

Characterization of Sintered Ceramic Tiles Produced from Steel Slag

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ABSTRACT

Ceramic tiles were processed in this present work using clay mineral and steel slag. Steel slag in the range of 0 - 100 wt% was added to kaolinite clay. The blended samples were hydraulic pressed into rectangular moulds, oven dried and sintered to 1200°C. Linear shrinkage, apparent porosity, water absorption, bulk density, and modulus of rupture of sintered specimens were examined. Phases present in the sintered products were identified using X-ray Diffractometer (XRD), while the microstructural examination was conducted using Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). The elements present in the sintered products were identified using Energy Dispersive X-ray (EDX). Phases like quartz, wollastonite, anorthite and enstatite were identified in the sintered products. The SEM revealed crystals embedded in the glassy matrix. EDX studies detected Aluminum (Al), Silicon (Si), Magnesium (Mg) and Calcium (Ca) as the major metal ions. Results obtained showed that samples containing 20 - 60 wt% steel slag have very good usable ceramic tile properties.

Keywords: Sintering; Phases; Pig Iron; Mineral

1. Introduction

Slag is a major by-product in the iron and steel making industry [1]. It may be classified into two main categories namely—blast furnace slag and steel slag. Blast furnace slag is produced during pig iron production in the blast furnace, while steel slag is generated at the steel melting shop during steel manufacturing. It is well known that removal of excess silicon and carbon from iron is necessary in order to produce steel. This is achieved through oxidation by adding limestone and coke [2].

Steel slag has higher amount of iron and its physical characteristics are similar to air-cooled iron slag. Iron content of steel slag is the major difference between blast furnace slag and steel slag. Slag, 2009 reported that the iron content of blast furnace slag is about 0.5% against 10% - 23% for steel slag. Emery, 2004 observed that blast furnace utilization in many industrial applications is well known compared to steel slag. Furthermore, the practice of incorporating industrial waste in tile production is gaining ground in many ceramic industries all over the world. Consequently, several studies have been carried out on the production of ceramic products using both organic and inorganic waste like sewage sludge,

natural stone waste, fly ashes, and metallurgical waste [3]. The need to characterize ceramic bodies from such combinations is not only justified, but imperative. This study is a contribution in that regard.

2. Experimental Procedure

Steel slag used in this work was collected from Delta Steel Company, Ovwian Aladja, Delta State. Kaolinite sample was collected from Agbaghara Nsu in Ehime Mbano Local Government Area of Imo State. Both samples were separately crushed, ground and sieved using ASTM sieve to obtain 100% passing 200 mesh. The aggregates obtained from sieving were batched and blended in the range of 0 - 100 wt%. Water was added to temper and the mixture thoroughly worked into a paste. The paste was introduced into fabricated mild steel mould measuring approximately 90 mm × 70 mm × 10 mm. The required quantity of batch mixture (paste) was introduced into the fabricated metal mould and pressed under a pressure of 40 MPa using hydraulic pressing machine. The formed products were allowed to air dry for two days, followed by oven drying for 1 hour at 105°C. It was then sintered to 1200°C, with 30 minutes soaking time, using GK4 1300°C Electric Furnace. Then the sintered products were furnace-cooled to ambient conditions. Standard methods were applied to determine the linear shrinkage

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and modulus of rupture of sintered products. Apparent porosity, bulk density, and water absorption of the sintered products were determined following ASTM C 373 standard procedure. Phases present in the sintered specimens were identified using X-ray Diffractometer (XRD), while the microstructural examination was conducted using Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). The elements present in the sintered products were identified using Energy Dispersive X-ray (EDX).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Linear Shrinkage

The average total (drying and sintered shrinkage) values are presented in **Table 1**. It is shown that the highest shrinkage of 19.28% was obtained for sample (tile 1) sintered to 1200°C, followed by 9.09% recorded by tile 2. This shows that steel slag gave some level of dimensional stability to the tiles since tile 1 without steel slag recorded very high shrinkage values compared to tiles with steel slag compositions. In the production of standard size ceramic tiles, it is not desired to have a high firing shrinkage.

