



Preventing Crack Formation in Magnesia Castables Using Novel Binder System and Drying Agent

Dr. Hong Peng

Elkem Silicon Products Development, Kristiansand, Norway

Email: hong.peng@elkem.com

Cracking in MgO castables – a well-known problem



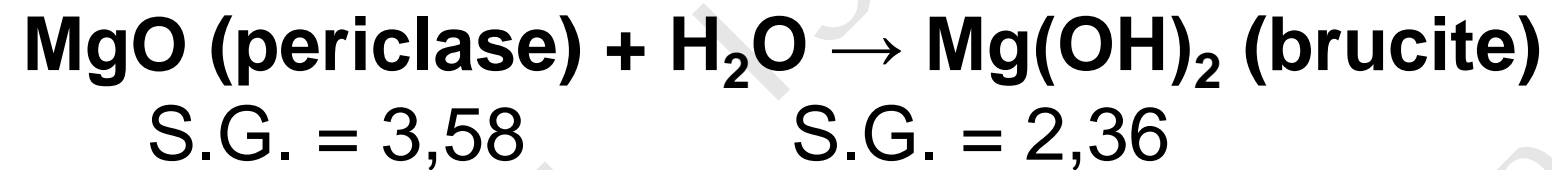
- MgO castables not widely used
- Limited work on MgO rich systems (pure MgO, MgO-SiO₂-H₂O gel bonded) and industrial scale samples
- Elkem started research (1989) on a binder system for basic castables
 - Reaction between MgO fines, microsilica (SiO₂) and water



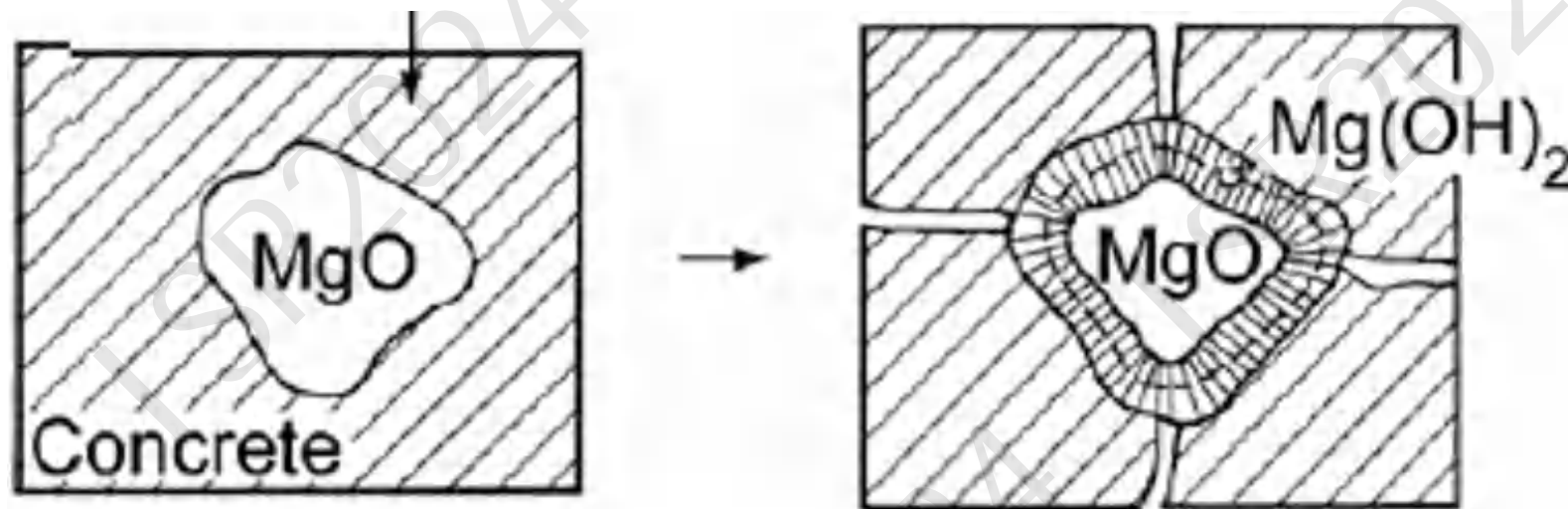
**«Cement-free
binder»**

Root cause for cracking: MgO hydration

- When magnesium oxide hydrates to magnesium hydroxide an expansion will follow.



⇒ Vol_{exp.} = 2.5 times



↓
**Crack formation
(or slaking)**

Crack formation (or slaking) caused by brucite formation takes place during both **curing and/or dryout process**.

Microsilica as anti-hydration agent



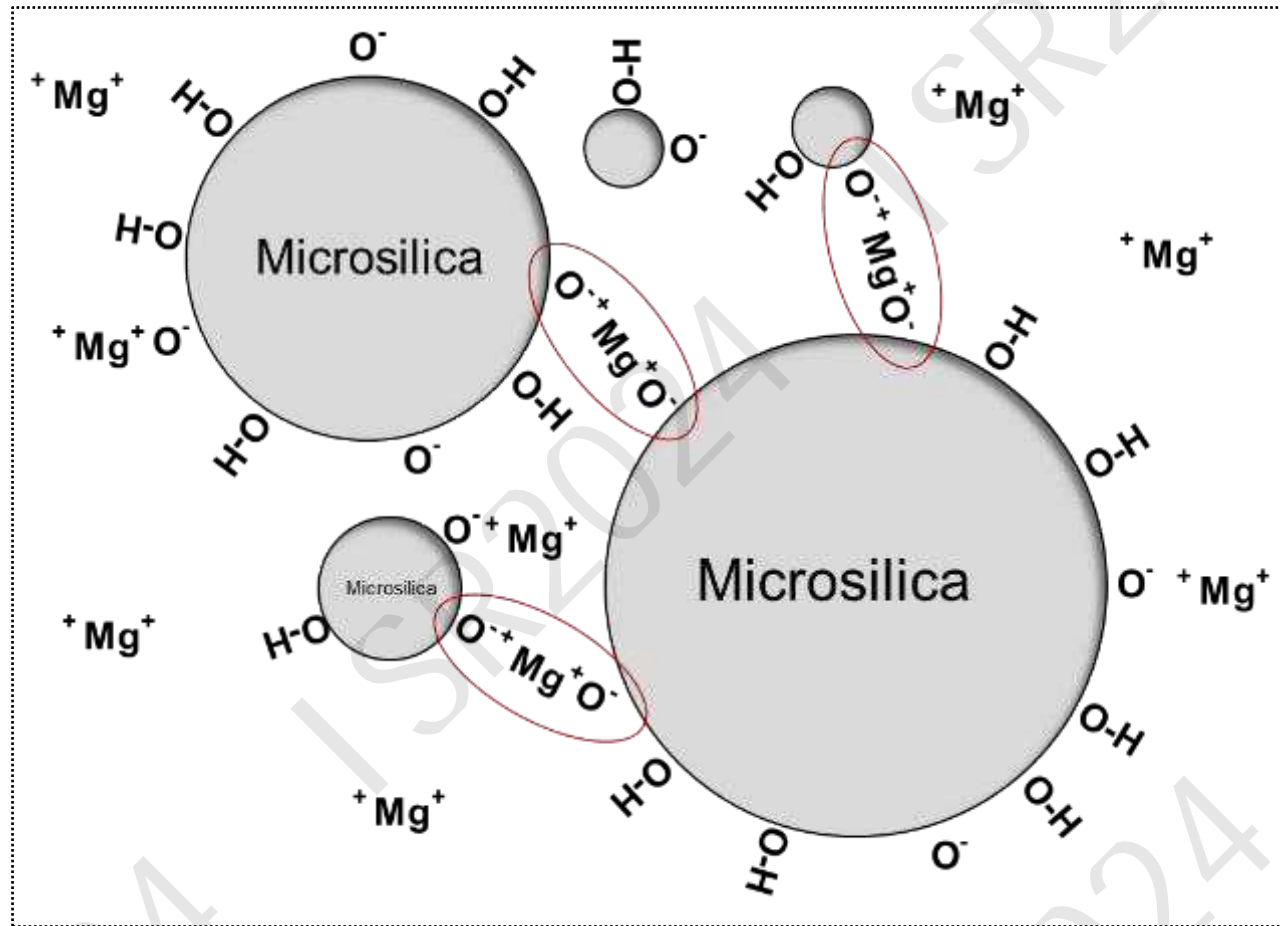
40x40x160mm (lab-scale)

MgO-SiO₂-H₂O gel bonded MgO castable

- Microsilica suppresses the hydration of MgO and subsequently avoids cracking in pure MgO system
- Min. 3 wt% microsilica is necessary to produce crack-free samples

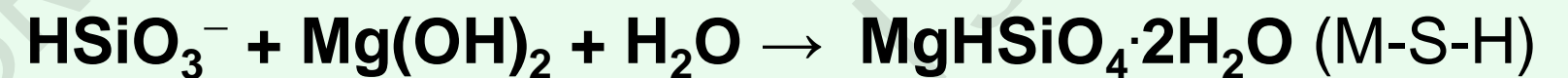
H. Peng, B. Myhre and M. Luo, "New additive packages for self-flowing high-alumina and MgO based refractory castables." Proceeding of ALAFAR 2012, Cancun, Mexico, Nov. 5-8, 2012

The role of microsilica in MgO castables: green binder and anti-hydration agent



MgO-SiO₂-H₂O gel bond

- Negatively charged silanol groups are covering the microsilica surface and in the presence of water/humidity will react with dissolved Mg²⁺ to form silica gel bond
- Microsilica partly dissolves at high pH and reacts with Mg(OH)₂ to form a protective coating on the MgO particles



- This compound (M-S-H) promotes resistance to brucite formation and is the precursor of forsterite, which provides mechanical strength after firing.

