

THE STRUCTURE OF WATER IN CALCIUM-SILICATE-HYDRATES STUDIED BY NEUTRON DIFFRACTION WITH ISOTOPIC SUBSTITUTION

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BRGM Supervisor: Francis Claret

Princeton University collaborator: Ian Bourg

ILL collaborator: Henry Fischer



MOST CONSUMED SUBSTANCES IN THE WORLD

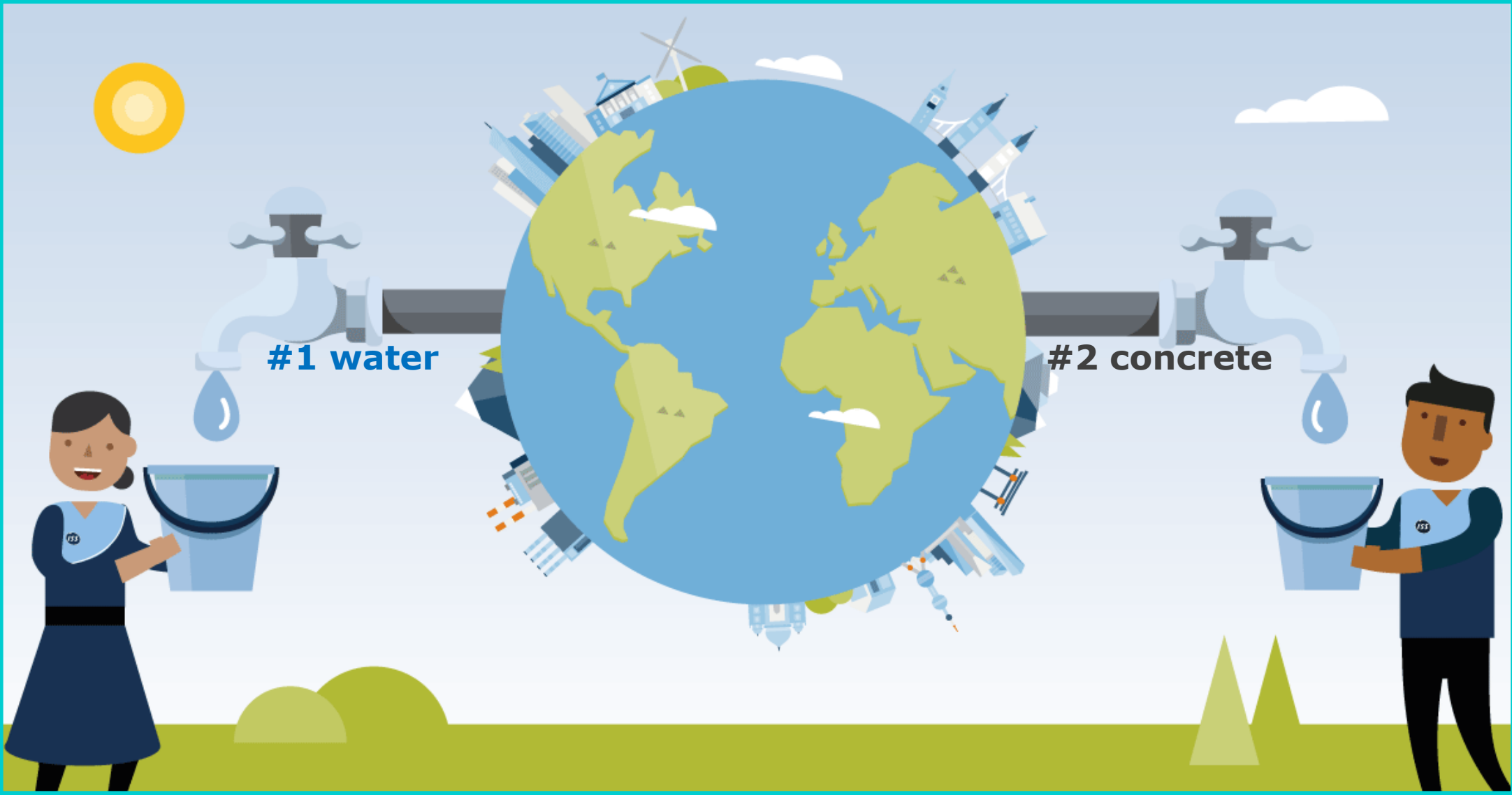
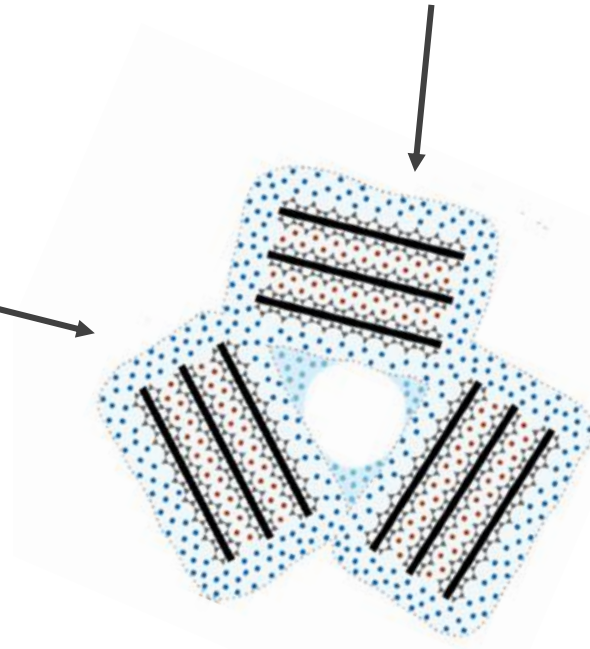
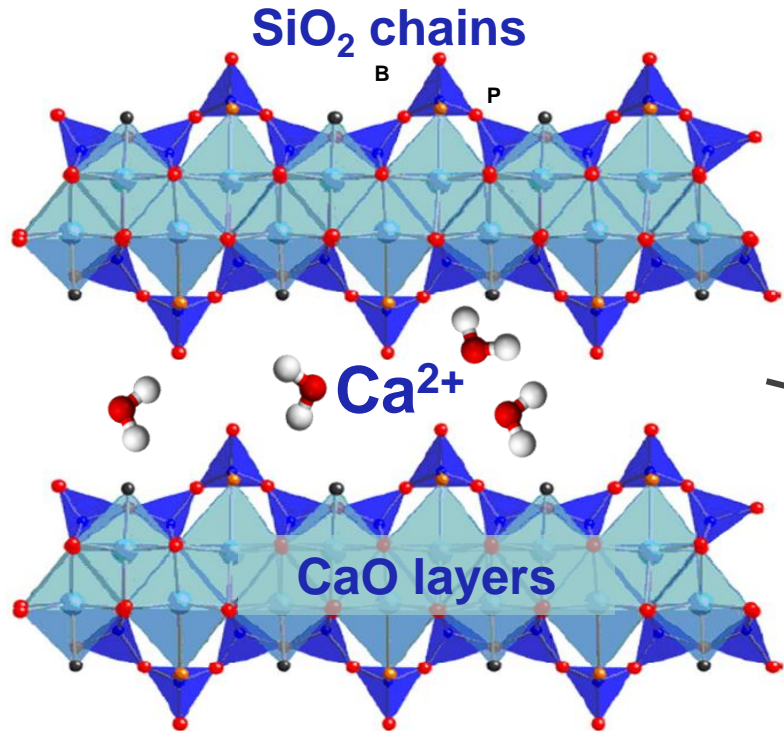
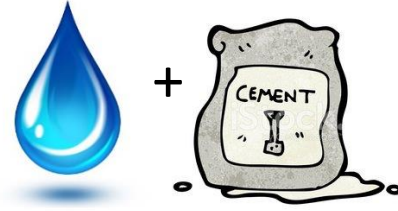


