



BIND-AMOR: Flash-calcined dredging sediments of the AMORAS mechanical dewatering plant al cement substitute



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Situation – Port of Antwerp



- **Port of Antwerp**
 - 2nd largest port in Europe
 - 42 sea ship per day
 - 10 km²
 - 900 companies
 - 10 billion €/y added value creation
 - 60 000 FTE direct employment
- **Inland located (river) seaport**
 - Riverine transport of sediments
 - Constant sedimentation in docks
 - Dredging of 600 000 tonnes (dry matter/DM) per year
 - Estuarine disposal not allowed

Introducing Amoras – A mechanical dewatering plant for dredging sludge



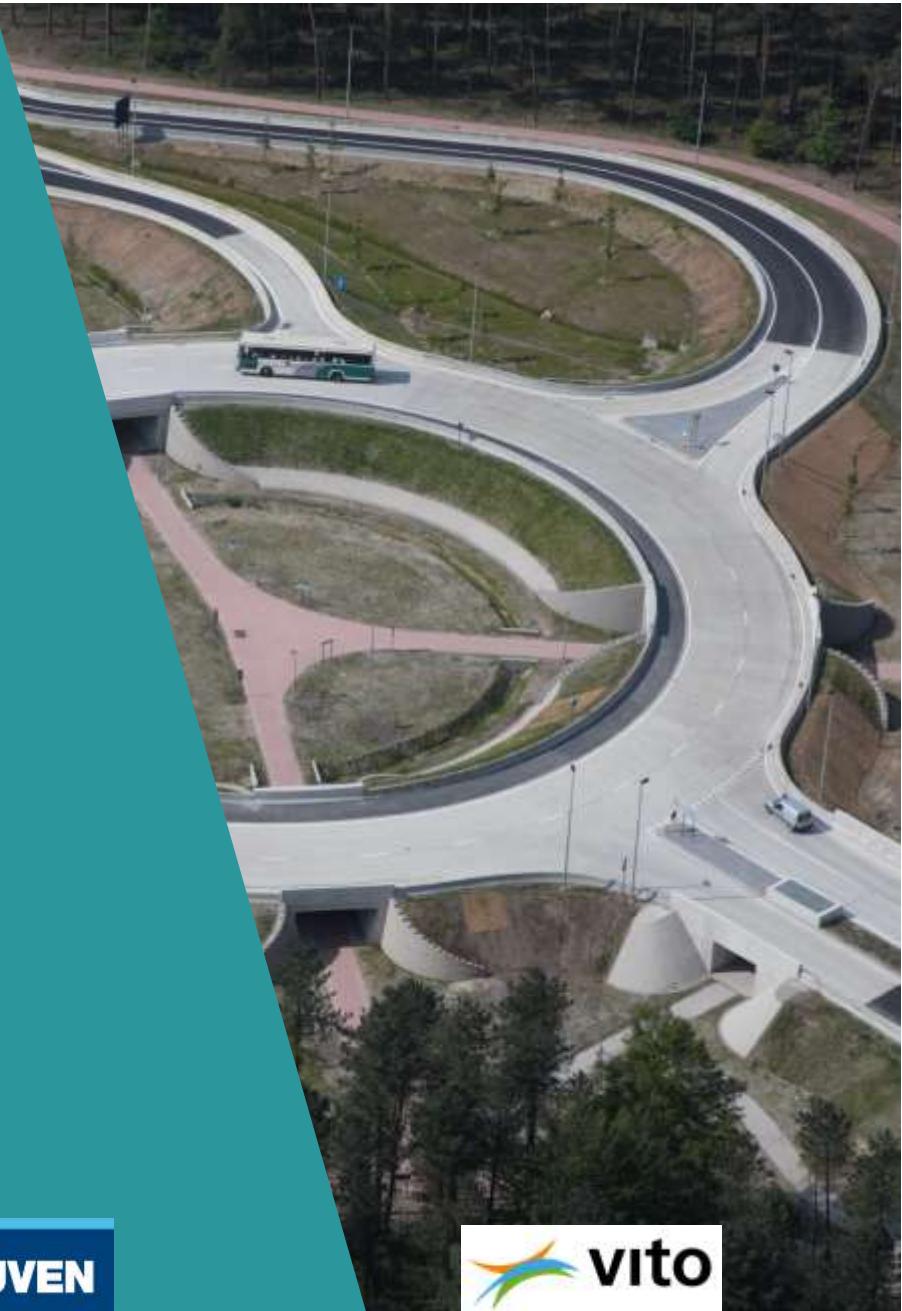


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From Filter cake to cement substitue

