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Preparation and Properties of Eco-Friendly Aerated Concrete Utilizing High-Volume Fly Ash with MgO and CaO Activators

Xiaoling Qu, Xingshuo Yang, Siqi Li, Changan Tian, Zaibo Li and Zhiguang Zhao*

School of Chemistry and Civil Engineering, Shaoguan University, Shaoguan, 512005, China

*Corresponding Author: Zhiguang Zhao. Email: mszzg@sgu.edu.cn

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ABSTRACT

The associated MgO in limestone is believed to affect the volume stability of cementitious materials at room temperature, which limits the utilization of low-grade limestone. In this study, MgO was used as an alkali activator instead of partial CaO to prepare the aerated concrete under hydrothermal conditions. The expansion process was studied to evaluate the influence of the raw materials on the gas forming stability of the slurry. The pore structure (porosity, pore size and its distribution) was analyzed by the image method. The physic-mechanical properties (density, strength, thermal properties) of concrete with the addition of MgO were comprehensively investigated. Besides, the mineral compositions and morphology of the hydration products were analyzed to demonstrate the influence mechanism of MgO on the mechanical properties. Experimental results show that the final expansion rate of the slurry decreases with MgO content. A reasonable MgO content, i.e., $\text{MgO}/(\text{MgO} + \text{CaO}) < 20\%$, contributes to improve the compressive strength, attributing to an increased reaction rate to C-S-H gel and tobermorite. The addition of MgO causes the thermal conductivity and specific heat to increase. The pore structure is mainly related to the amount of air-entraining agent. This study has a significance for the further utilization of magnesium-rich carbonates in the autoclaved building products.

KEYWORDS

Fly ash; aerated concrete; strength; thermal properties; pore structure

1 Introduction

At present, about 30% of the total energy consumption in China is concentrated in building industry, and it is increasing year by year [1,2]. Therefore, it is imperative to carry out building energy conservation. The implementation of building energy conservation is favorable to fundamentally promoting energy conservation, thereby alleviating the contradiction between energy supply and social development. The main ways to realize building energy saving are architectural planning and design building envelope structure, but from the perspective of long-term service of buildings, building materials play a key role in building energy saving. According to the principle of heat transfer, the light-weight thermal insulation materials are indispensable for building energy conservation. Among them, the wall materials account for about 70% of the entire building materials. Thus, the thermal insulation materials are of great significance to promote energy-saving buildings and reduce energy consumption.



The autoclaved aerated concrete (AAC) is a widely used wall material in the external wall self-insulation system. It uses fly ash, sand, slag, etc. as the raw materials and obtains a structure with the aid of alkali activators. AAC is a new kind of building energy-saving wall material obtained through high-temperature and high-pressure treatment. Its main characteristics are light weight, heat insulation, heat preservation, soil and energy saving, and convenient construction [3–5]. Importantly, the existing research shows AAC is the only wall material whose single material can reach the energy saving requirement of 50%. From the perspective of long-term development, AAC blocks have become the most promising wall thermal insulation materials.

Since the 20th century, a lot of research on the composition and mixing ratio of raw materials, the composition and structure of hardened paste, and product performance and quality evaluation of AAC have been reported. The porous structure of AAC makes it have good thermal insulation properties. The density is 400–1700 kg/m³, and its thermal conductivity is 0.1–0.7 W/(m·K), which is 1/20 of ordinary concrete [6–8]. Experiments have shown that the thermal conductivity of AAC is decreased by 0.02–0.05 W/(m·K) for every 100 kg/m³ decrease in density, the porosity of AAC increases from 50% to 71%, and then the thermal conductivity of aerated concrete decreases from 0.22 to 0.07 W/(m·K) [9–11]. In fact, the thermal performance of AAC is related to density, water content, raw material compositions, and pore structure [3,12].

The main raw materials of AAC include calcareous materials (CaO and cement) and siliceous materials (fly ash, ground sand, etc.). During the autoclave process, some complex hydrothermal reactions will occur to generate hydration products based on the CaO-SiO₂-H₂O system, such as tobermorite, xonotlite, etc. [3,11]. In the initial stage, the C₃S and C₂S in the cement are converted into C-S-H gel and Ca(OH)₂. During the autoclave stage, the high alkalinity C-S-H appears. As the autoclave time increases, the low alkalinity C-S-H is formed as crystalline phase [13–15], in which, tobermorite is the main phase. In addition, there is xonotlite, etc. The type and quantity of these phases depend on the raw material CaO/SiO₂, autoclave temperature and time [3,6,11]. The hydration products play a great role on the mechanical strength. Increasing the amount of tobermorite can improve the strength [9,12], and the larger grain size is conducive to improving the mechanical strength [9]. Therefore, it is an effective way to improve the strength of AAC by adjusting the compositions of raw materials and the preparation parameters to increase the amount of tobermorite.