Image modified from www.servicefutures.com

CALCIUM SILICATE HYDRATES (C-S-H)



mesoscale view of C-S-H

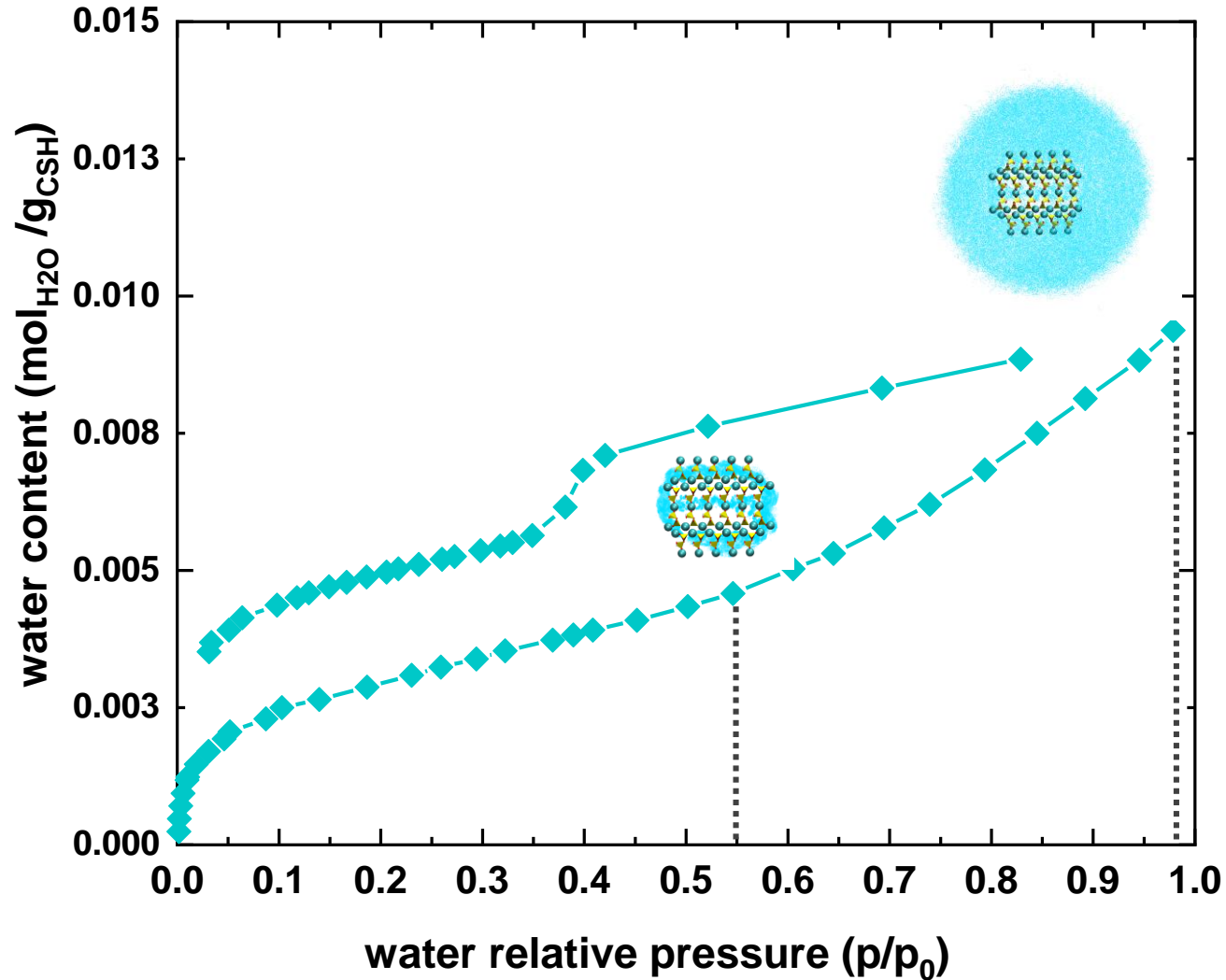
- 1° strength-giving phase
- Nanocrystalline, disordered
- Ca/Si=0.7-1.5 synthetic CSH
- Ca/Si=1.6-2 cement paste

atomic structure of tobermorite mineral

Modified from Richardson (2008); Roosz et al. (2017)

WHY STUDY WATER?

structure of water in C-S-H is still unresolved!



- dissolution and recrystallization of cement
- transport and diffusion of ions
- carbonation of cement
- mechanical properties of cement