Figure 1 shows that the values of firing shrinkage decreased with increase in steel slag addition. Apart from tile 1, linear shrinkage of the tested tiles, compared well with values recorded by [4]. Generally, firing shrinkage values increased with higher sintering temperatures due to the densification of samples as a result of sintering. Again, linear shrinkage affects porosity as higher shrinkage resulted to the closure of pores thus leading to reduction in porosity.

Table 1. Results of tested parameters.

Description	Sintered at 1200°C				
	Tile 1	Tile 2	Tile 3	Tile 4	Tile 5
Apparent porosity, AP (%)	31.32	15.38	11.29	14.06	14.24
Water absorption, WA (%)	17.12	7.66	5.61	6.97	7.04
Linear shrinkage (LS)	19.28	9.09	8.18	7.55	6.36
Bulk density, BD (g/cm ³)	1.82	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.00
MOR (MPa)	2	25	38	55	58

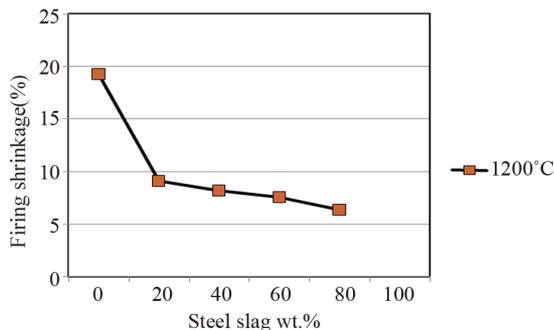


Figure 1. Firing shrinkage against steel slag addition at (1200°C) sintering temperature.

3.2. Apparent Porosity and Bulk Density

Results obtained are shown in **Table 1** and **Figure 2**. Tile 1 sintered to 1200°C with the highest porosity of 31.32% also recorded the lowest bulk density of 1.82 g/cm³. Tile 3 sintered to 1200°C with the lowest porosity of 11.29% recorded the highest bulk density of 2.01 g/cm³. Similar observations were observed for other samples though the bulk densities seem to remain constant as porosity increased. This is in agreement with the fact that densification reduces pore spaces and hence volume upon which density depends.

3.3. Water Absorption

Water absorption is commonly referred to as an indicator of porosity value of wall and floor tiles. **Table 1** shows the results obtained. Tile 1 sintered to 1200°C with the highest water absorption of 17.12% also recorded the highest porosity of 31.32%. Tile 3 sintered to 1200°C with the lowest water absorption of 5.61% also recorded the lowest porosity of 11.29%. Therefore, it can be said that water absorption directly varies with apparent porosity; hence both properties showed similar trend in the overall steel slag additions. **Figure 3** shows that water absorption of samples sintered to 1200°C decreased with increasing steel slag addition down to 40 wt% before slightly increasing with further additions. Romero *et al.*, 2008, suggested that closed porosity dominates at high

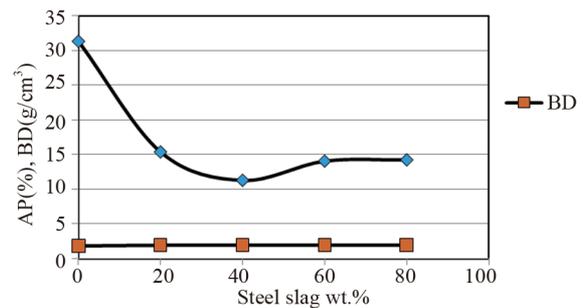


Figure 2. Apparent porosity (AP) and bulk density (BD) against steel slag addition (1200°C).