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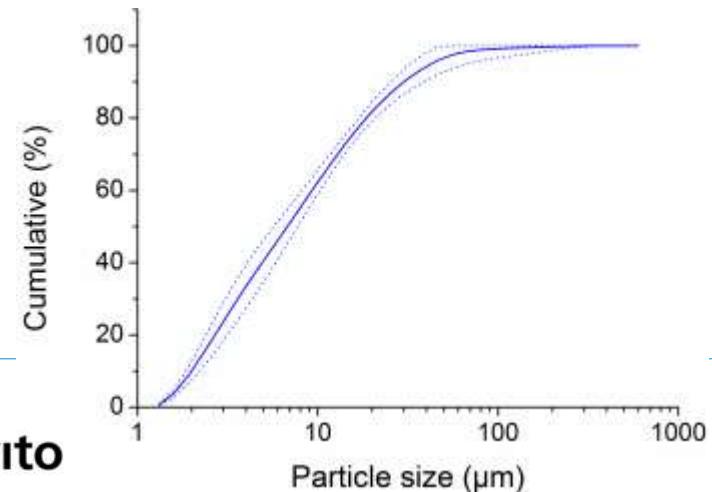
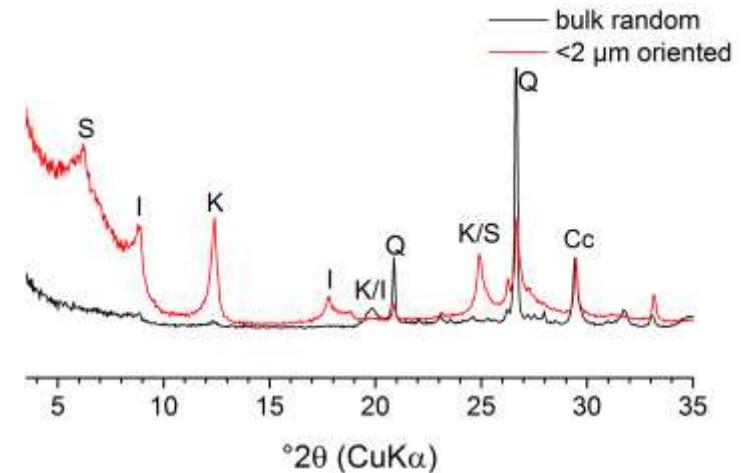
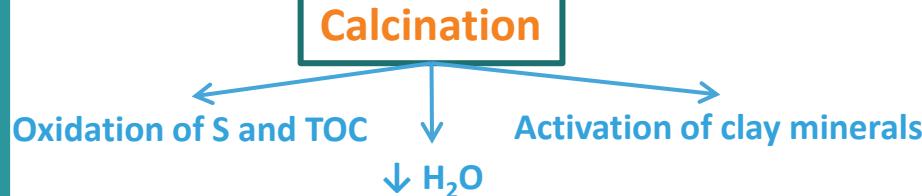