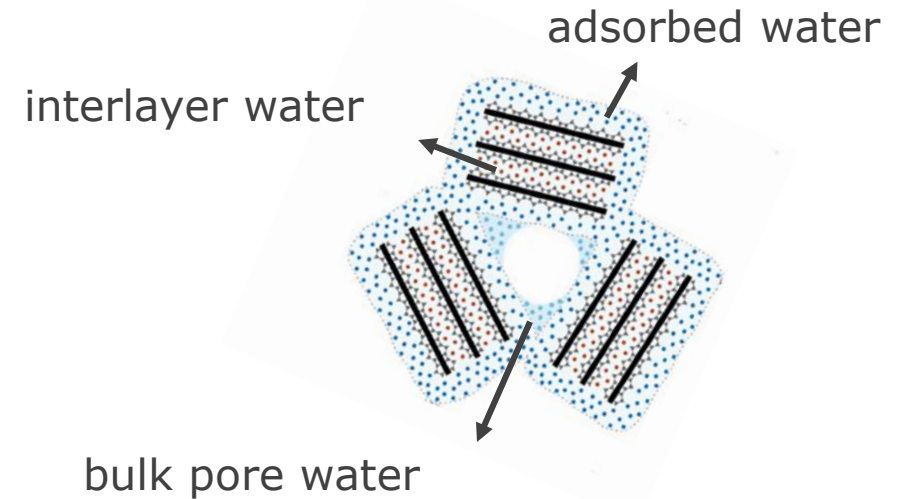
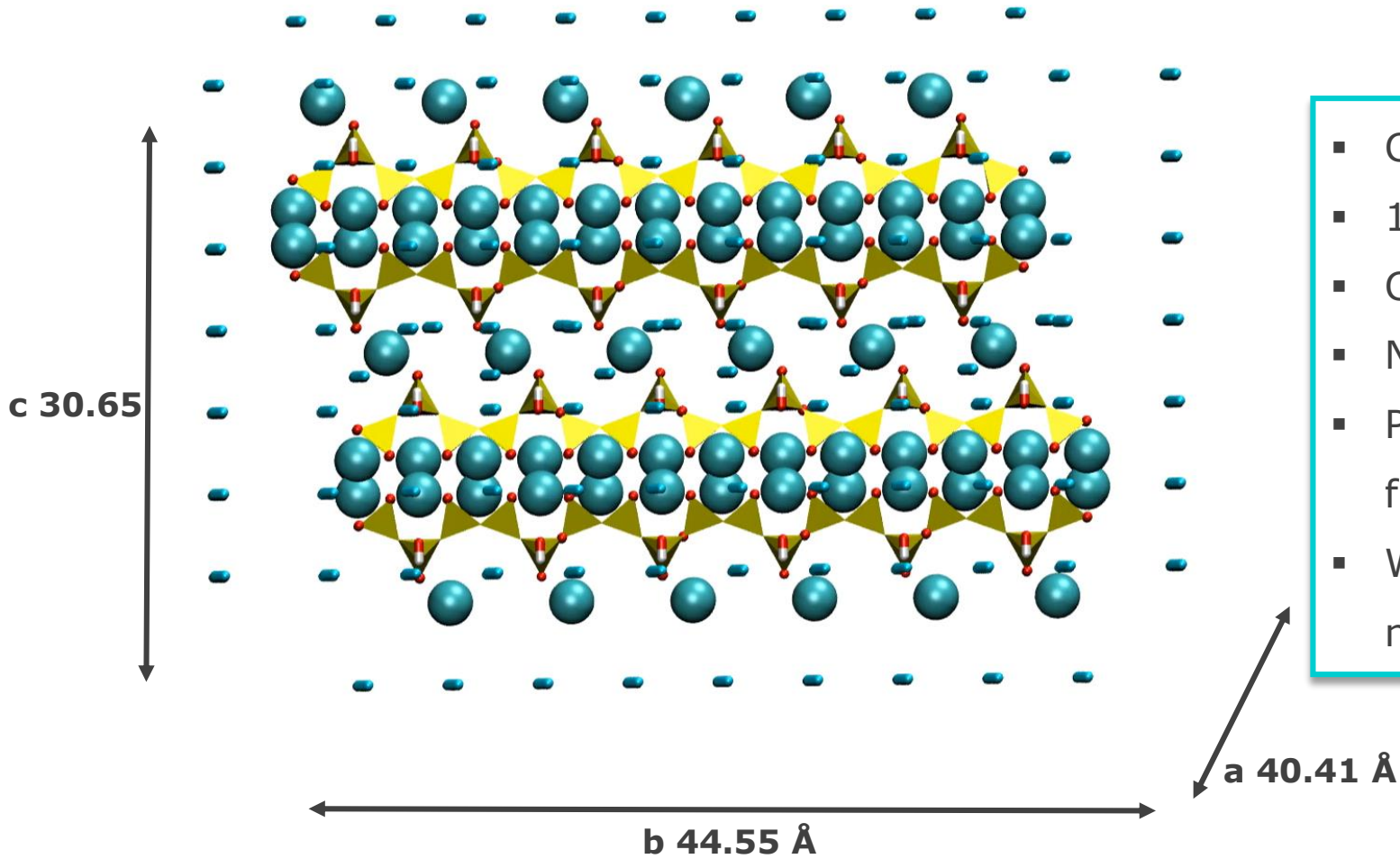


Image from Roosz et al. (2017)

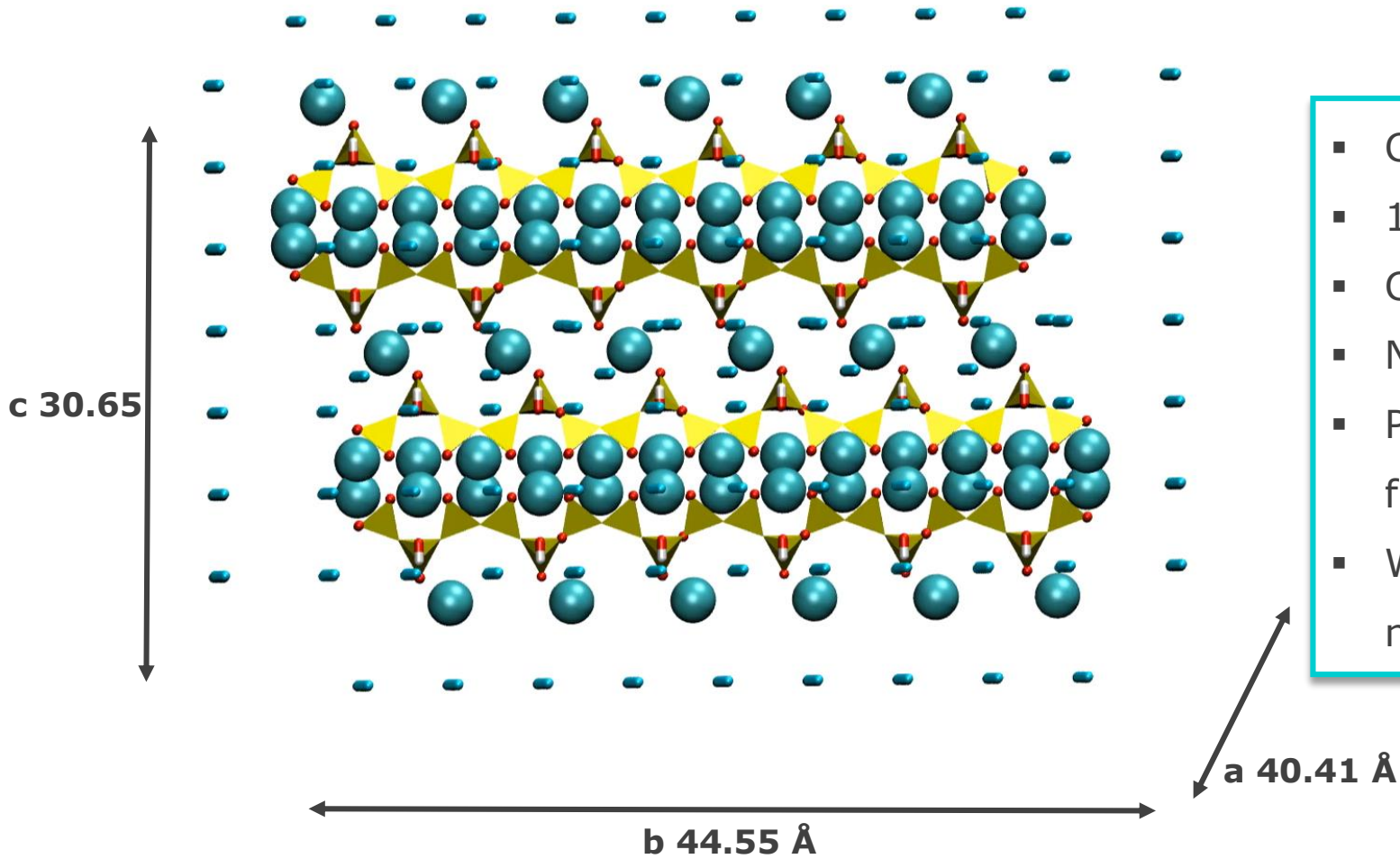
CALCIUM-SILICATE-HYDRATE NANOPARTICLE Ca/Si=1 55% R.H.