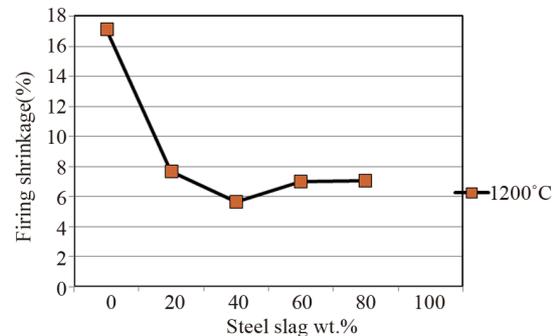


Figure 3. Water absorption against steel slag addition sintering temperature (1200°C).

temperatures hence justifying apparent porosity values recorded in this work. Apart from tile 1, water absorption values recorded by other tiles compared well with values recommended by EN 14411 [5], which stipulated 10% to 18% and 6% to 10% for wall tiles and floor tiles respectively. Water absorption requirements for floor tiles are much lower; therefore samples generated from this work could be suitable for floor tiles purposes.

3.4. Modulus of Rupture (MOR) Result

MOR is the measurement of the transverse strength of tile. The higher the value, the stronger the tile. The results obtained are shown in **Table 1** and **Figure 4**. It shows that the addition of steel slag drastically increases the strength of tiles. MOR of normal floor tiles varies from 20 MPa to 35 MPa [5].

3.5. XRD Result

XRD results of sintered samples are shown in **Figures 5-8**. Results of all the tested sintered products (tiles 2 - 5) indicated the presence of quartz (SiO_2) as expected. From the XRD images, quartz particles have diffraction peaks at 4.24, 2.45, 2.23, 2.12 and 1.37 as observed by [6], 2010). XRD pattern of (tiles 2 - 5) also showed the

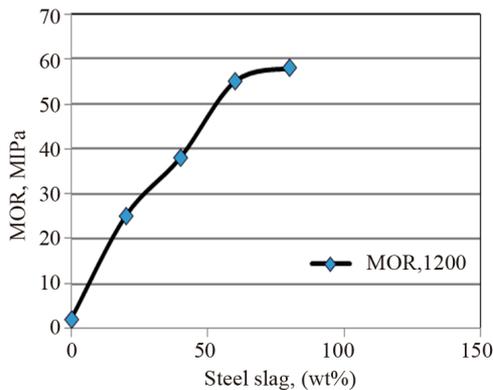


Figure 4. Modulus of rupture against steel slag addition.

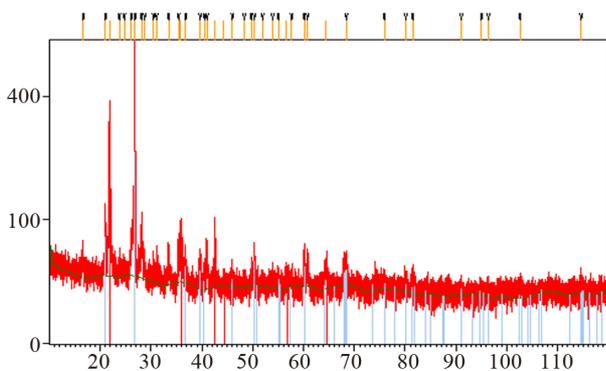


Figure 5. XRD patterns (intensity (cps) vs. degrees 2θ) for the tile 2 sintered to 1200°C.

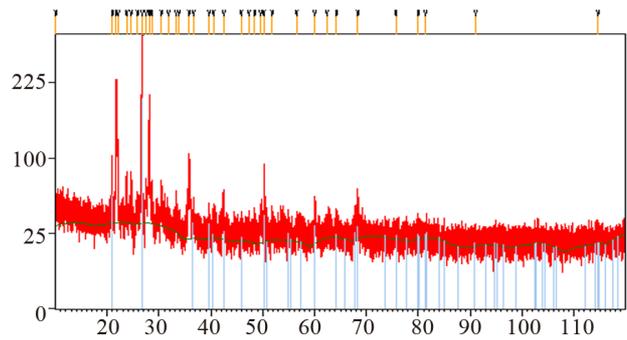


Figure 6. XRD patterns (intensity (cps) vs. degrees 2θ) for the tile 3 sintered to 1200°C.