FILTER CAKE - CHARACTEISATION

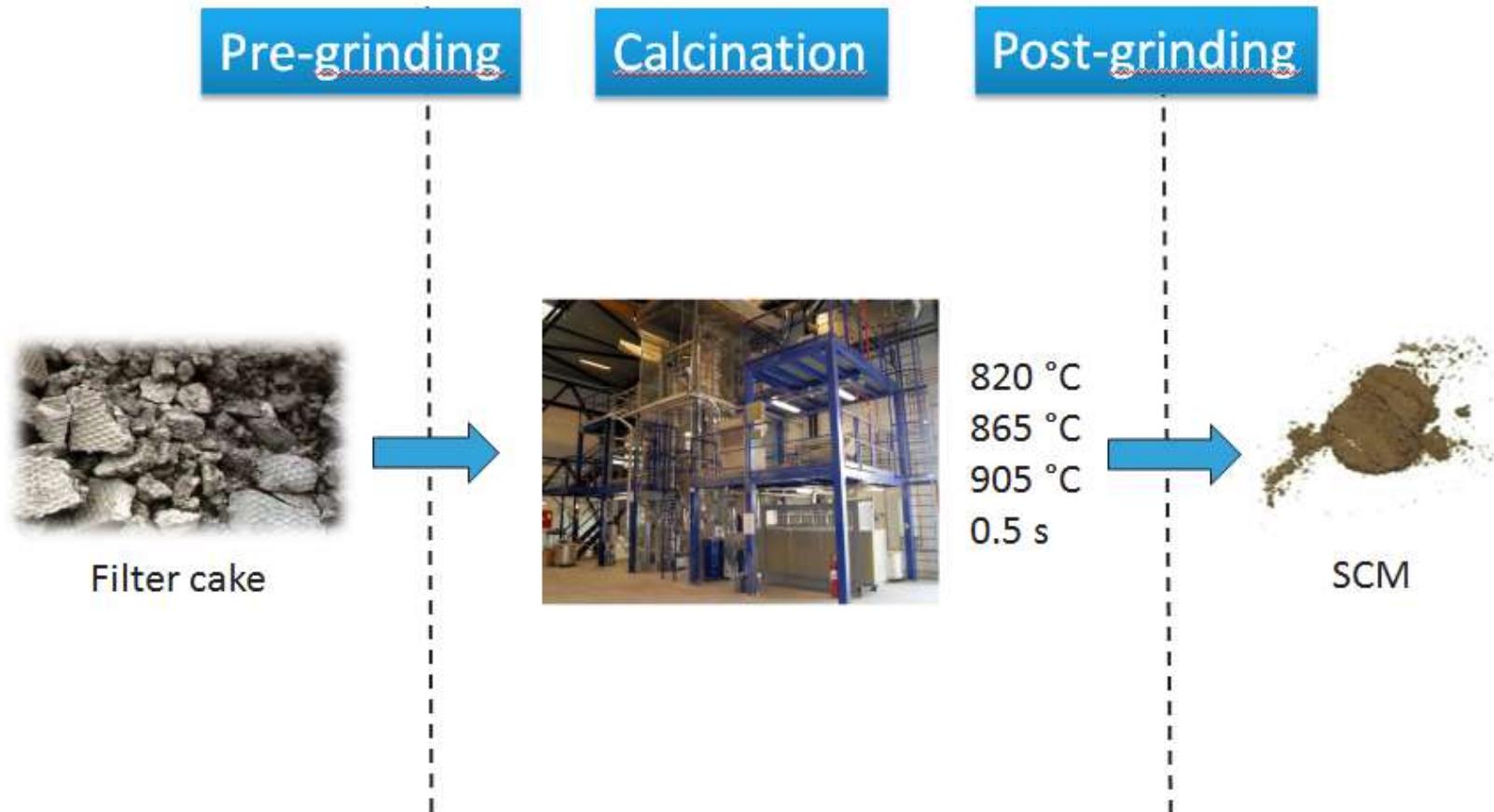
» Filter cake – dried at 40 °C till constant mass → dry matter content 63 ± 3 wt.%

Chemical composition	
Oxide	wt.%
Al ₂ O ₃	10
SiO ₂	37
Fe ₂ O ₃	9
CaO	12
MgO	1.6
Na ₂ O	0.5
K ₂ O	2
P ₂ O ₅	1
TiO ₂	1
S	1.1
TIC	1.9
TOC	3.6
Cl	0.1
LOI	22