- ClayFF, SPC/E
- 14Å tobermorite model by Bonaccorsi et al.
- Ca/Si=1 by removing $\text{Si}_{\text{bridging}}$
- Nanoparticle – 6x * 6y * 2z, cleaved in 3D
- Partial charges of silanol O – calculated from Lammers & Bourg (2017)
- Water amount from WSI, XRD, TGA to match 55% R.H.



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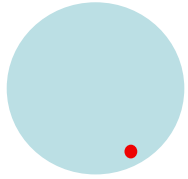


NEUTRON DIFFRACTION WITH ISOTOPIC SUBSTITUTION

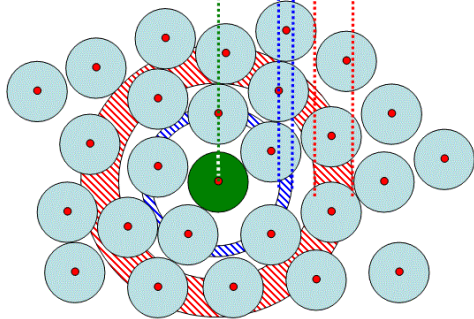
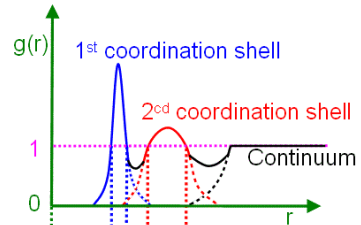
WHY NEUTRONS?

Information about local ordering of water

H neutron cross-section



H X-ray cross-section

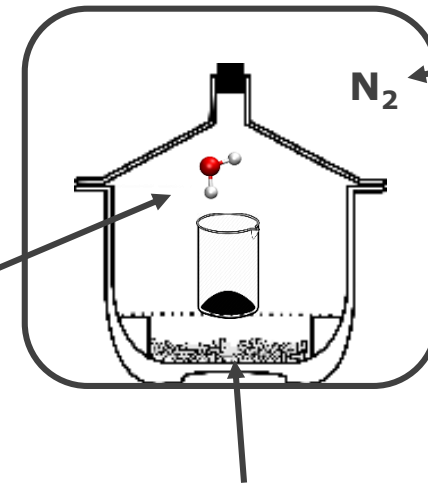


oven dried
C-S-H



Equilibration with
 H_2O or D_2O at
controlled humidity

Water vapor
= H_2O or D_2O

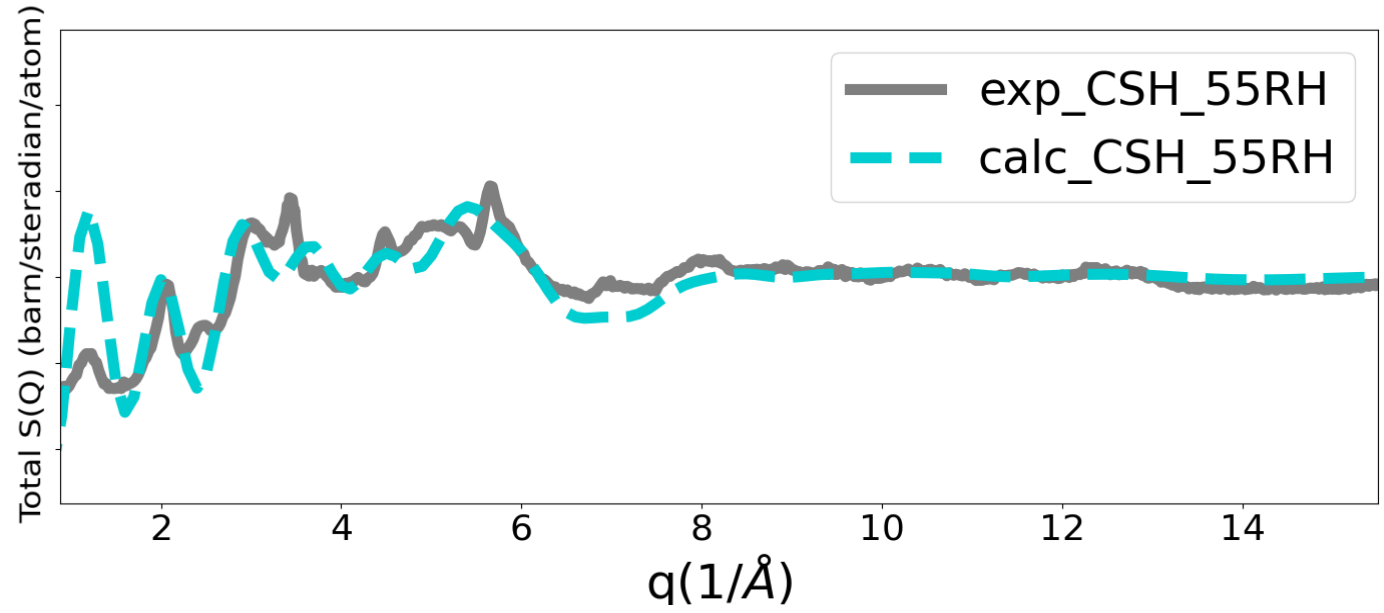


Inert atmosphere
($\text{C}_{\text{CO}_2} < 50\text{ppm}$)