Objectives



- Understand the hydration mechanism of MgO in Magnesia castables based on **industrial** scale samples
- Investigate the drying behaviour of industrial-scale MgO specimens by using **Macro-TGA** and a **speciality drying agent**
- Develop **sustainable MgO castables** by **controlling hydration and drying behaviour**

MgO hydration/crack-formation in MgO castables based on industrial-scale samples

Experimental

(Weight %)		SF-8	SF-6	SF-6*	VF-6
Synthetic DBM	0-5 mm	65	63	63	71.5
	100 mesh	6	10	10	11
	325 mesh	19.5	19.5	21	10
Elkem Microsilica®	971U	7.5	5.5	6	5.5
SioxX®-Mag		2	2		2
Dispersant-A				0.25	
Water		5.5	5.5	5.5	4.5
q-value		0.24	0.26	0.26	0.28

Variables

- Microsilica dosage/q-value
- Dispersant: SioxX®-Mag vs. Dispersant-A
- Dimensions (sizes and thickness)

Characterization

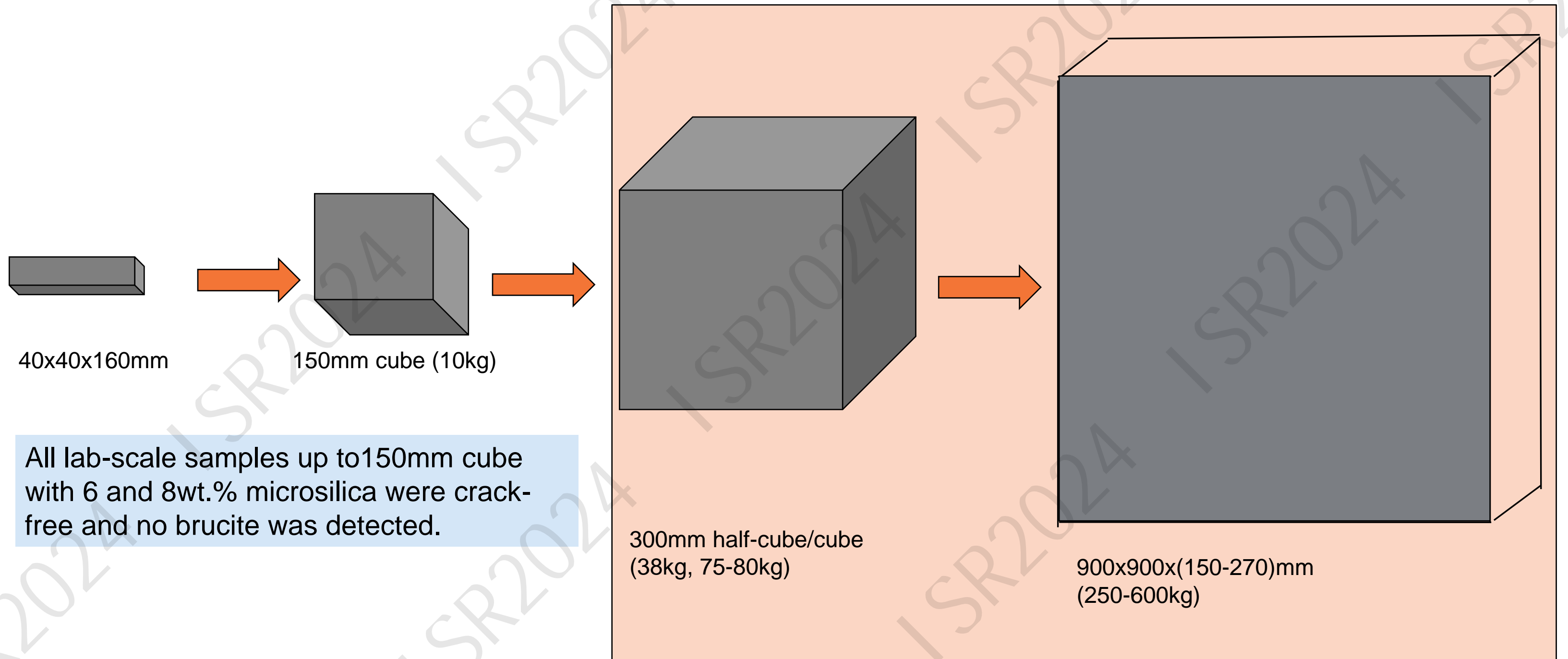
XRD and

Crack op

**Novel Green Binder System
(Cement-free)**

- Binder system: MgO-SiO₂-H₂O gel bond
- SioxX®-Mag, purposely designed to overcome the cracking problem of magnesia castables; the dosage is 2wt%, which brings the silica content of the mixes to a total of 6wt% for SF-6 and VF-6, and to 8wt% for SF-8

Sample preparation: various sizes



MgO blocks (38kgs) with 6% microsilica content

300mmx300mmx150mm dried at 150°C for 12 hours.

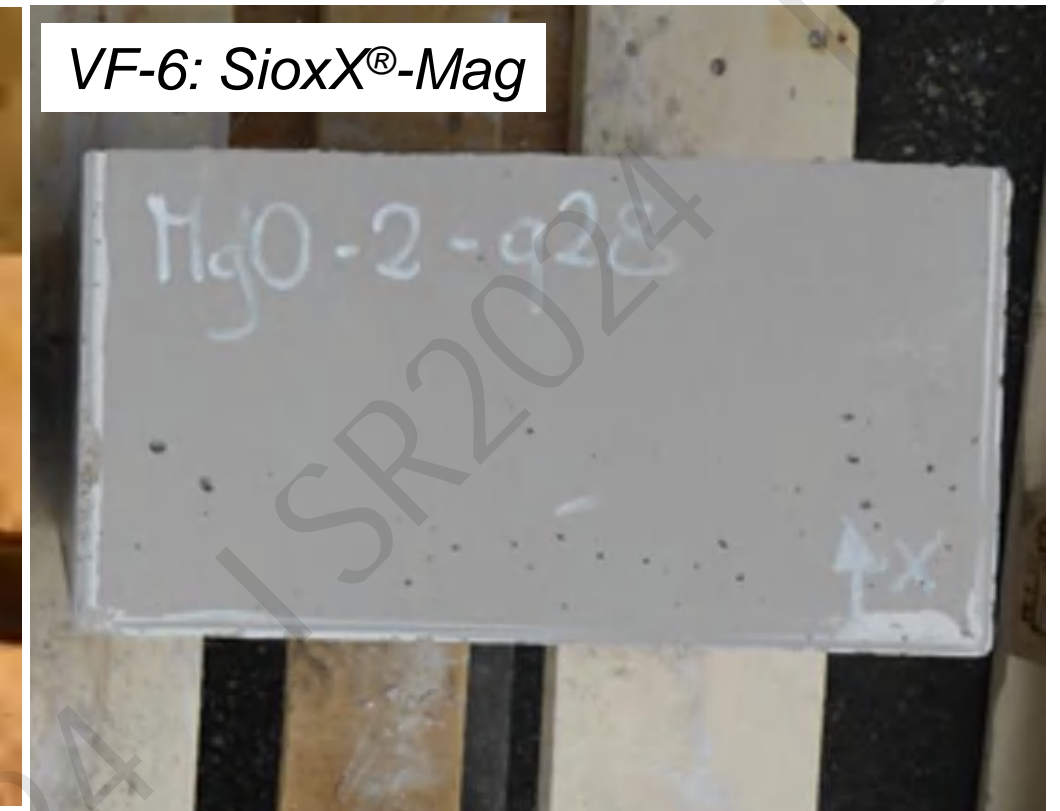
SF-6*: Disp. A



SF-6: SioxX®-Mag



VF-6: SioxX®-Mag



- After demoulding, all blocks were perfect.
- After drying, cracks were only observed in the block of SF-6*; no cracks were observed in other blocks containing SioxX®-Mag.