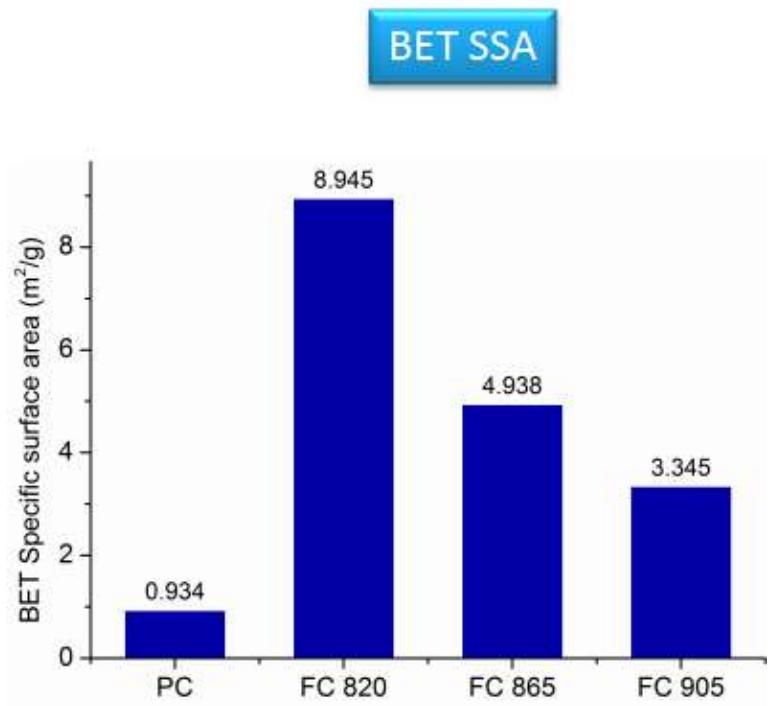
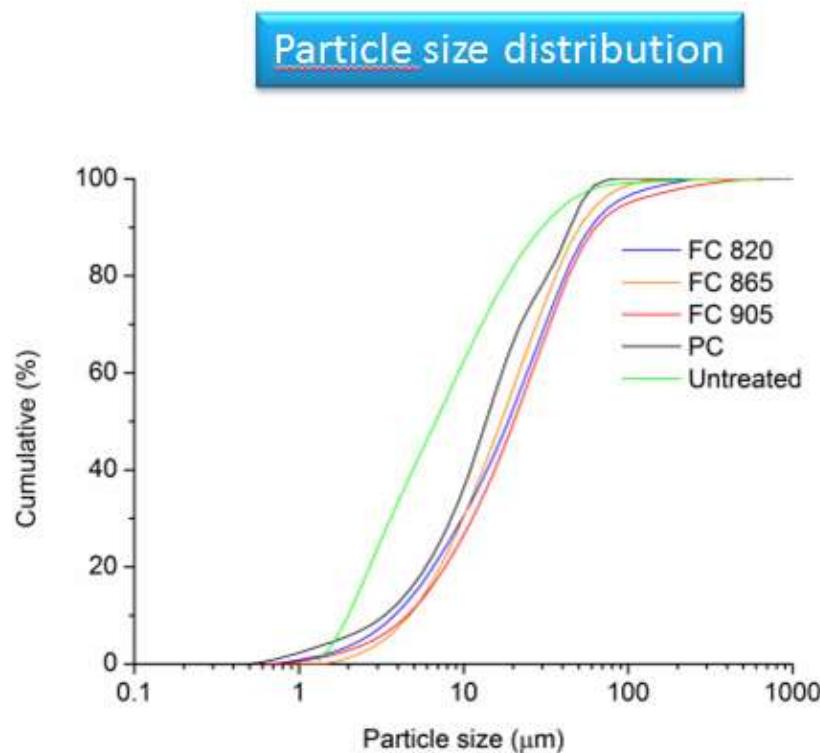
Mineralogical composition	
Phase	wt.%
Quartz	20
Feldspars	4
Calcite	13
Other carbonates	8
Pyrite	1
2:1 Al clay (illite/smectite)	30
2:1 Fe clay (a.o. glauconite)	4
Kaolinite	3
Anatase	0.3
Unidentified/amorphous	17