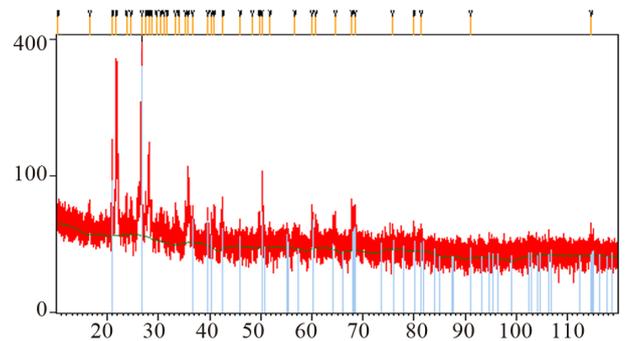


Figure 7. XRD patterns (intensity (cps) vs. degrees 2θ) for the tile 4 Sintered to 1200°C.

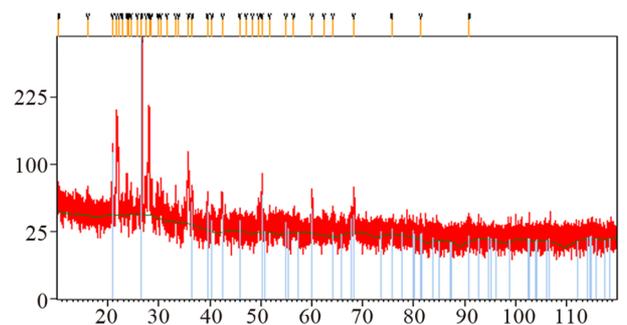


Figure 8. XRD patterns (intensity (cps) vs. degrees 2θ) for the tile 5 sintered to 1200°C.

presence of enstatite (MgOSiO_2). The XRD images showed that enstatite particles have diffraction peaks at 3.17, 2.54, and 1.48 as indicated by Mineral Data, 2001. The formation of enstatite phase may be attributed to the increasing amount of MgO in the ceramic tile body [7]. The presence of Anorthite ($\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$) and Wollastonite (CaOSiO_2) phases were detected in (tiles 3 - 5). From the XRD images, anorthite particles have diffraction peaks at 4.07, 3.67, 3.62, 3.60, 3.18, and 3.12; while wollastonite particles have diffraction peaks at 3.32, 1.98, 1.97, 1.87, 1.83, 1.75, 1.53 and 1.45 as indicated by [6,8,9]. The presence of anorthite and wollastonite is supported by the increasing amount of Calcium Ox-

ide (CaO) in tiles 3 - 5, as high CaO content favours the formation of both phases [7]. Wollastonite crystallisation gives high mechanical resistance to tile products and a high content of this phase in a sintered body will imply higher strength of the final product [10]. This justifies the MOR values recorded by tiles 3 - 5.

3.6. SEM Result

The SEM results are shown in **Figures 9-12**. Results showed the presence of fine grained microstructure along with relatively small pores originating most likely from the removal of volatile compounds. Tiles 2 - 5 show the presence of vitreous (glassy) phases which are evident in several zones where the microstructures are not perfectly

visible. However, some elongated grains could be seen in tiles 3 - 4, which may be responsible for the good strength of the tiles. The presence of pores (dark holes) was also indicated. Images from SEM revealed that at 1200°C, considerable degree of vitrification took place as evidenced by the formation of glassy phases embedded in the small crystals.

3.7. EDS Result

The EDX results are shown in **Figures 13-16**. The results show that Aluminium (Al), Silicon (Si), Magnesium (Mg) and Calcium (Ca) were detected as the major metal ions. Other elements detected include Potassium (K), Iron (Fe), Titanium (Ti) etc.

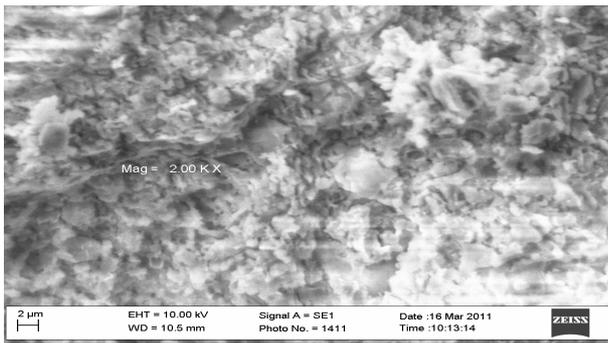


Figure 9. SEM image of tile 2 sintered to 1200°C.