Blocks (75kg) with different microsilica content

300x300x300mm @ 150°C for 12 hrs

SF-6: 6wt% microsilica



VF-6: 6wt% microsilica

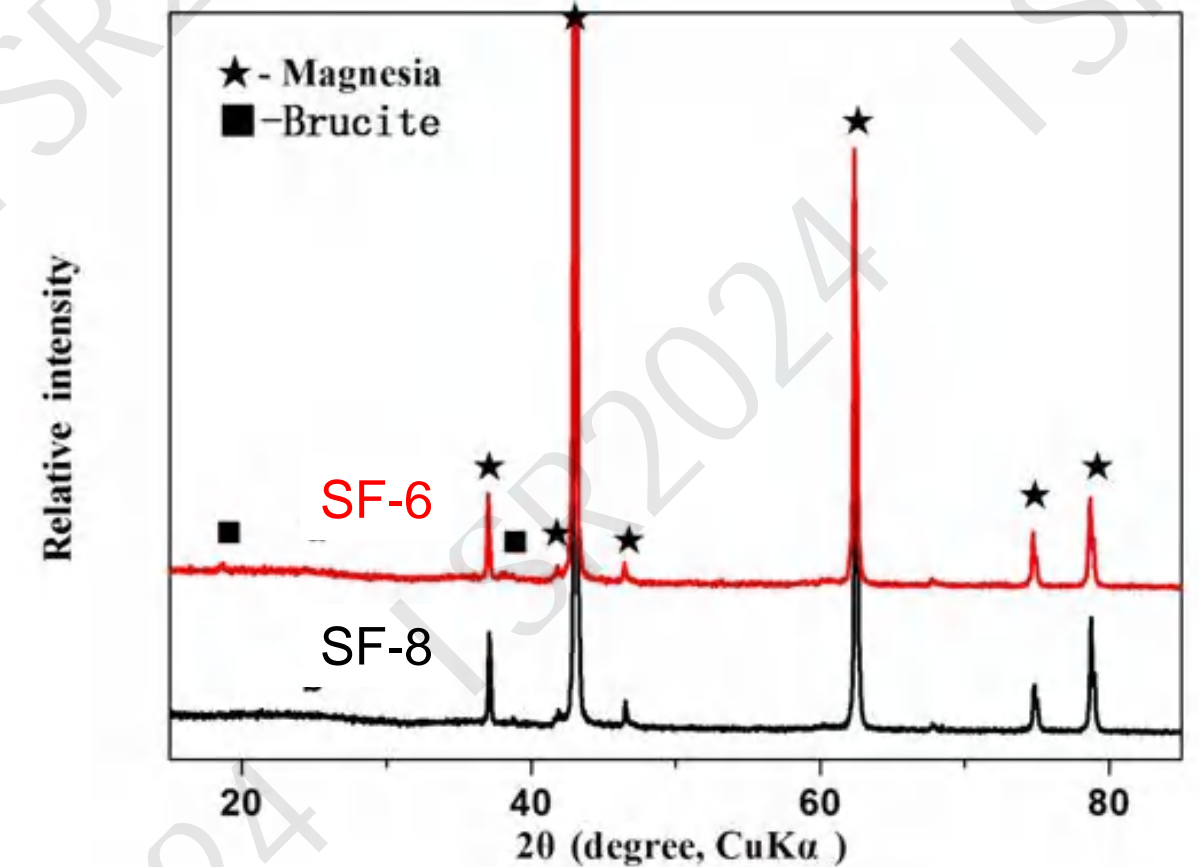
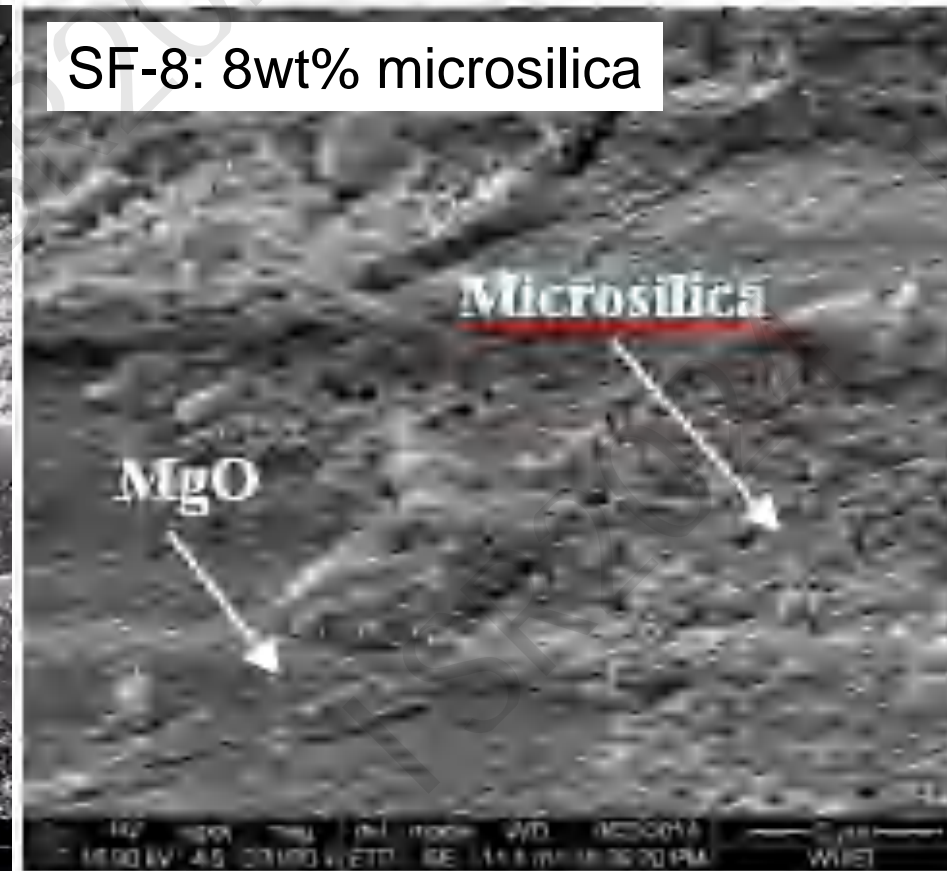


SF-8: 8wt% microsilica



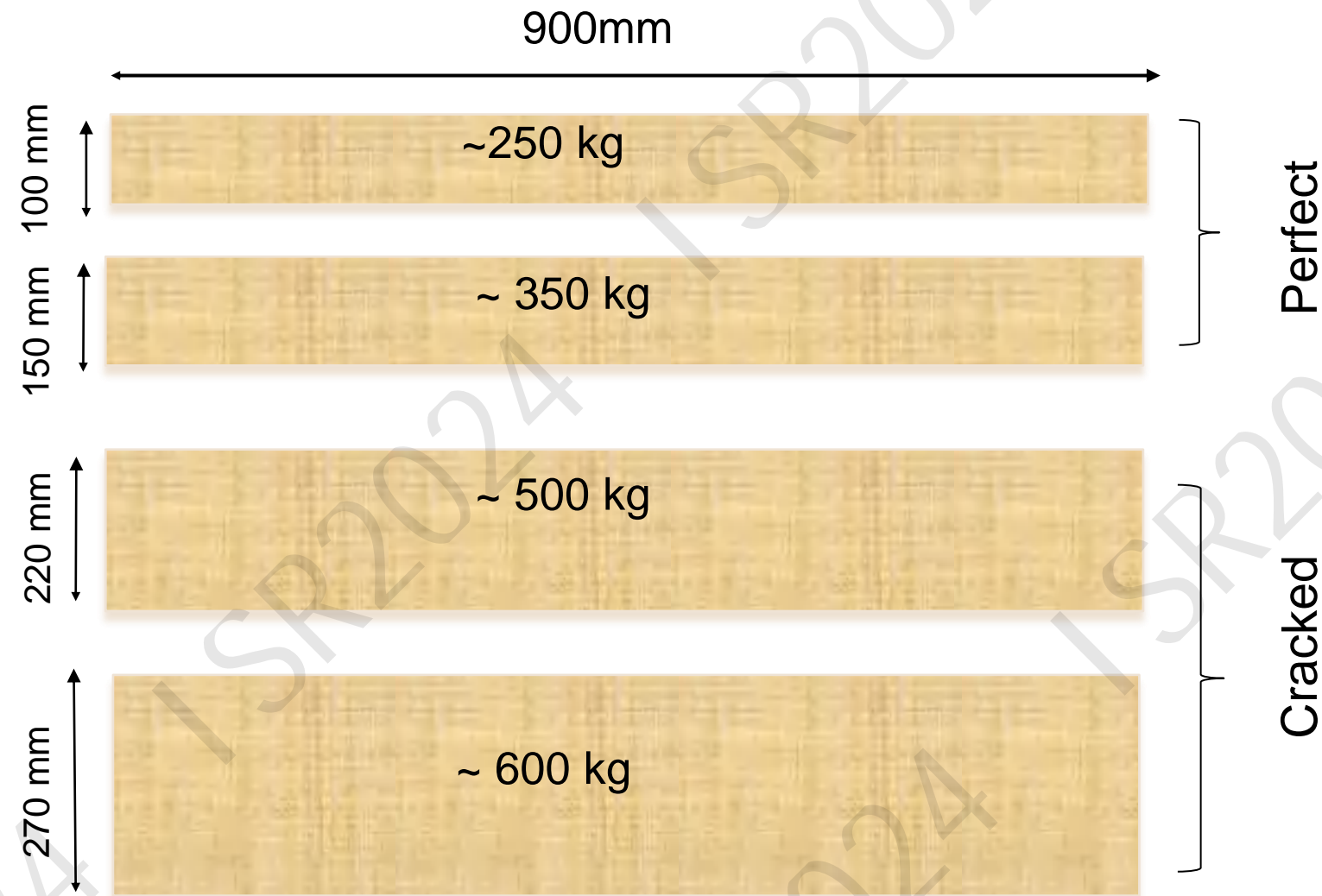
- After demoulding, all blocks were perfect;
- After dry-out at 150° C for 12 hours, the block containing 8 wt% microsilica was perfect; whereas cracks were observed in the blocks with 6 wt% microsilica