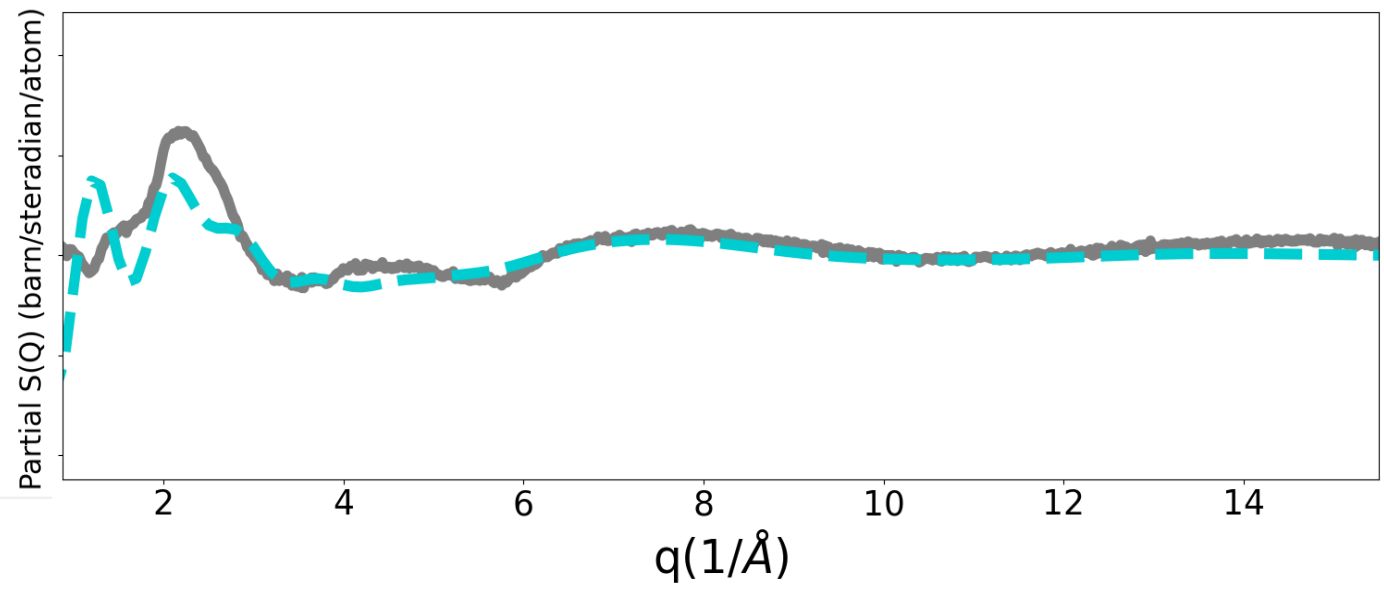
Humidity controlled by a saturated
solution of K_2SO_4 ($\sim 98\%$ RH) or
 $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($\sim 55\%$ RH)

MD MODEL VALIDATION – EXPERIMENTAL S(Q) VS CALCULATED

MD model is validated by structure factors



total S(Q) C-S-H_{hydrogenated}

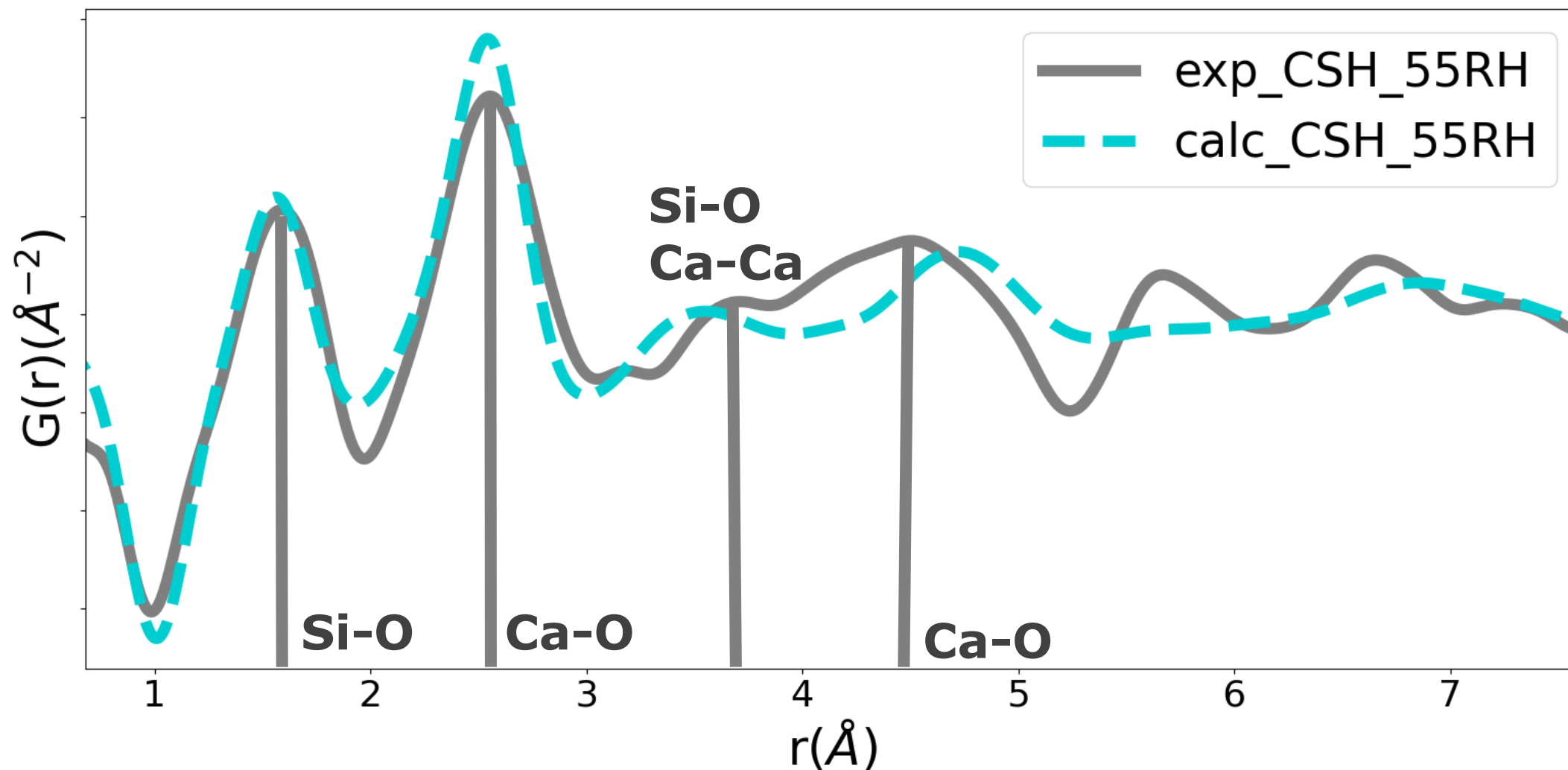


S(Q)C-S-H_{deuterated}
S(Q)C-S-H_{hydrogenated}
partial ΔS(Q)