The quick lime (CaO) is the main alkali activator in AAC based on the CaO-SiO₂-H₂O system, this results in a huge consumption of high-grade limestone (CaO > 48%) as a source of CaO. Unfortunately, the limestone is often accompanied by MgCO₃ due to the similar chemical properties of Ca and Mg elements. It is believed that MgO has the potential to affect the volume stability of cementitious materials at room temperature, thus the amount of MgO is rigidly restricted within 5% [16]. This undoubtedly leads to a lot of limestone containing MgCO₃ being discarded. Therefore, the synergistic use of CaO and MgO to prepare cementitious materials is of great significance to the utilization of low-grade limestone. MgO had been used to prepare the alkali-activated cementitious materials based on the CaO-MgO-SiO₂-H₂O system at ambient temperature [17,18]. Yi et al. [19–21] indicated that the addition of MgO could improve the initial strength of the MgO-CaO-activated-slag pastes. Gu et al. [22,23] also found that 9.5% MgO and 0.5% CaO were more effective for the strength of the alkali-activated pastes.

In fact, the reactivity of Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺ increases under high temperature conditions. Ali et al. [24] found that the mechanical strength of high magnesia cement was significantly increased at high temperature. Besides, Nakagawa et al. indicated that magnesium oxide could influence the hydration products of silica fume-cement-slag pastes. For instance, the formation of tobermorite was promoted by MgO at 175°C, and then was converted to xonotlite at 250°C [25]. Tang, Lothenbach et al. [26–28] discovered that magnesium silicate hydrates can bind part of Ca or C-S-H can bind part of Mg to form a

calcium-magnesium silicate complex hydrates (C-M-S-H). Mostafa et al. [29] showed that using 2% (molar ratio) MgO instead of CaO, tobermorite prepared by autoclaving at 175°C for 4 and 24 h has a higher degree of silicon chain polymerization, indicating that MgO participated in the formation of C-S-H and entered the structure. Fernandez et al. [30] added MgO to the synthesized C3S and autoclaved it at 100°C for 23 h. The results showed that Mg²⁺ entered the C-S-H silicon chain in the form of four coordination for C-S-H with Ca/Si > 1. Therefore, MgO can participate in the reaction between CaO and SiO₂. The above investigations indicate the utilization of MgO and CaO to prepare new building materials is expected to happen.

The main purpose of this work is to use magnesium oxide as an alkali activator instead of partial calcium oxide to prepare the aerated concrete under hydrothermal conditions. Therefore, the effects of calcareous materials (CaO and MgO) on the gas expansion of slurry, forming of pore structure, and properties of AAC were systematically investigated. The optimal replacement amount was determined based on the above investigations. Meanwhile, the intrinsic correlations among the raw materials, pore structure, microstructure and properties were deeply explored.

2 Experimental

2.1 Materials

The main starting materials used to prepare AAC in this study contained cement, fly ash (FA), calcium oxide and magnesium oxide. CaO was obtained by calcining CaCO₃ at 1000°C for 3 h. Besides, MgO was gained by calcining MgCO₃ at 850°C for 2 h. Aluminum powder pastes were used as air-entraining agent to generate bubbles in the slurry and pores in the AAC. There was 90% active Al content in the mixture of Al powder pastes, and the solid content of Al powder pastes was 70%. The fineness of Al powder pastes was evaluated with a 75 μm mesh sieve remaining 2.5%. The foam stabilizing agent was used to enhance the stability of bubbles by reducing the surface tension of the slurry. The soluble oil was used as foam stabilizing agent in this study. It was a mixture of oleic acid, triethanolamine and water in a ratio of 1:3:36, which could generate fatty acid soaps (C₁₇H₃₃COONa) at room temperature.

2.2 Preparation of AAC

The mix proportions of AAC were listed in Table 1. The mass ratio replacement of MgO to CaO was designed to explore the impact of magnesium oxide on the properties of AAC. In addition, the pore structure and its relationship with the performance of AAC were studied by changing the amount of aluminum powders.

Table 1: Mix proportions of AAC

Factor	Composition of powdery materials (wt.%)						W/S	Al (wt.%)	FSA (wt.%)	Target density (kg·m ⁻³)
	C	FA	CaO + MgO	CaO	MgO	G				
MgO content	13	67	17	17	0.0 (0) [†]	3	0.5	0.080	3	700
	13	67	17	16	1.0 (6)	3	0.5	0.080	3	700
	13	67	17	15	2.0 (12)	3	0.5	0.080	3	700
	13	67	17	13.6	3.4 (20)	3	0.5	0.085	3	700
	13	67	17	11.9	5.1 (30)	3	0.5	0.090	3	700

(Continued)

Table 1 (continued)