SEM and XRD characterization after dry-out at 150°C for 12hrs



- In sample SF-6 (6wt% microsilica), fibrous, rosette-like, brucite (Mg(OH)₂) is observed in the boundary area between the MgO aggregates and the matrix; no brucite is observed in sample SF-8 containing 8wt% microsilica

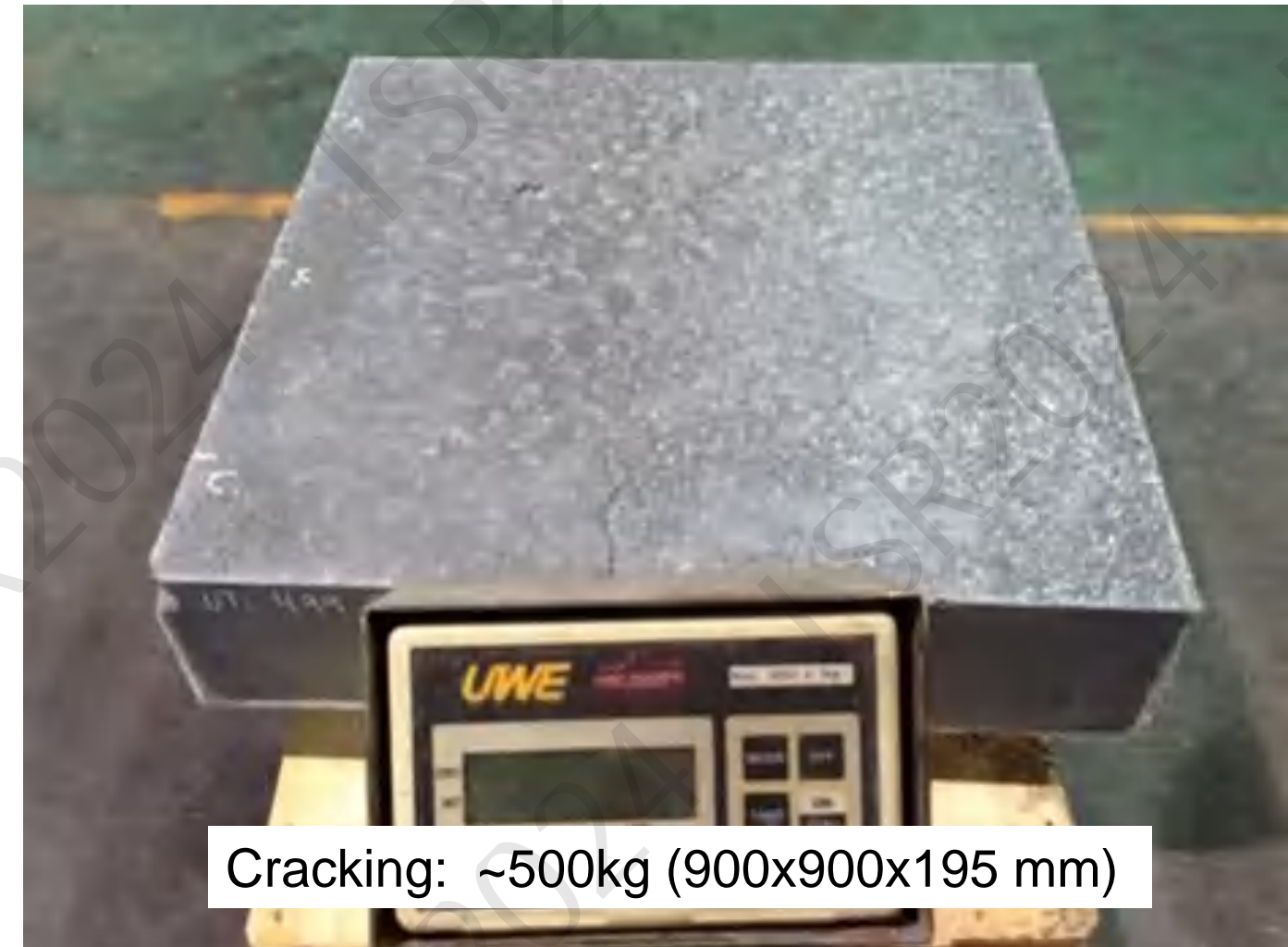
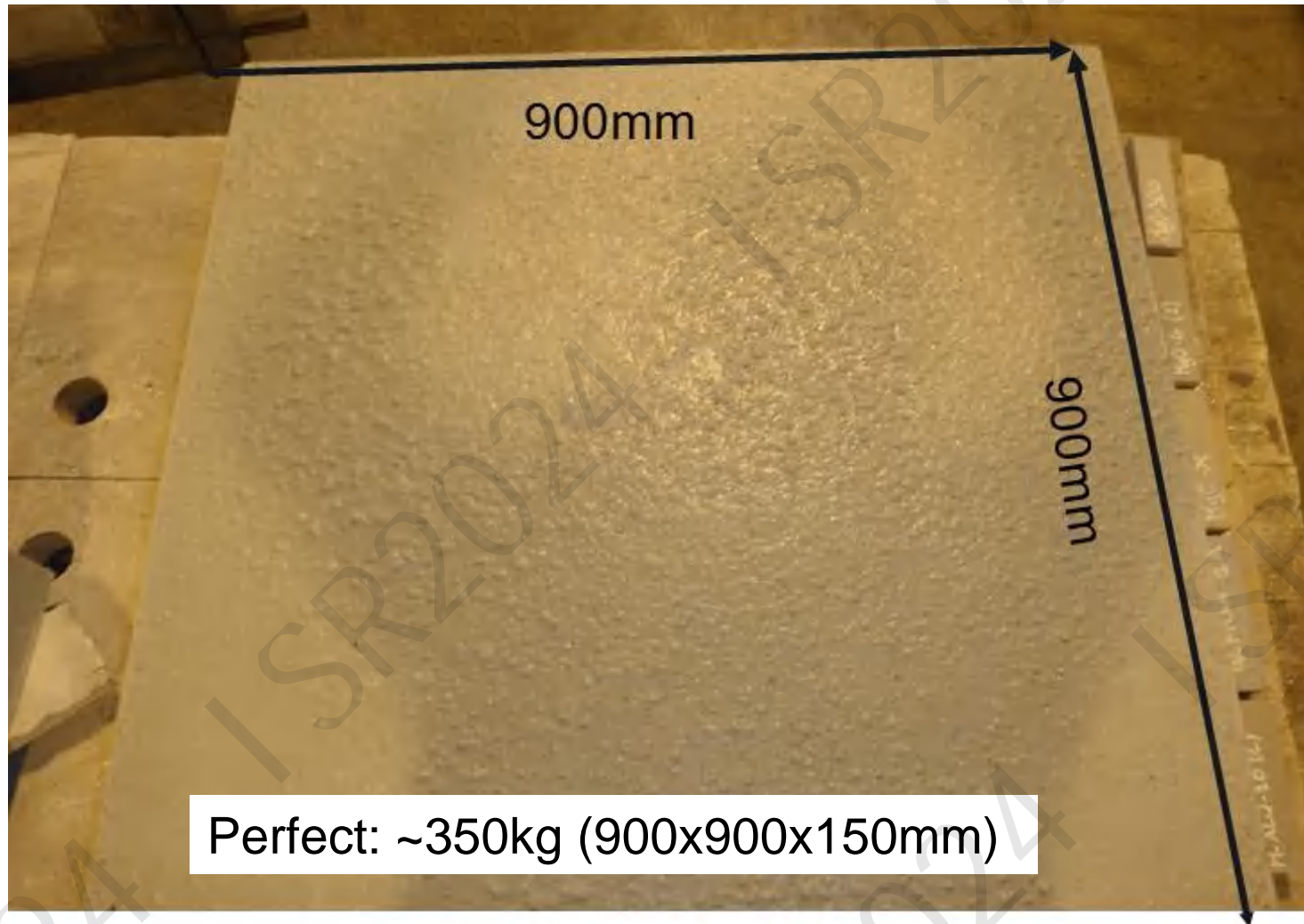
Castable SF-8: Block dimensions and cracking tendency after dry-out