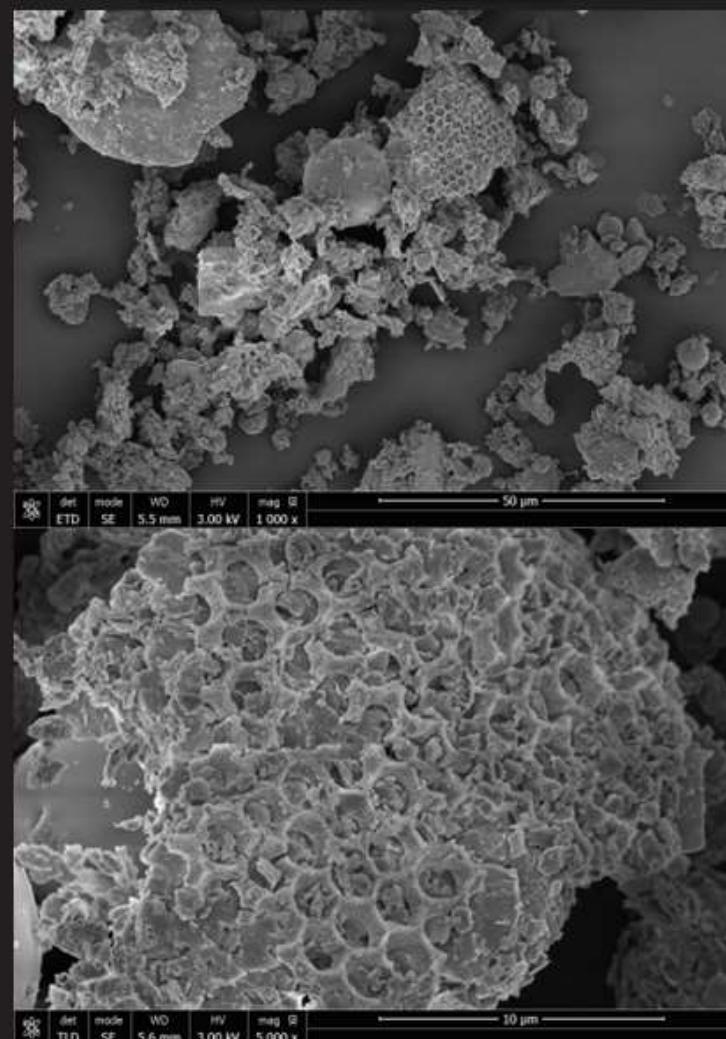
Filter cake to scm - calcination



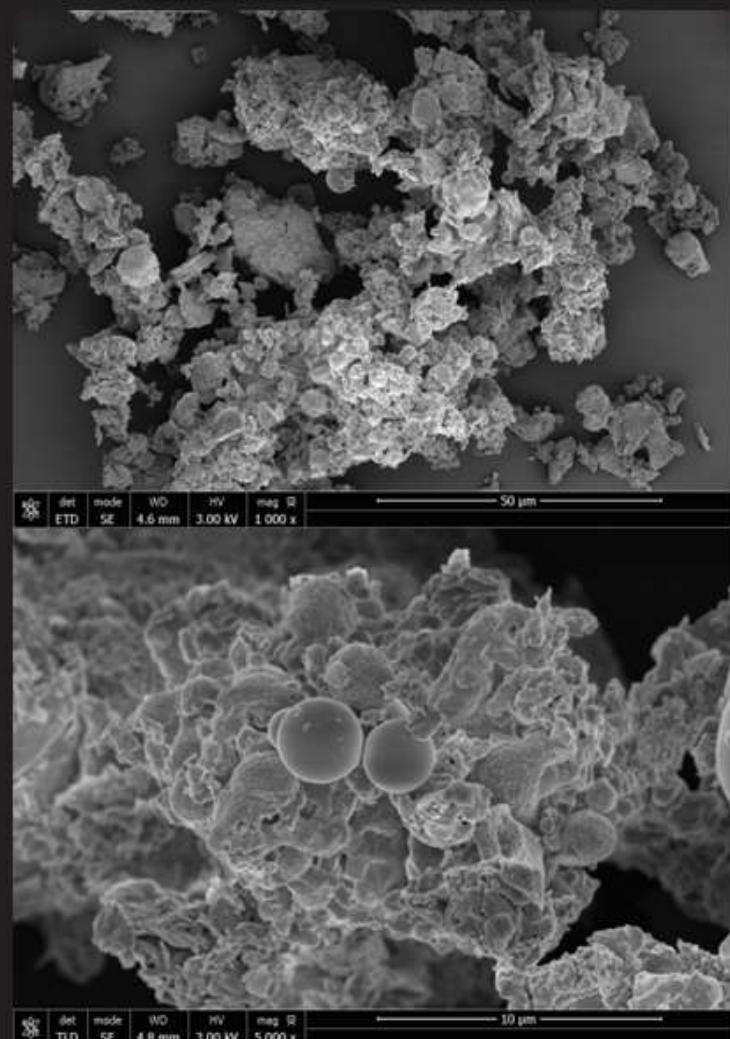
Filter cake to scm – calcined filter cake