Factor	Composition of powdery materials (wt.%)						W/S	Al (wt.%)	FSA (wt.%)	Target density ($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$)
	C	FA	CaO + MgO	CaO	MgO	G				
Al content	13	67	17	15	2.0	3	0.5	0.000	3	1300
	13	67	17	15	2.0	3	0.5	0.020	3	1100
	13	67	17	15	2.0	3	0.5	0.040	3	900
	13	67	17	15	2.0	3	0.5	0.060	3	800
	13	67	17	15	2.0	3	0.5	0.080	3	700
	13	67	17	15	2.0	3	0.5	0.100	3	600
	13	67	17	15	2.0	3	0.5	0.120	3	500

Notes: C—cement; FA—Fly ash; Al—aluminum powder; FSA—foam stabilizing agent; G—gypsum, fly ash and gypsum accounted for 70% of total powdery material mass in AAC; the contents Al and FSA were based on the total powdery material mass; †—the percentage of MgO mass to the total mass of MgO and CaO; W/S—water to total powdery material mass ratio.

The raw materials of samples with different proportions were weighed according to Table 1. The raw materials were pre-mixed for 2 h. The evenly mixed raw materials were put into the mixer, and then the warm water (55–60°C) was added and stirred for 2 min to obtain the primary slurry. After that, the air-entraining agent and foam stabilizing agent were mixed with the primary slurry, then stirred for 30 s to obtain the ultimate slurry. The ultimate slurry was quickly poured into mould of $100 \times 100 \times 100 \text{ mm}^3$ and located at 65–70°C for 3 h. Then the expanded body beyond the upper surface of the mould was cut off, which was followed by demoulding to obtain the green body. Finally, the green body was transferred into an industrial autoclave and autoclaved at the designed autoclave temperature and autoclave time.

2.3 Analysis Methods

The expansion rate test of the slurry: the slurry prepared in different proportions was poured into a 250 mL volumetric cylinder. The initial height of the slurry was fixed at 100 mL, the slurry height was recorded every 3 min until the slurry stopped expanding. At the same time, the temperature inside the slurry was recorded. The compressive strength and density of samples were tested referring to GB/T 11969-2008 [31]. The Hot Disk Thermal Constant Analyzer (Hot Disk 2500, Sweden) based on the Transient Plane Source Method (TPS) was utilized to evaluate the thermal properties (thermal diffusivity, thermal conductivity, specific heat, etc.). The pore structure was analyzed by the Image Pro Plus 6.0, as shown in Fig. 1. Phase compositions of AAC were identified by X-ray diffractometer (XRD, X'Pert Pro, PANalytical B.V., Netherlands), the working parameters of XRD: Cu K α with wavelength (λ) of 1.54 Å; scan range (2θ) of 5–70°; step length of 0.02°. The morphology of the hydration products of AAC were observed by scanning electron microscope (SEM, Zeiss-EVO18, Germany).

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Expansion Process and Temperature Development of AAC Slurry

The effects of MgO additions on the expansion process of AAC slurry are displayed in Fig. 2. It is found that the changing trends of all the curves are consistent, so the expansion process of the slurry after introducing MgO is basically unchanged. The expansion process is also divided into three stages: The first stage (0–15 min) is the rapid expansion stage; the second stage (15–20 min) is a stage where the expansion rate increases steadily; the third stage (after 20 min) is the stage, where the expansion process is almost over or the expansion rate remains almost the same. From Fig. 2a, the final expansion rate of the slurry decreases with MgO content. As the MgO/(CaO + MgO) ratio is less than 20%, the end time

of slurry expansion is similar, and the decreasing degree of the final expansion rate is little. However, the final expansion rate is only about half of that of the control sample as the MgO/(CaO + MgO) ratio increases to 30%, and then the end of slurry expansion is advanced to within 20 min. This is because that MgO has weaker hydrolysis activity than CaO, resulting in low alkalinity, less reaction exotherm, and low slurry temperature.