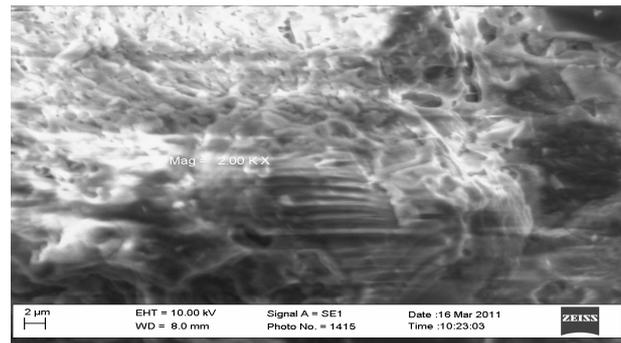


Figure 10. SEM image of tile 3 sintered to 1200°C.

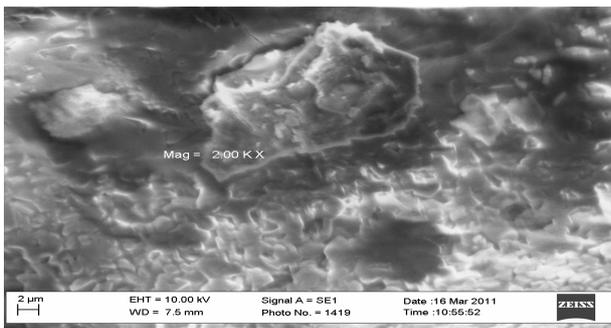


Figure 11. SEM image of tile 4 sintered to 1200°C.

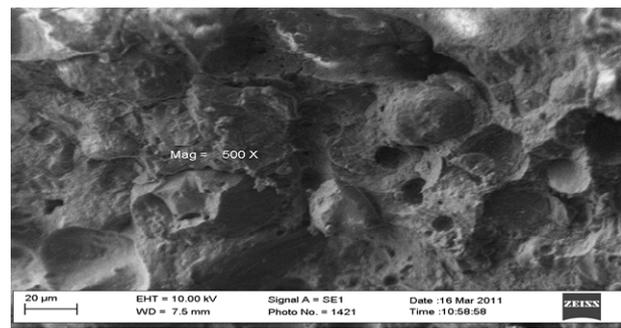


Figure 12. SEM image of tile 5 sintered to 1200°C.

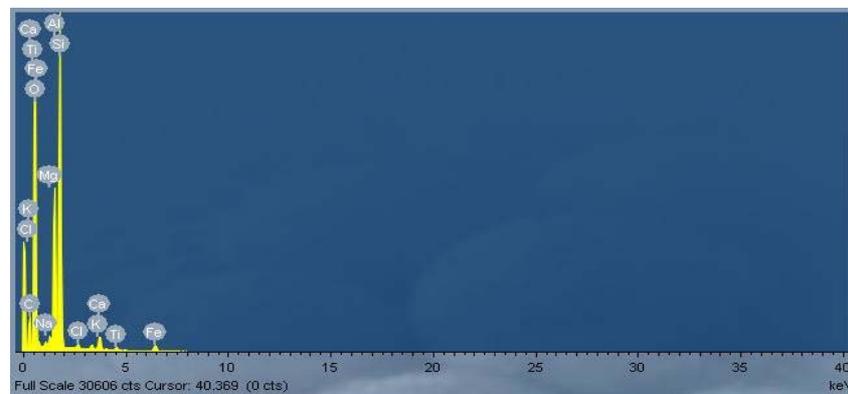


Figure 13. EDS result of tile 2 sintered to 1200°C.