MD MODEL VALIDATION – EXPERIMENTAL TOTAL G(R) VS CALCULATED

MD model is validated by total pdf

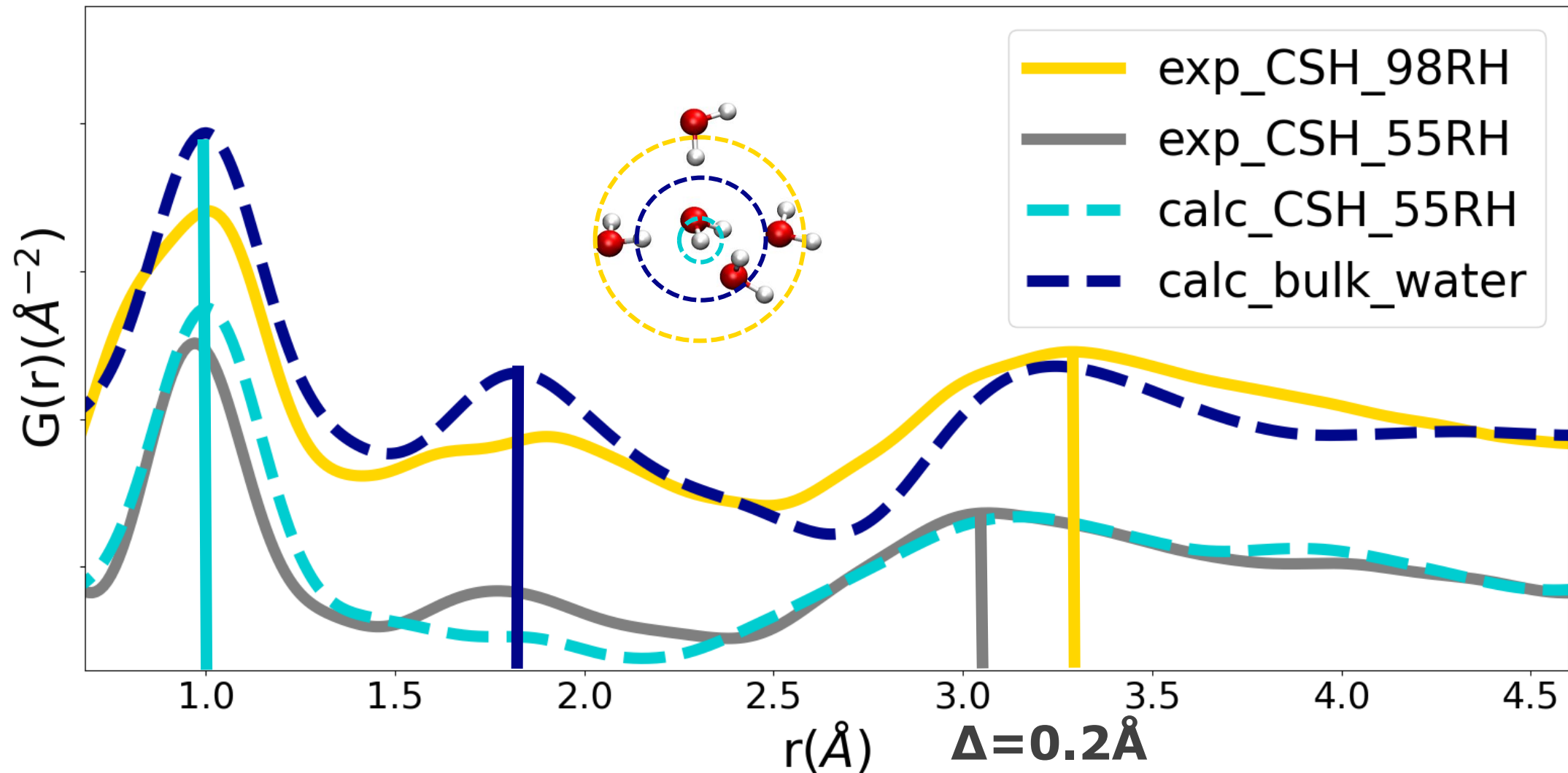
$S(Q)$ hydrogenated $\xrightarrow{\text{FT}}$ $G(r)$ distances between all atom pairs



MD MODEL VALIDATION – EXPERIMENTAL FIRST DIFFERENCE G(R) VS CALCULATED

MD model is validated by partial pdf

$S(Q)$ hydrogenated – $S(Q)$ deuterated $\xrightarrow{\text{FT}}$ $G(r)$ distances between H and Ca, Si, O

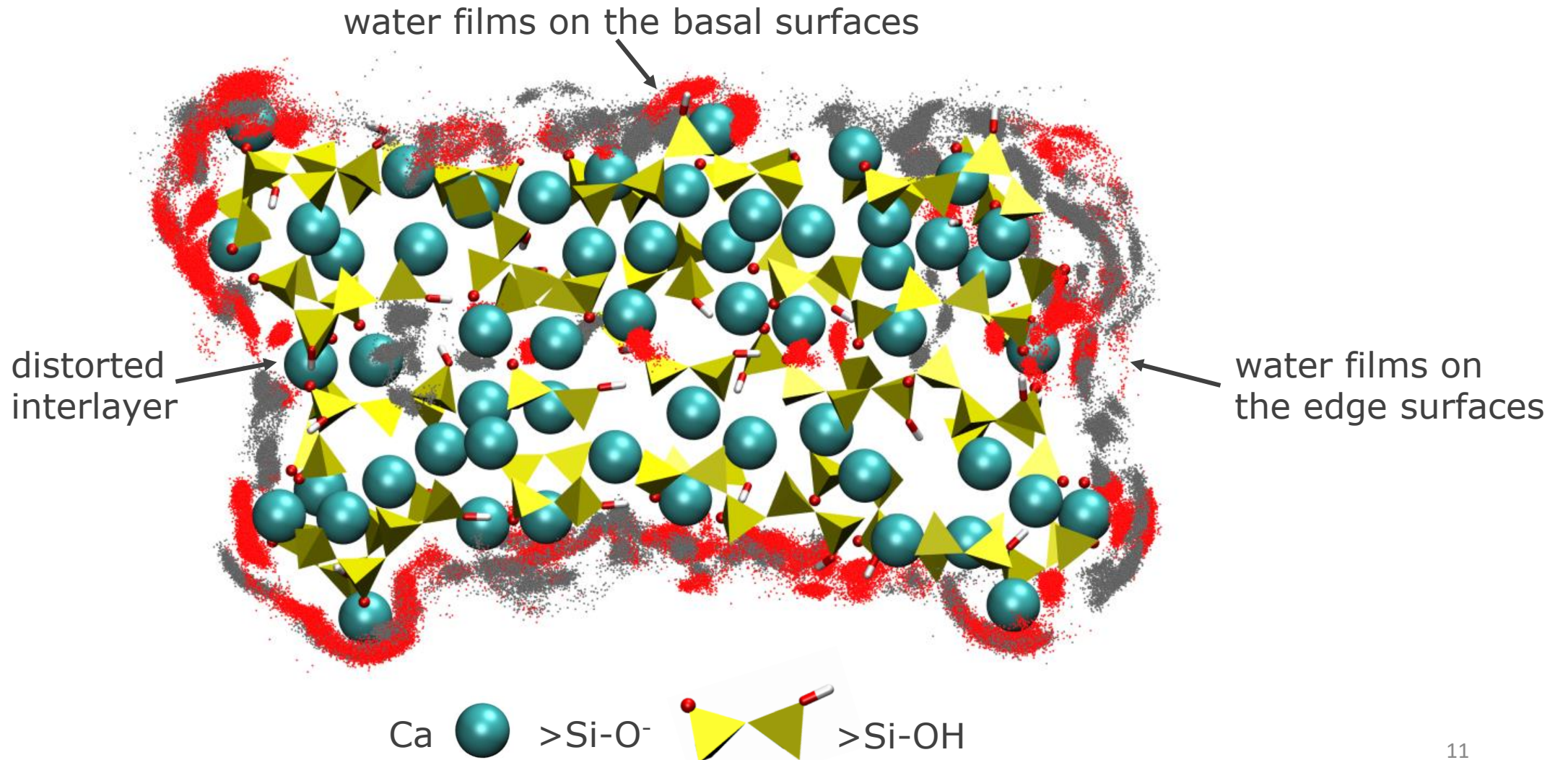


CROSS SECTION OF C-S-H 55% R.H.