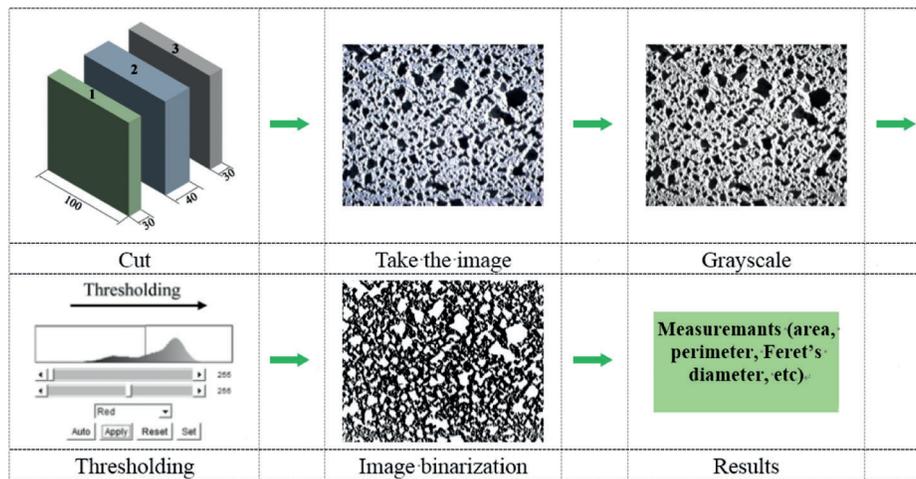


Figure 1: Flowchart of image analysis for the pore structure

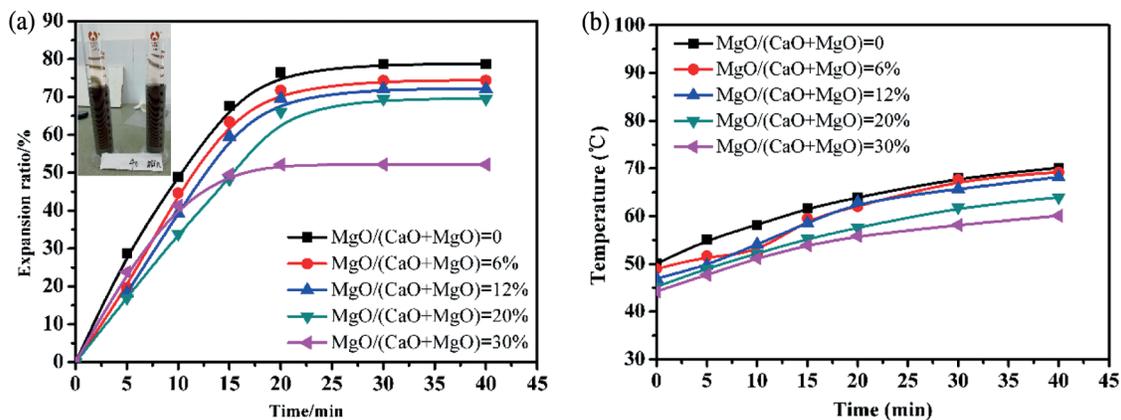


Figure 2: Expansion process (a) and temperature development (b) of AAC slurry with various MgO/(CaO + MgO) ratio

The slurry temperature is the key factor to thickening and expansion process. Fig. 2b shows the slurry temperature changes in the expansion process. It is indicated that the introduction of MgO leads to the slurry temperature lower. When the MgO/(CaO + MgO) ratio is 6%, the effect of MgO is not obvious, but the slurry temperature drops significantly as the MgO/(CaO + MgO) ratio exceeds 20%. In particular, the final slurry temperature is only about 55°C, indicating excessive MgO hinders the expansion process.

3.2 Pore-structure of AAC

3.2.1 Porosity

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Abundant pores are the most important structural features of AAC. Porosity and air-void distributions determine the properties of AAC [32]. The porosity can be calculated by the Eq. (1):

$$\varepsilon = 1 - \frac{\rho_{dry}}{\rho_{solid}} \quad (1)$$

where, ε is porosity, ρ_{dry} is the dry density, and ρ_{solid} is the skeleton density (without gas generating agent). The porosity refers to the volume fraction of pores introduced by the air-entraining agent, and does not include the microscopic pores in the solid framework. In this paper, the skeleton density of AAC has passed the experimental test, and its value is 1300 kg/m³ (water-to-material ratio is 0.5).

As listed in Table 2, since the pores in AAC are introduced by the aluminum powders, the porosity has a positive correlation with the aluminum powder content. The porosity obtained by the image method is small compared with the value calculated by the Eq. (1), and the error is within 2%. This is due to the limitation of the image resolution. The color contrast difference between some small pores (less than 10 μm) and the solid matrix is too difficult to distinguish, thus the computer software treats these small pores as a solid phase.

Table 2: Characterizations of pore structure of AAC with various density

Al, %	Target density, kg·m ⁻³	Actual density, kg·m ⁻³	Porosity of air void based on		Mean pore size, μm	Parameters of fitting Log-normal curves		
			Eq. (1), %	Image analysis, %		Mean value μ	Standard deviation σ	Correlation coefficient R^2
0.12	500	494	62.00	61.82	402	5.997	0.693	0.805
0.10	600	599	53.92	53.28	335	5.833	1.009	0.893
0.08	700	675	48.08	46.02	287	5.746	0.731	0.948
0.06	800	785	39.62	36.92	264	5.636	0.695	0.968
0.04	900	932	28.31	25.21	217	5.409	0.590	0.945
0.02	1100	1068	17.85	15.69	113	4.841	0.409	0.939