- Castable SF-8 was selected for production of larger specimens (250 to 600kgs)
- At demoulding after one day, all blocks were perfect, no cracks were observed
- After air-curing for another day at ambient temperature, all blocks were dried at 350° for 10hrs

- The thickness of castable block has a strong impact on the crack formation during dry-out

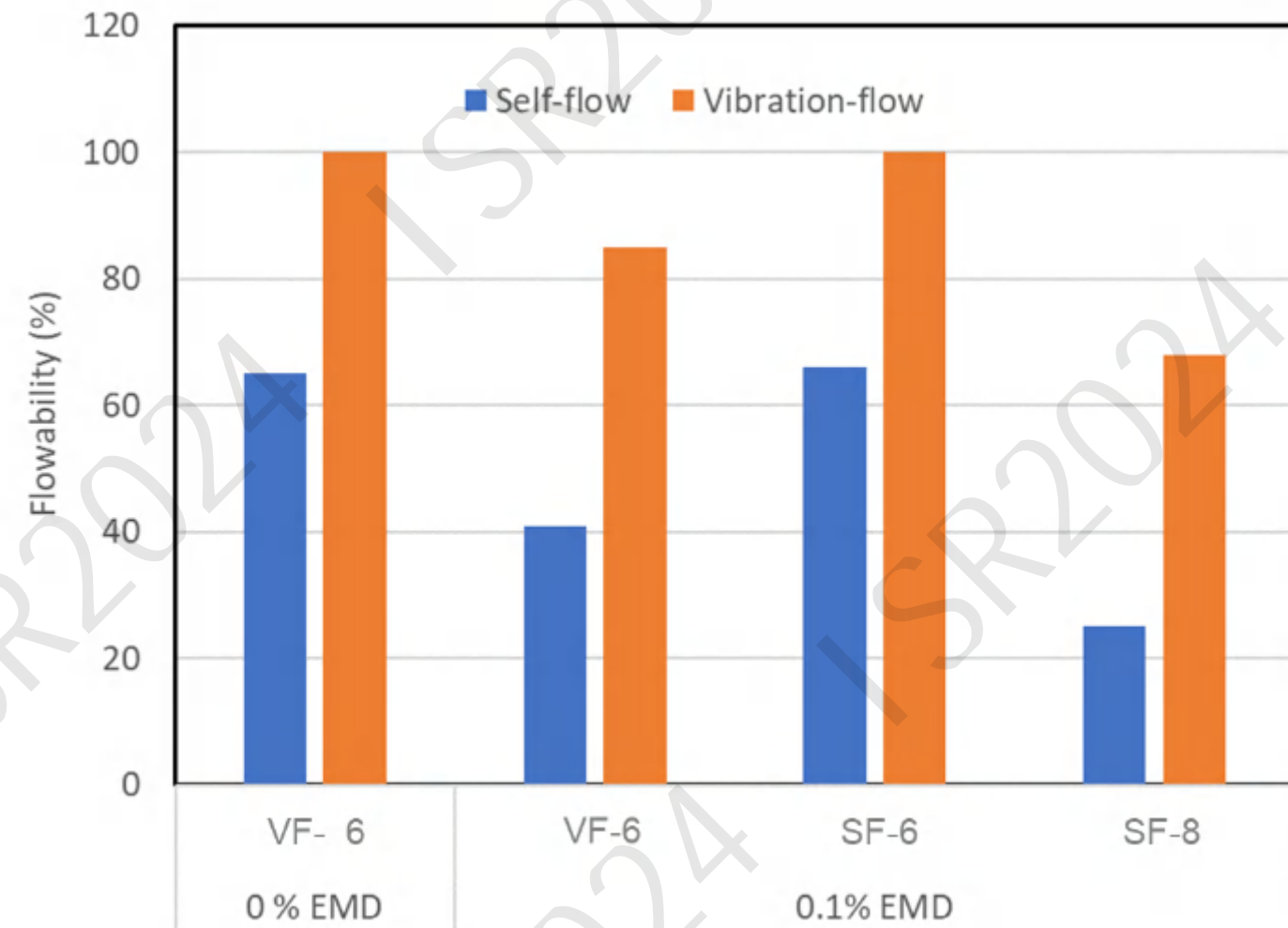
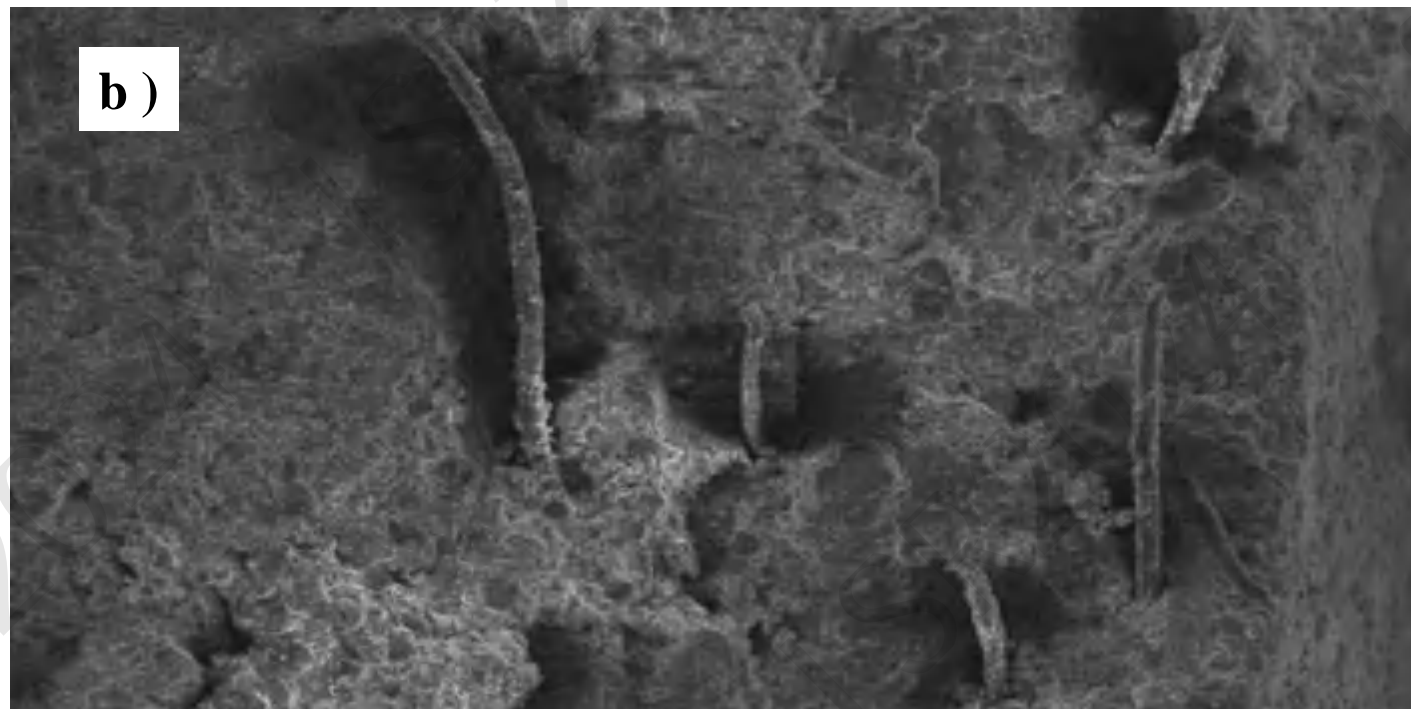
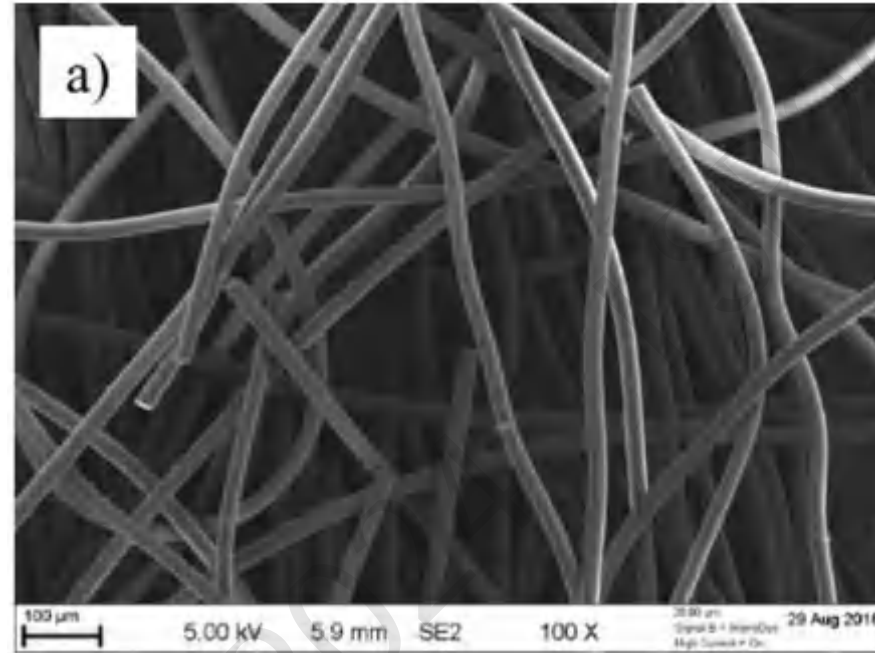
Castable SF-8 blocks with 8wt% microsilica after dry-out



- Faster removal of water from inside of the block is an alternative to further minimize brucite formation and ultimately prevent cracking during dry-out.

