	18.3±0.5
Amorphous	0	71.1±1.0
Sum	100	100

Fig. 1 Contour plot of C_3S content (%) against the sintering time and temperature. P1-P3 are the possible parameters for C_3S synthesis depend on the furnace

Table 1 Mineralogical composition of the CEM1 and fly ash (SFA)

Hydrated cement

- Degree of hydration for clinker
- Crystalline hydrates: Portlandite, Ettringite, etc.
- Total amorphous content
- Degree of hydration for SCMs (PONKCS method)

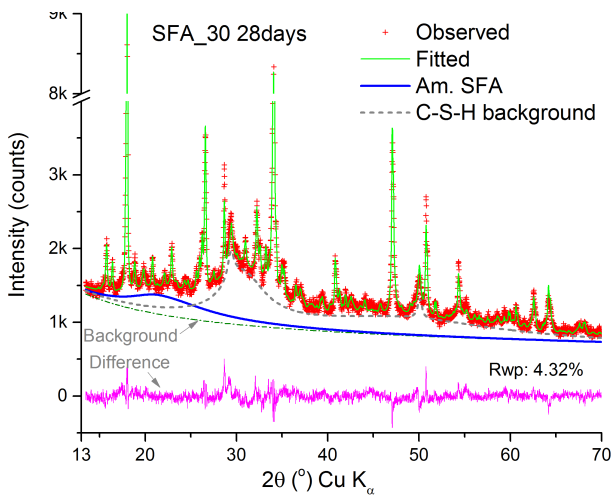


Fig. 3 The decomposition of the Rietveld analysis of the 30% fly ash replacement sample (SFA_30) hydrated for 28 days^[2]

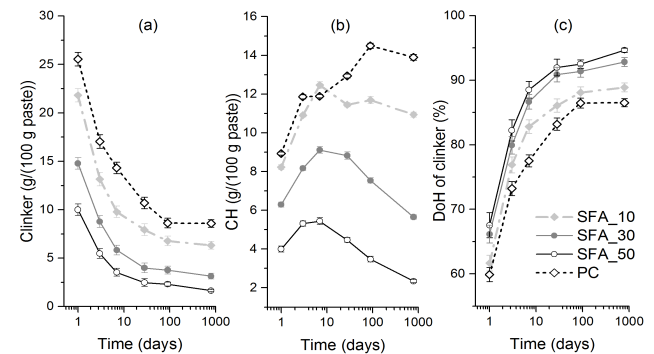


Fig. 4 Clinker content (a), Portlandite content detected (b) and the corresponding degree of hydration of the clinker (c)

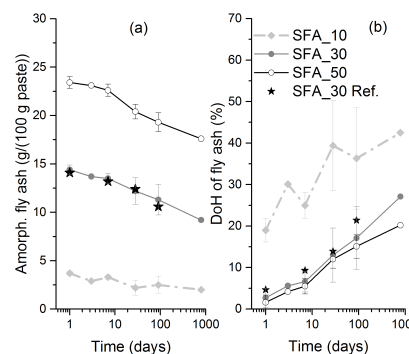


Fig. 5 Amount of amorphous fly ash (a) detected and the corresponding degree of hydration for the fly ash, SFA_10, SFA_30 and SFA_50 referred to 10, 30 and 50 wt.% replacement of blended cement

Other applications

- In-situ XRD for hydration
- Hydration at early ages (~1 day), The sample is sealed with Kapton® film and measured continuously using the customized sample staged.

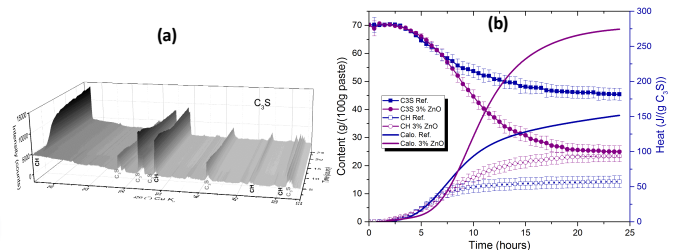
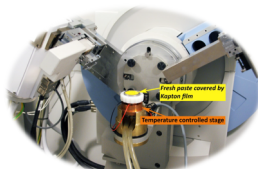


Fig. 6 (a) XRD pattern of the in-situ hydration of C_3S ; (c) Quantitative results for in-situ XRD of C_3S hydration^[3]