3.2.2 Mean Pore Size

To better characterize the pore size of AAC, the mean “Feret” diameter is used to represent the mean pore size in this study. “Feret” diameter represents the distance between two parallel planes perpendicular to a certain direction of an object/pore (also called “caliper diameter”). The mean pore size changed with density of AAC, as presented in Table 2. It is observed that the mean pore size gradually increases from 113 to 402 μm as the density declines from 1100 to 500 kg/m³. Since the large number of bubbles in the slurry with high content of aluminum powder, as well as the reduction of the spacing between the bubbles, which leads to an increase in the probability of overlapping and merging between the bubbles, further resulting in the formation of large and irregular pores. This phenomenon is particularly pronounced in AAC with lower density. Fig. 3 visually presents the features of pores in AAC with density of 500 and 800 kg/m³. Obviously, the mean pore size of 500 kg/m³ AAC is significantly

increased, and there is a large amount of overlap pores or connected pores, which means that when the macroscopic porosity is more than 60%, the mean pore size of AAC increases due to not enough slurry to separate and hinder the merging bubbles.

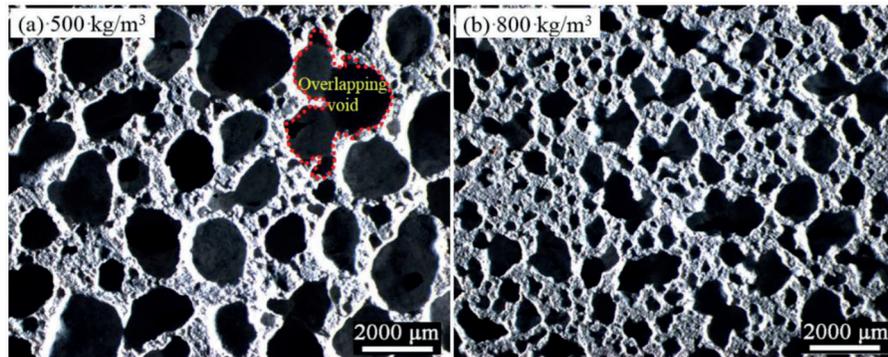


Figure 3: Optical micrographs of AAC

3.2.3 Pore Size Distribution

Fig. 4 shows the pore size distribution of three different densities of AAC. It is found that the pore size distributions of different densities are consistent, and most of the pores are distributed in a small interval. The overall range of the pore size distribution increases as the density decreases. The maximum pore size increases from 2000 μm at 1100 kg/m^3 to 5000 μm at 500 kg/m^3 . This also indicates that with the increase in the number of bubbles in the slurry, the probability of overlapping and merging between bubbles increases. In addition, the high-density AAC has a smaller pore size distribution range compared with low-density, and the distribution is more concentrated in the small pore size range of 50–250 μm , which coincides with the pore distribution of porous building materials recorded in the literatures [33,34].

The non-linear fitting of the pore distribution by Origin software shows that the pore size distribution in AAC is approximately log-normal. This distribution shows that most of the pores are concentrated in a certain interval, and a small number of large pores are caused by the overlap or merger between bubbles, which is similar to the pore size distribution of foamed concrete [35,36]. According to the fitting results, the probability density function of the pore distribution of AAC can be obtained, as shown in Eq. (2):

$$f_x(x, \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{x\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad (2)$$

In the formula, μ and σ are the mean deviation and standard deviation, respectively. The fitting parameters of all densities of AAC are shown in Table 2.

3.3 Density and Compressive Strength of AAC

As presented in Fig. 5, the compressive strength of AAC declines linearly with density, which is consistent with previous results [3,6,37,38]. On the other hand, the density of porous concrete directly determines its porosity, so quantitatively determining the relation of strength to porosity has strong practical significance for its design and application. Among the analytical models that characterize the relation of compressive strength to porosity, the Balshin model [39] is the most widely used, and its expression is shown in Eq. (3):

$$\sigma = \sigma_0(1 - \varepsilon)^n \quad (3)$$

where, σ is compressive strength; σ_0 is compressive strength when the theoretical porosity is 0; ε is porosity; n is a constant.