Further development of crack-free MgO
castables by controlling the dry-out
process

Further alternatives to solve the cracking challenge?

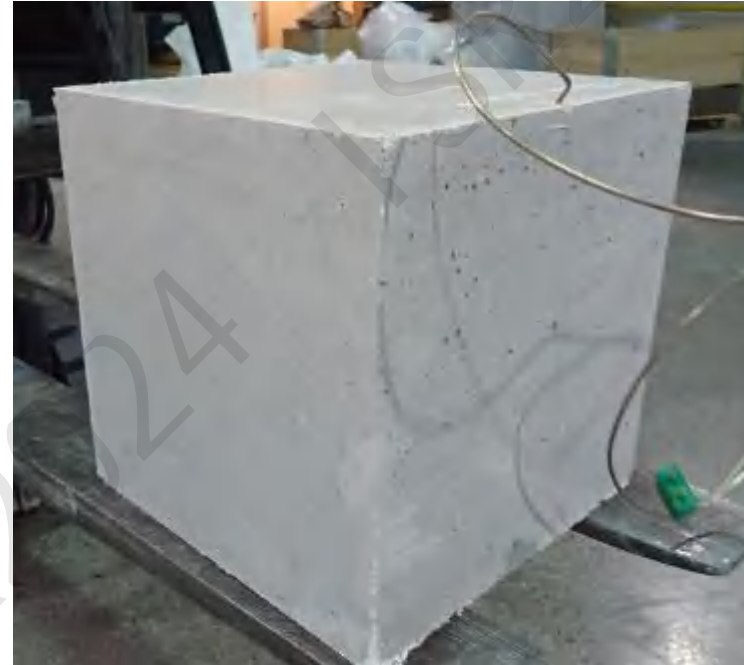


- Introducing a special drying agent: EMSIL-DRY®
- Optimising dryout profile by Macro-TGA

Macro-TGA: unique tool for dryout behaviour characterisation of industrial scale specimens



Heating profile: 40°C/hr from room Temp. to 600° C



300mm cube (~75kg)

$$W = 100\% \times (M_0 - M) / (M_0 - M_F) \quad (1)$$

$$(dW/dt)_i = (W_i - W_{i-10}) / (t_i - t_{i-10}) \quad (2)$$

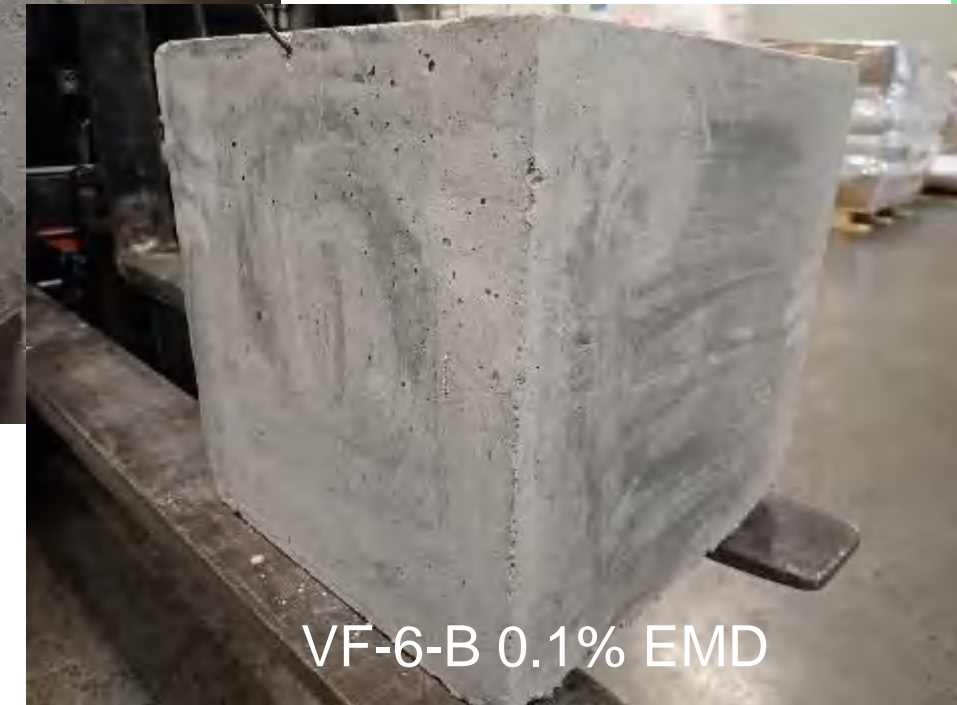
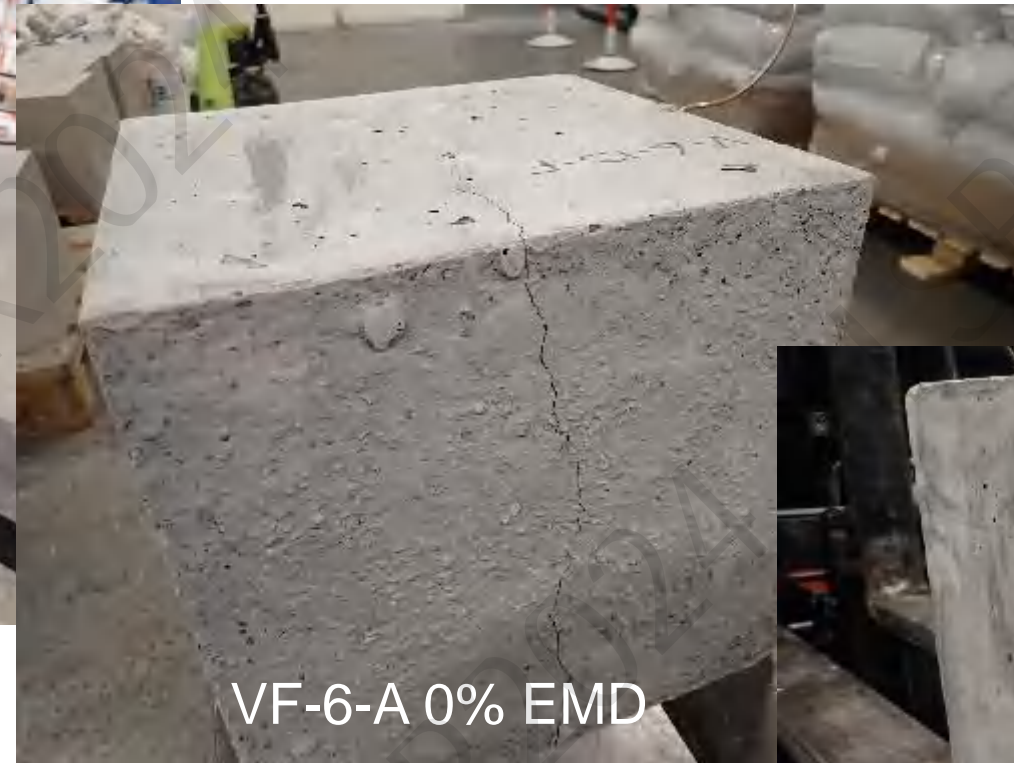
Where:

M is the instantaneous mass recorded at time t_i during the heating stages of the samples,