Flash calcined – 820 °C



Flash calcined – 905 °C



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FILTER CAKE TO SCM – CALCINED FILTER CAKE

- Phase transformations - XRD

Phase composition	Untreated	FC 820	FC 865	FC 905
Phase	wt.%	wt.%	wt.%	wt.%
Quartz	20	26	27	25
Feldspars	4	7	8	9
Calcite	13	4	4	3
Other carbonates	8			
Pyrite	1			
Anhydrite		2	2	2
Lime		2	1	1
Fe-oxides (hem/mag)		2	3	3
2:1 clay	34	14	6	6
Kaolinite	3			
Unidentified/ amorphous	17	45	49	51

Thermal decomposition



High T reactions



Active phases

Summary

- **600.000 tonnes DM/y of sediments are being dredged and landfilled to secure maritime access to the Port of Antwerp**
 - Flash calcination reduces organic carbon, no changes in Cl and sulfate levels (low emissions)
 - Higher calcination temperature results in:
 - Lower specific surface areas (lower water demand)
 - Larger fraction of spherical particles – melt formation
 - Higher degree of clay decomposition – larger amorphous fraction
 - Reactive phase identified (>50% of material):
 - Spherical glassy phases (solidified melt droplets)
 - Porous aggregates
 - Ca-enriched