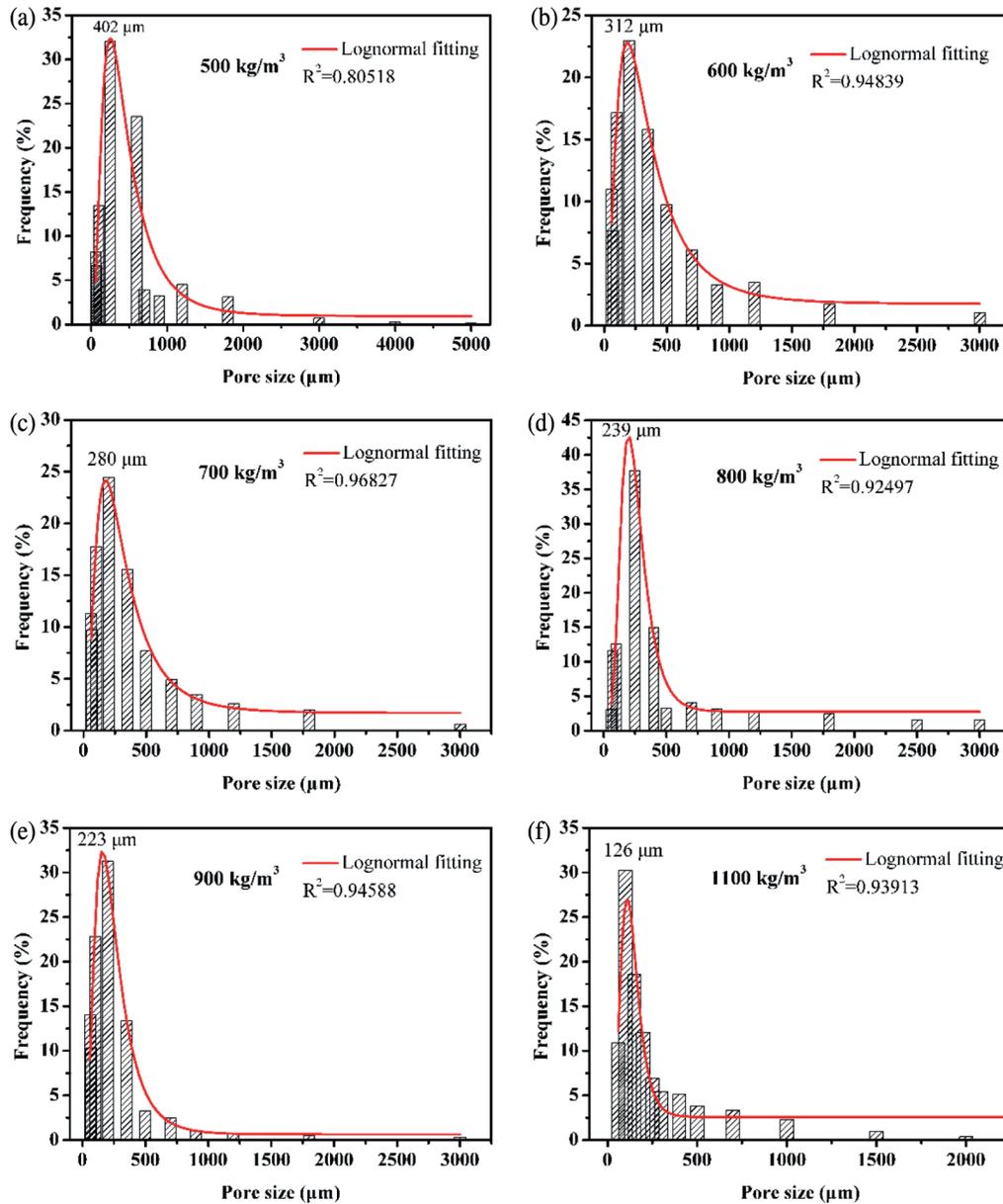


Figure 4: Pore size distributions of AAC with various density

Fig. 6 displays the relation of compressive strength to porosity of AAC. By using the Balshin model, it can be concluded that $n = 1.78$ and the fitting coefficient is 0.99. Therefore, the Balshin model for AAC in this study can be described as:

$$\sigma = 40(1 - \varepsilon)^{1.78} \quad (4)$$

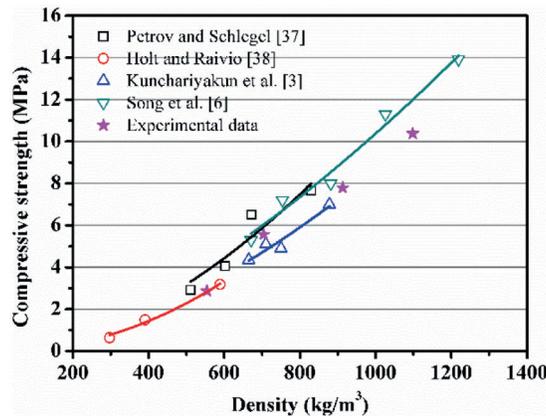


Figure 5: Compressive strength of AAC as a function of density: data summarized from literatures [3,6,37,38] and from our experiments

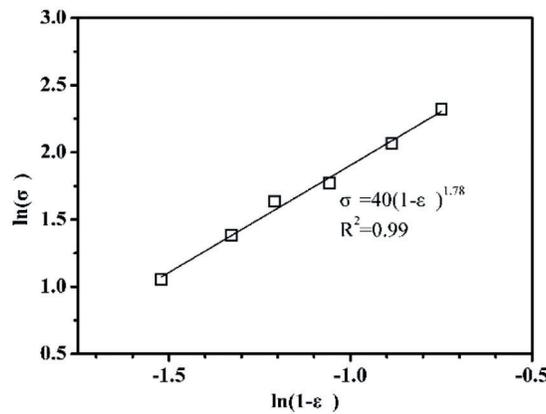


Figure 6: Compressive strength of AAC as a function of porosity

Besides, it can be derived from the above formula that the compressive strength of the dense matrix (without any pore) of AAC is 40 MPa. Of course, the compressive strength is also related to other factors except the porosity, for example, the capillary pores, gel pores, and the shape and pore size distribution [38].