M_0 is the initial mass and

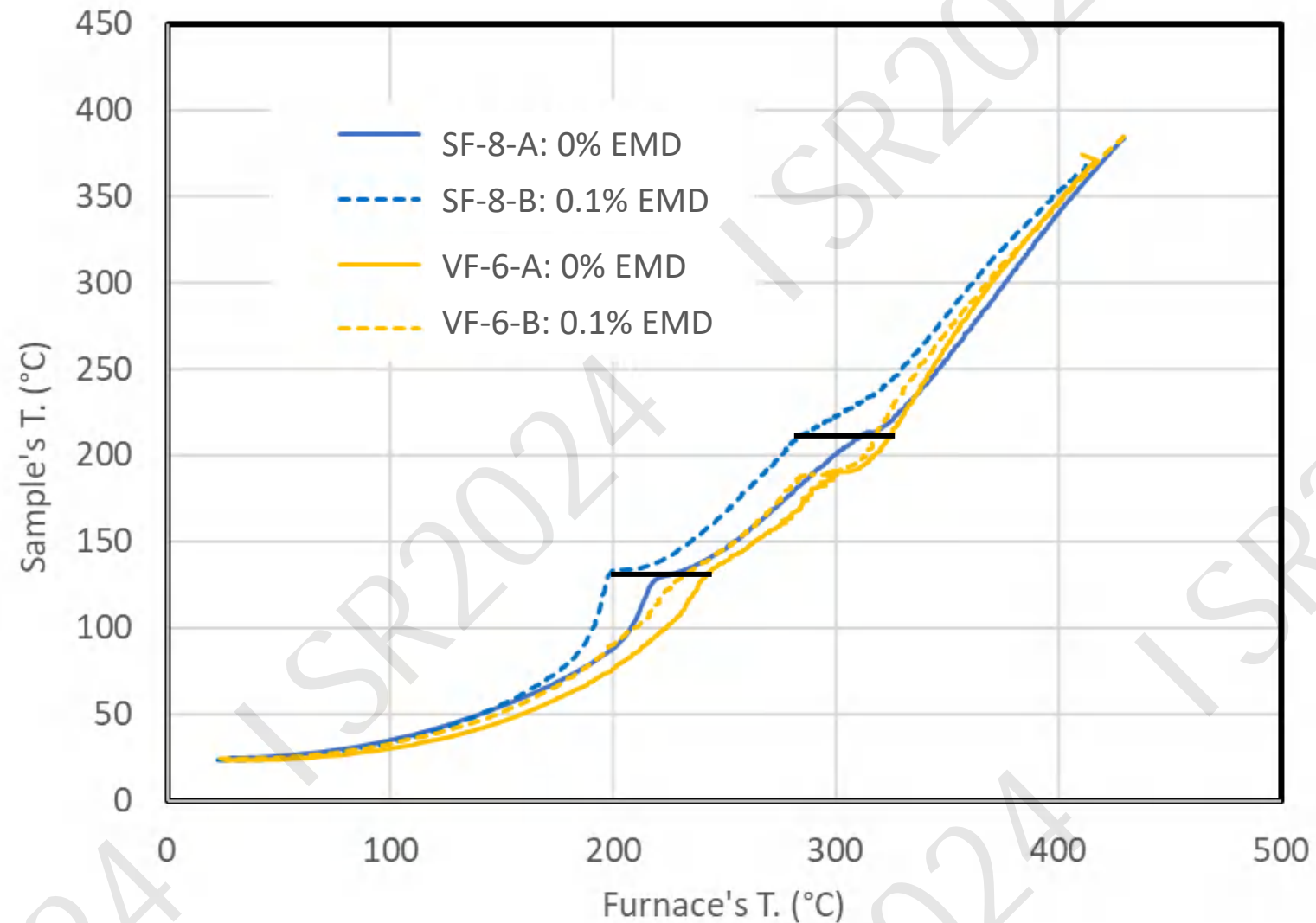
M_F is the final (dry) mass of the sample.

Photos after Macro-TGA test (Heating rate: 40°C/hrs)



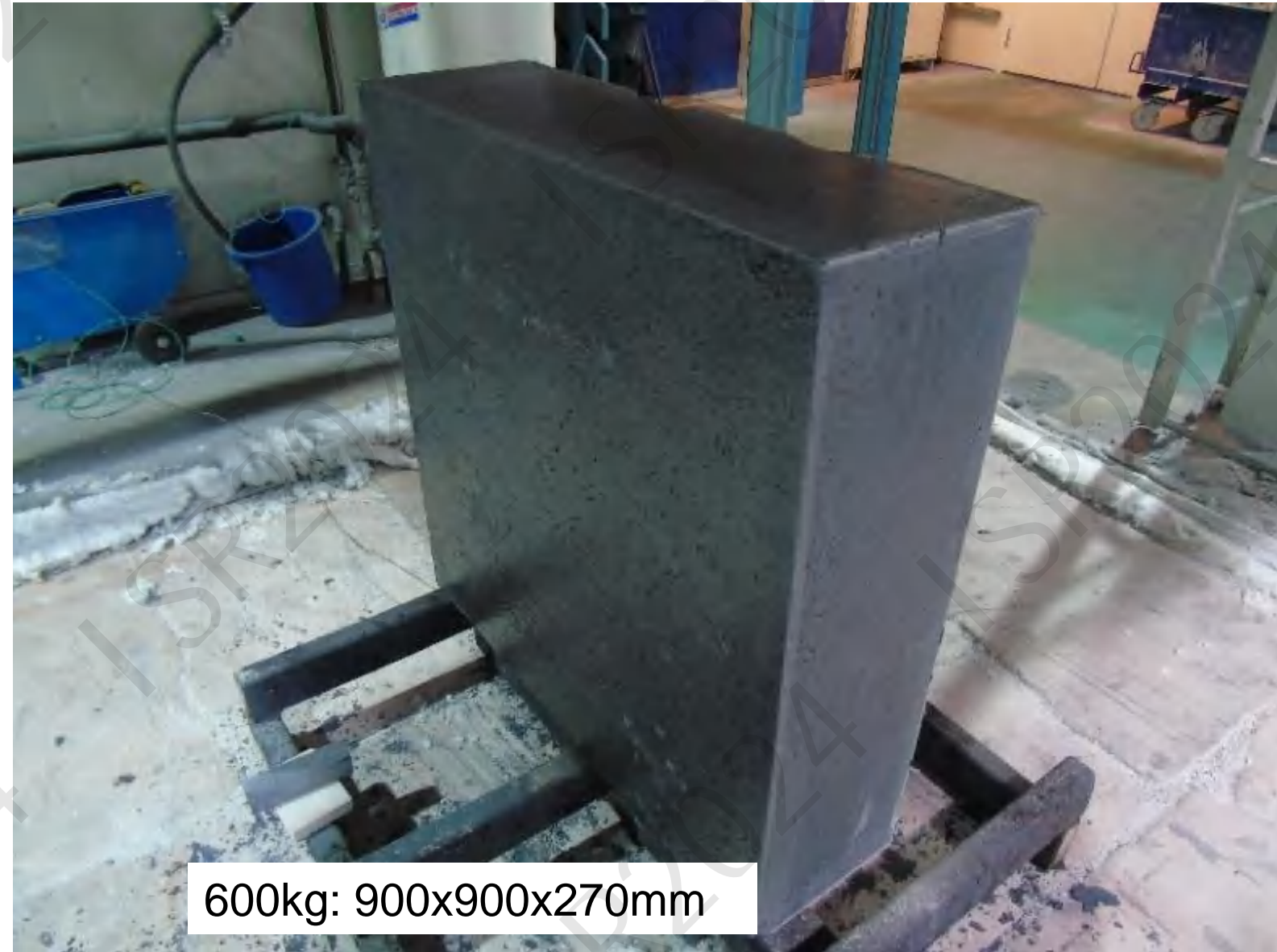
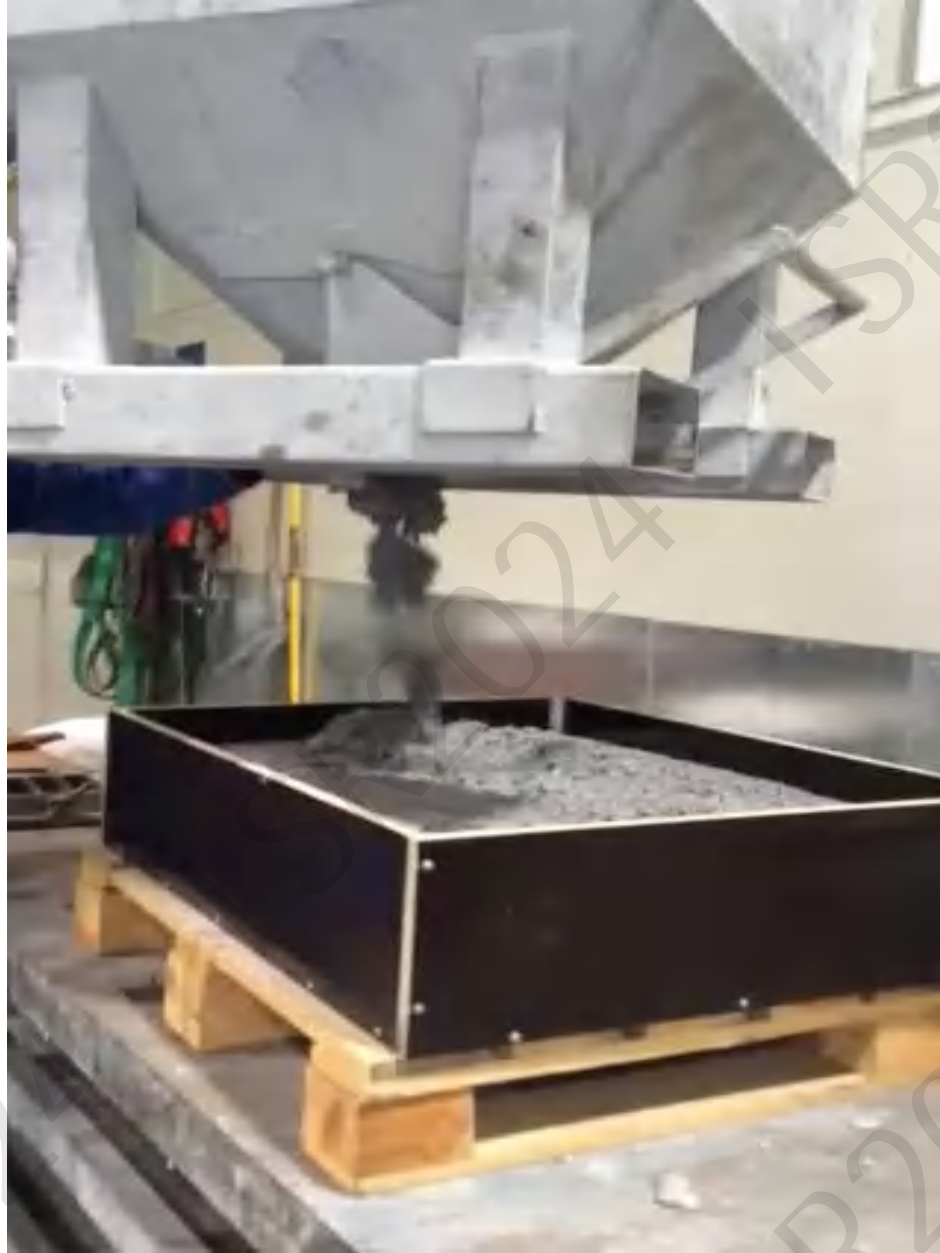
- The addition of drying agent, EMSIL-DRY® (EMD), prevent cracking formation during dry-out process