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BIND-AMOR phase 2

Concrete tests

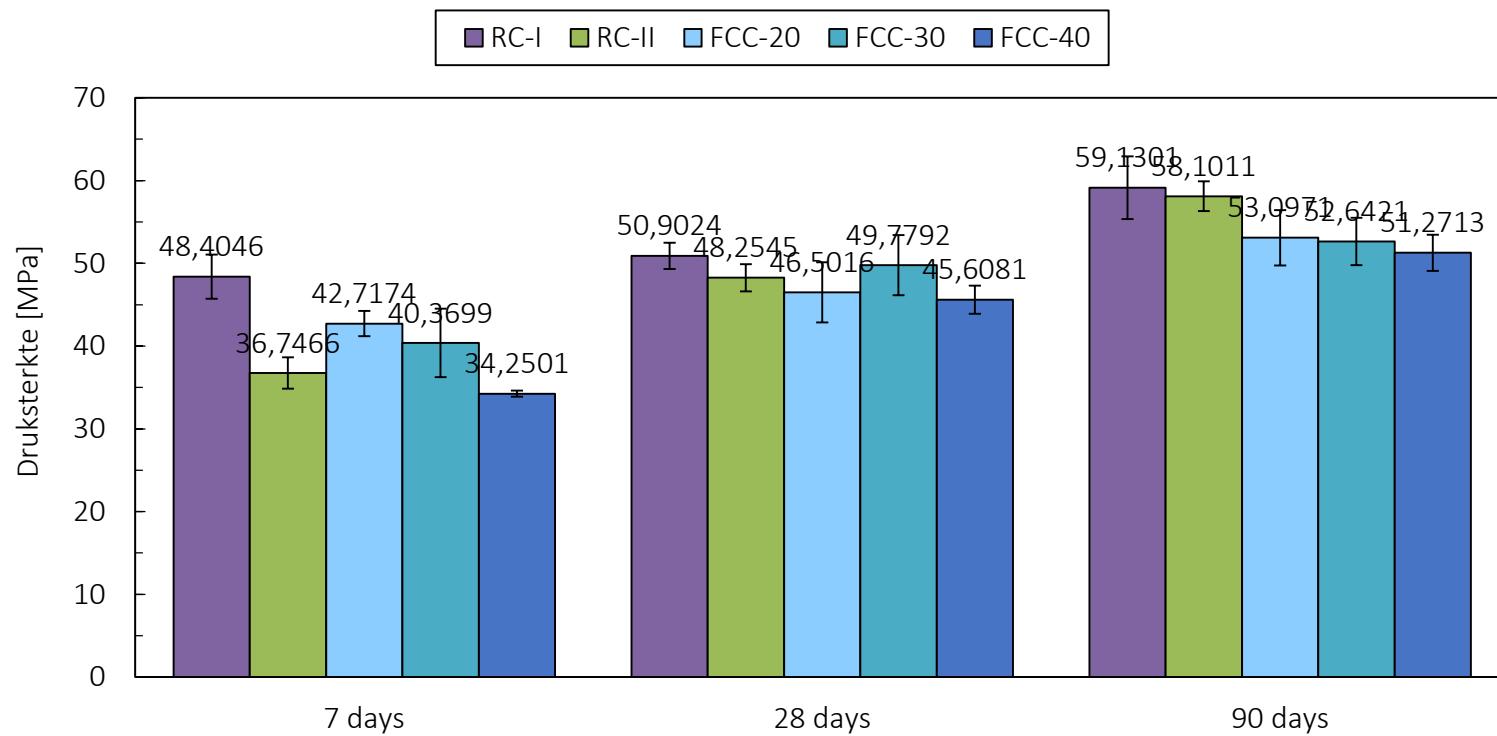


Composition of concrete

	RC-I	RC-II	FCC-20	FCC-30	FCC-40
CEM I 52.5 N [kg/m ³]	360	-	288	252	216
CEM II/B-V 42.5 N [kg/m ³]	-	360	-	-	-
CFC 865 [kg/m ³]	-	-	72	108	144
Riversand 0/4 [kg/m ³]	640	640	640	640	640
Gravel 4/14 [kg/m ³]	1225	1225	1225	1225	1225
Water [kg/m ³]	180	180	180	180	180
PCE superplastifier [wt.%/B]	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.9