In view of the effect of density on compressive strength, many researchers [4,40,41] proposed the specific strength (the ratio of compressive strength to density) as the evaluation index of the mechanical strength of AAC. It is observed from Fig. 7 that although the specific strength value varies with the density, the change trend with the MgO content is similar. The specific strength first increases and then reduces with the increasing MgO content, and the inflection point appears at MgO/(MgO + CaO) = 12%. For instance, when the MgO content is 12%, the specific strength of 600 kg/m³ AAC is increased by 10% and 5% for the autoclave temperature is 180°C and 210°C, respectively.

At the same time, it is found that when $\text{MgO}/(\text{MgO} + \text{CaO}) < 12\%$ and the autoclave temperature is 210°C , the specific strength is not much different from that at 180°C . However, when the $\text{MgO}/(\text{CaO} + \text{MgO})$ ratio is greater than 12% , the specific strength drops rapidly at a temperature of 210°C . This may be due to the fact that the content of $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ is higher than 180°C , and more microcracks are generated. Therefore, the optimal autoclave temperature of AAC is 180°C .

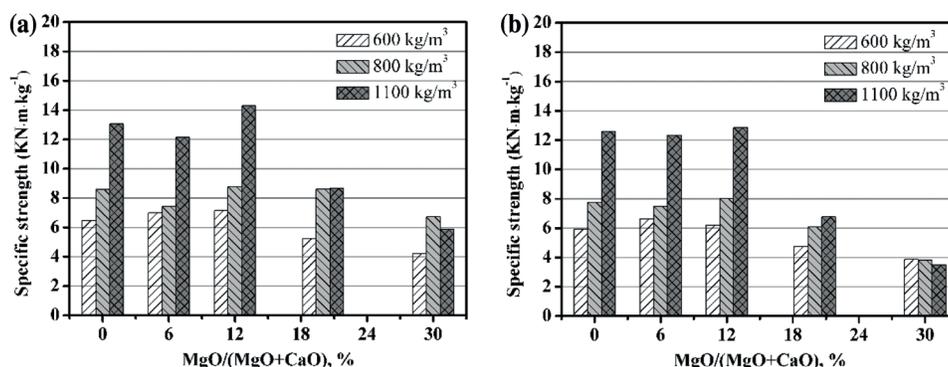


Figure 7: The specific strength of AAC with various $\text{MgO}/(\text{CaO} + \text{MgO})$ ratio: (a) 180°C , 9 h; (b) 210°C , 9 h

The strength mechanism of AAC is related to its hydration products, as identified by XRD. Fig. 8a shows that the tobermorite phase is distinguished at $2\theta = 7.8^\circ, 16.2^\circ, 28.9^\circ$ and 29.9° . By contrast, the tobermorite peaks become intense as the MgO content increases, indicating more tobermorite is formed. The aluminosilicate phase of katoite is formed, as confirmed by the diffraction peaks at $2\theta = 17.5^\circ, 20.3^\circ, 28.8^\circ, 32.3^\circ, 39.9^\circ$ and 45.2° . As the magnesium oxide content rises, the decreasing intensity of katoite peaks may be due to more formation of C-S-H. Obviously, the brucite peaks at $2\theta = 18.5^\circ$ and 37.9° are strengthened under higher MgO content. The additions of MgO may affect the environment in which katoite is formed, thereby causing the formation of katoite to be hindered or decomposed, so that releasing Si^{4+} , Ca^{2+} . Therefore, the increase of Si^{4+} , Ca^{2+} concentration in the reaction system will promote the formation of C-S-H and the crystallization of tobermorite.