Temperature development: samples vs furnace



- Two plateaus/breaks were observed for all samples:
 - ~130°C and ~210°C respectively;
 - Corresponding furnace temperature ranges are 200-240°C and 280-320°C
- Dry-out profile for larger blocks (furnace temperature):
 - 20 to 220°C, 30°C/h;
 - 220°C: 5hrs;
 - 220 to 320°C, 50°C/hr;
 - 320°C, 8hrs

Video & Photo of the block at demolding

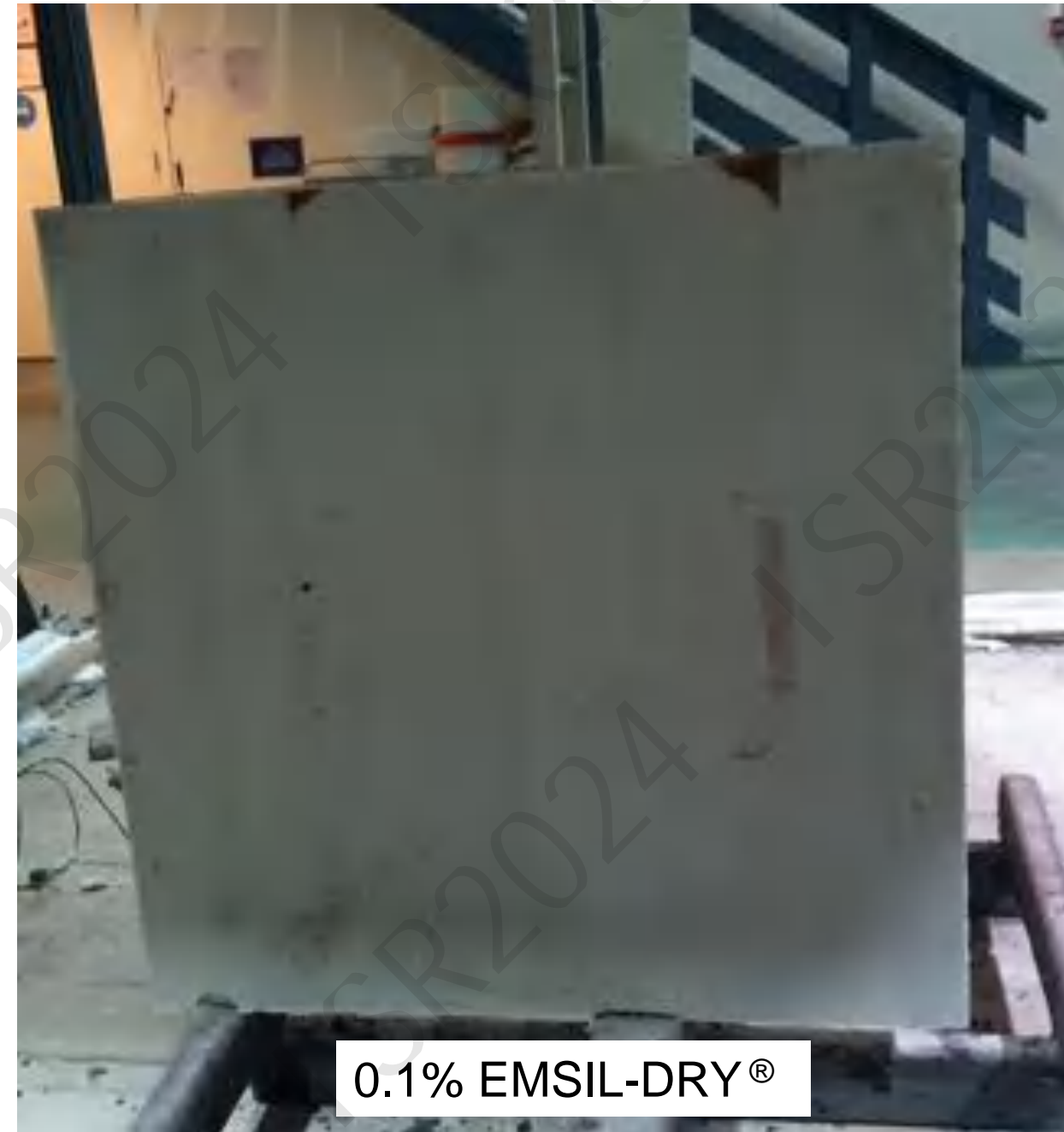


- All specimens are perfect at demolding

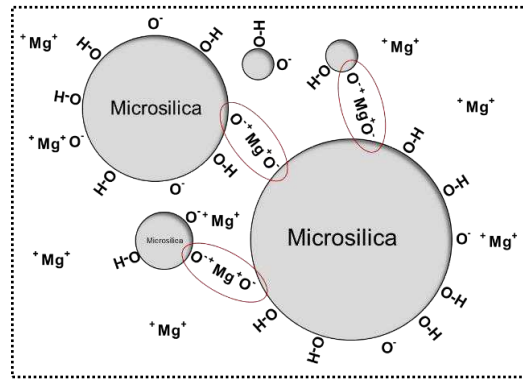
Castable SF-8, 600 kg blocks, dry-out @ 320°C for 8hrs



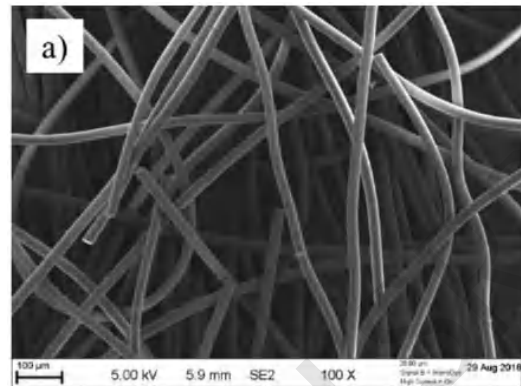
Castable VF-6, 600 kg blocks, dry-out @ 320°C for 8hrs



Summary



- The novel green binder, in combination with Microsilica and SioxX™-Mag, plays an essential role as an anti-hydration agent and in producing crack-free MgO castables.



The risk of cracking has been further minimized by selecting a suitable drying agent that can remove enclosed water at higher speed and at a lower temperature.

The Macro-TGA has proven to be a unique tool in facilitating the design of an optimized heating profile.



***Sustainable MgO
refractory castables with
improved performance***



Thank you for your attention!



Email:
hong.peng@elkem.com



New app:
**Materials for
Refractories**

Always stay updated,
install our new app



**Elkem Global Team:
Your trusted partner
in challenging times**



Delivering your potential