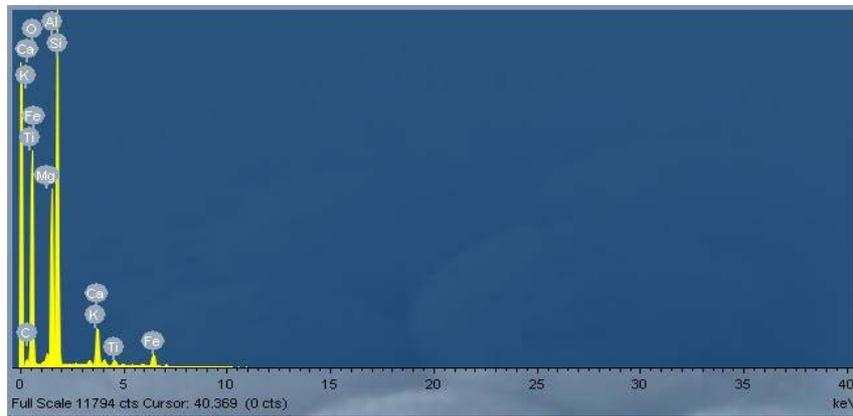


Figure 14. EDS result of tile 3 sintered to 1200°C.

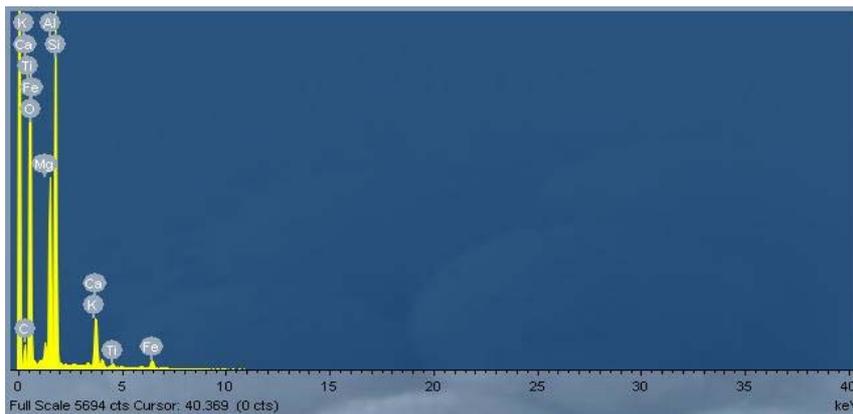


Figure 15. EDS result of tile 4 sintered to 1200°C.

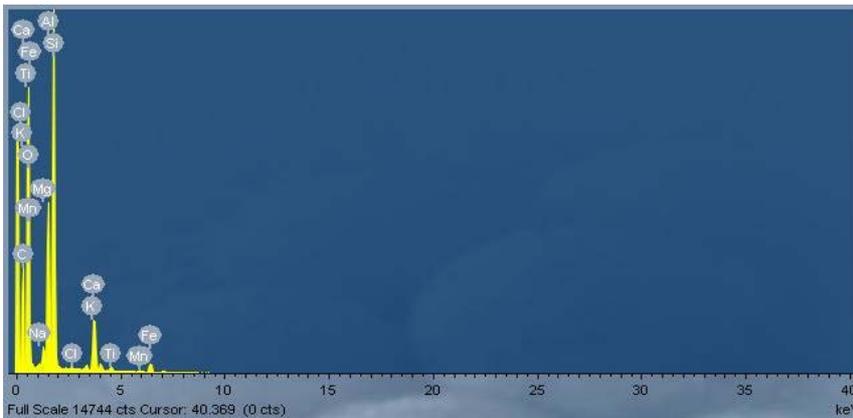


Figure 16. EDS result of tile 5 sintered to 1200°C.

4. Conclusion

The production of ceramic tiles using kaolinite clay and steel slag has been investigated in this present work. The results obtained indicated the formation of phases like quartz, wollastonite, enstatite, anorthite which is very useful in the formation of high quality ceramic tile products. However, physical, service and mechanical properties tested confirmed that samples developed in this study,

possessed qualities that are good for use as floor tiles.

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