Strength

EN 12390-3

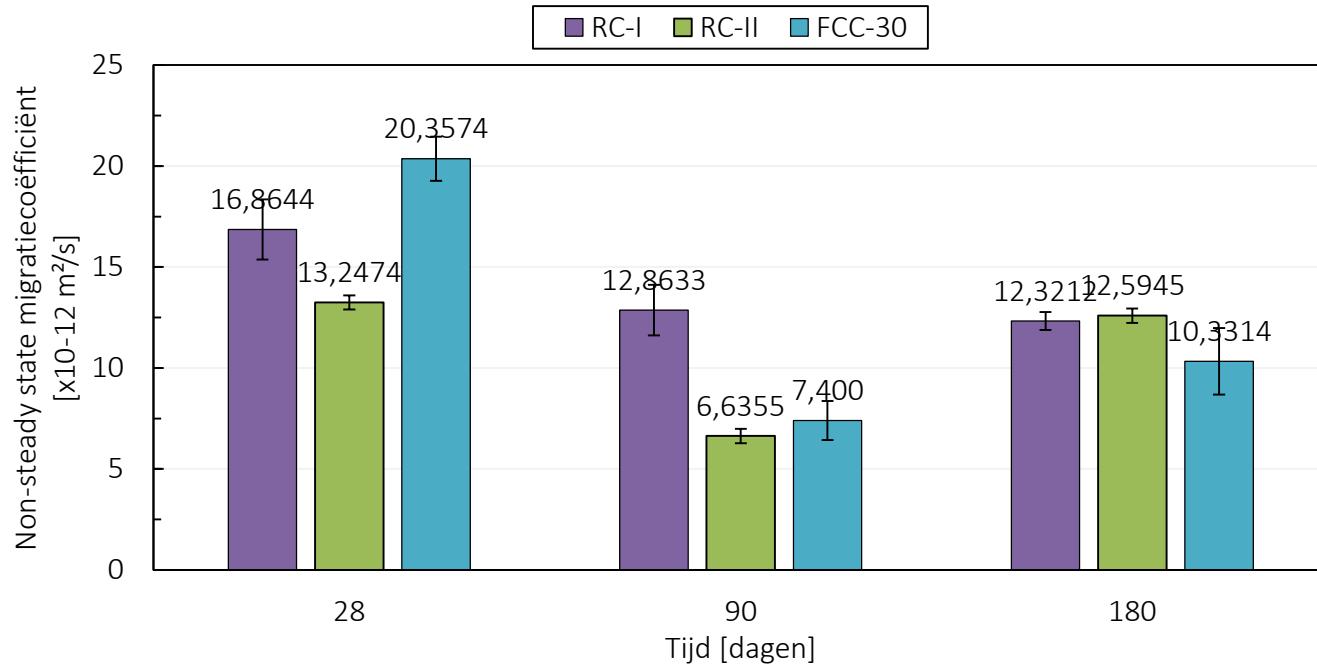


- Early strengths lower than CEM I, higher than CEM II at 30 wt.% substitution.
- Higher strengths after 28 and 90 days due to pozzolanic reactions.
- Strengthclass C30/37 for FCC mixtures .

Penetration of chlorides

NT BUILD 492

- **Chlorides migrationcoefficient**



- 28 days: lower resistance to penetration of chlorides for FCC-30 mixture.
- 90 and 180 days: higher resistance due to lower porosity and permeability.

Conclusions

- **FCC as an SCM**
 - Early strengths were lower than the CEM I, but higher than the CEM II. At 3 months similar strengths as the CEM I are reached.
 - The higher the replacement of cement by calcined dredging sediments, the lower the early strength development.
 - Strength class **C30/37**
 - narrow porienstrucutre + **lower porosity & permeability** → increased durability.



ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

- » Concrete with 40% calcined filter cakes - 28 days of hydration – crushed to < 4 mm
- » Column leaching test according to EN12457-4
- » Comparison to Flemish limit leaching values for reuse as building material (unbound)

[mg/kg dm]	SCM1	SCM2	SCM3	Ref	Limit values	
					Current	Proposed
As	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.8	0.8
Ba	12.6	14.2	13.1	36.1		20
Br	0.83	0.97	3.28	0.4		20
Cd	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	0.03	0.03
Cl	127	113	122	60		1000
Co	0.014	0.013	0.017	0.015		0.5
Cr	0.074	0.069	0.086	0.21	0.5	0.8
Cu	0.075	0.063	0.058	0.05	0.5	0.8
F	0.46 - 2.07	0.036 - 2.02	0.066 - 2.02	1.39		55
Hg	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002		0.02
Mo	0.15	0.12	0.13	0.04		55
Ni	0.017	0.005 - 0.013	0.003 - 0.014	0.012	0.75	0.75
Pb	0.136	0.12	0.08	0.17	1.3	1.3
SO ₄	34	34	34	33		2200
Sb	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02		1
Se	0.054	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01		2
Sn	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04		1
V	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005		2.5
Zn	0.048	< 0.06	0.03 - 0.07	0.05	2.8	2.8

Conclusion

- FCC as an SCM -> durability
 - Increased resistance to penetration of chlorides.
 - Increased resistance to carbonation after sufficient curing.
 - Decreased resistance to freeze – thaw cycles.
 - Similar resistance to penetration of acids
 - Increased resistance to alkali-silica reaction.
 - Reduction of autogenous shrinkage.