After ~5ns

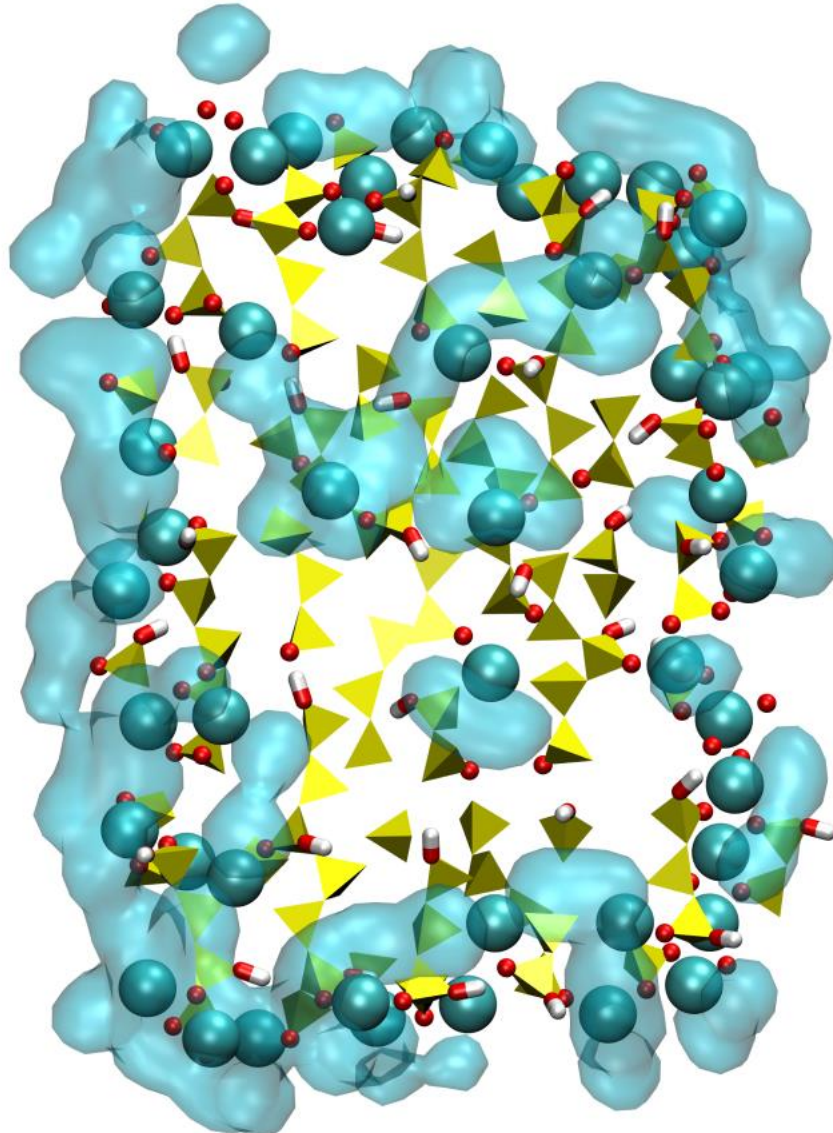
Type I water – coordinated to Ca ions ~61%

Type II water – not coordinated to Ca ions ~39%

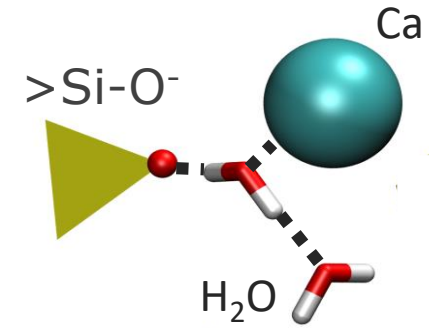


CONCLUSION - WATER BONDING

Type I water – coordinated to Ca ions ~61%



basal plane

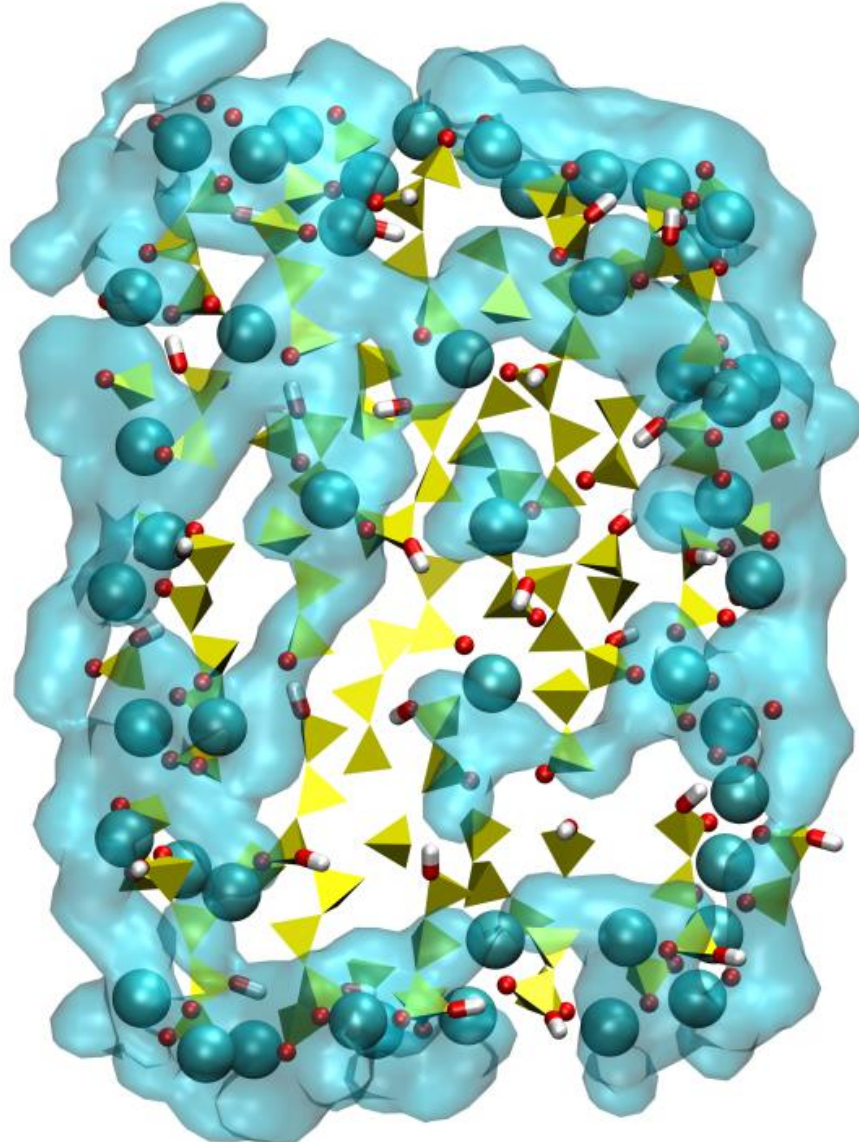


Type I water donates H-bond equally to the surface >Si-O⁻ and to other H₂O

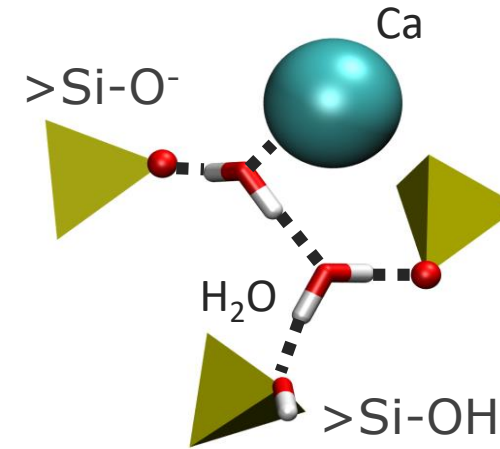
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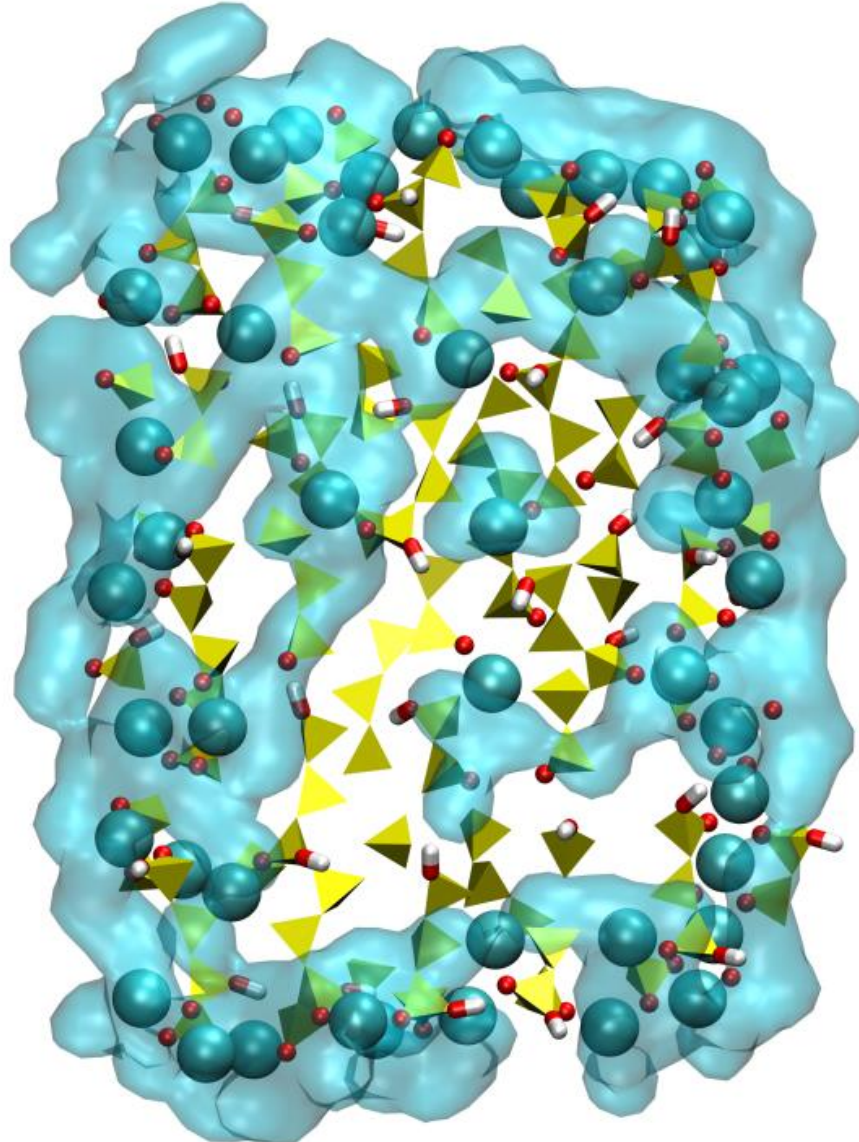
Type I water donates H-bond equally to the surface >Si-O⁻ and to other H₂O

Type II water donates ~3* more to the surface >Si-O⁻ than to other H₂O to anchor itself on the surface

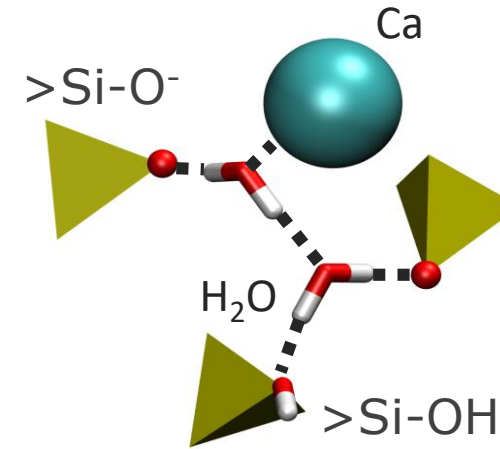
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The **wet areas** of the surface are around Ca ions

The **dry areas** are around the surface >Si-OH

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Acknowledgements:

Supervisors: Alejandro Fernández-Martínez and Alexander Van Driessche

ILL Supervisor: Gabriel Cuello

BRGM Supervisor: Francis Claret

BRGM collaborators: Sylvain Grangeon, Stephane Gaboreau

Princeton University collaborator: Ian Bourg

ILL collaborator: Henry Fischer

ISTerre Engineers: Sylvain Campillo, Sarah Bureau, Nathaniel Findling, Valérie Magnin, Delphine Tisseraud



VSRC Princeton University scholarship
IDEX mobility scholarship from UGA

Number of i cations coordinating edge oxygen j

Valence of cation i

$$Z_{Oej}^P = -2.00 + \sum_i \frac{N_i(Z_i - Z_i^P)}{CN_i}$$

Partial charge of i

Partial charge

Oxygen valence

Total number of O atoms coordinating cation i