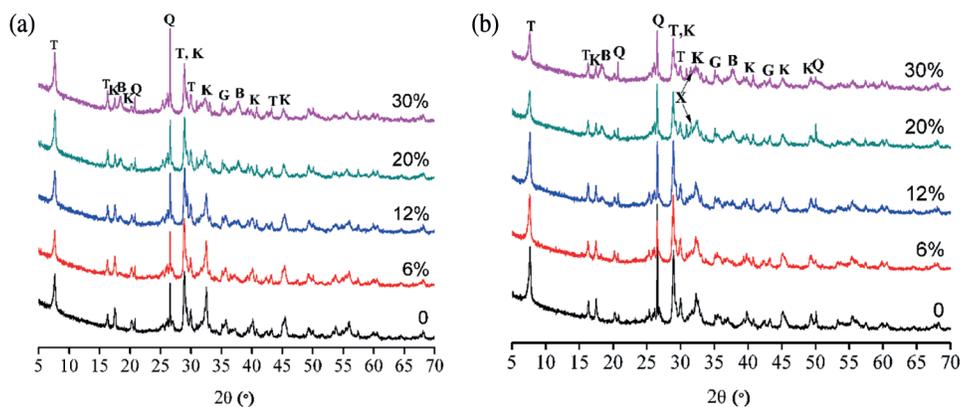


Figure 8: XRD patterns of AAC with various $\text{MgO}/(\text{CaO} + \text{MgO})$ ratio: (a) 180°C , 9 h; (b) 210°C , 9 h

Fig. 8b indicates that the tobermorite peaks are weakened with MgO content when the reaction temperature increases to 210°C. It is worth noting that xonotlite is detected at $2\theta = 31.6^\circ$ for the samples with $\text{MgO}/(\text{CaO} + \text{MgO}) = 20\%$, 30%. The appearance of xonotlite suggests that tobermorite is recrystallized to xonotlite, as reported in previous investigation [42].

From the XRD analyses, MgO can promote the formation of hydration products under hydrothermal conditions, which is beneficial to improve the compressive strength. This is because that C-S-H gel and tobermorite are the main source of matrix strength of AAC [43]. However, the compressive strength significantly decreases in the presence of excessive MgO, which is mainly due to the volume expansion derived from the formation of brucite ($\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$).

Fig. 9 displays the micro-morphology of AAC. As shown in Fig. 9a, the plate-like crystals are assigned to tobermorite [44–46], which has a side length of approximately 1–2 μm . It is observed in Fig. 9b that the morphology of tobermorite phase seems to become smaller with the addition of magnesium oxide. Particularly, these slender shape of tobermorite crystals overlap with each other, then bringing more lapping joints, this may be beneficial to the mechanical strength of AAC.

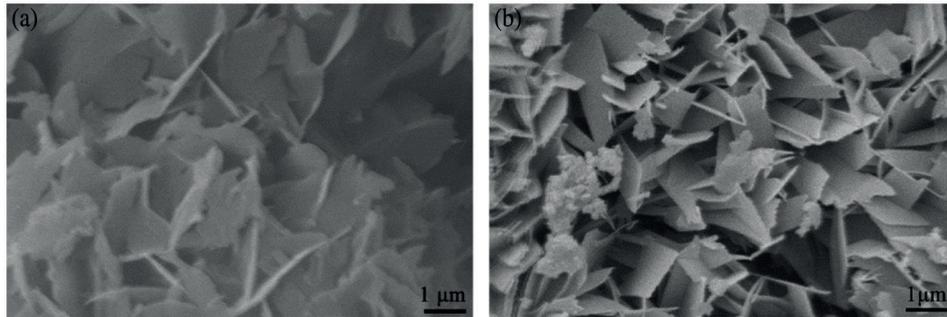


Figure 9: SEM images of AAC autoclaved at 180°C for 9 h: (a) $\text{MgO}/(\text{CaO} + \text{MgO}) = 0$; (b) $\text{MgO}/(\text{CaO} + \text{MgO}) = 20\%$

3.4 Thermal Properties of AAC

Figs. 10 and 11 present the thermal properties of AAC with various MgO content at 180°C and 210°C, respectively. It is concluded that the thermal conductivity of AAC gradually rises with the magnesium oxide content. For instance, when the autoclave temperature is 180°C, the highest thermal conductivity of 600, 800, 1100 kg/m^3 AAC is obtained at the $\text{MgO}/(\text{CaO} + \text{MgO})$ ratio of 30%, where the thermal conductivity is increased by 10%, 9%, 11%, respectively, compared to AAC. At 210°C, the thermal conductivity corresponding to the above three densities increases up to 14%, 5%, and 13%, respectively.

In comparison, MgO has a small effect on the thermal diffusivity. At 180°C, the thermal diffusivity is between 0.21 and 0.25 mm^2/s . When the autoclave temperature is 210°C, the thermal diffusivity has a tendency to rise with the magnesium oxide content, and is between 0.22 and 0.27 mm^2/s . The thermal diffusivity at 210°C is slightly larger than that at 180°C, which is consistent with the change of thermal conductivity with the autoclave temperature. This may be due to more formation and crystallization of hydration products in the matrix at high temperature, as confirmed in the XRD analyses. Therefore, the heat transfer is speeded up assisted by the increasing mean free path of phonons [47,48].

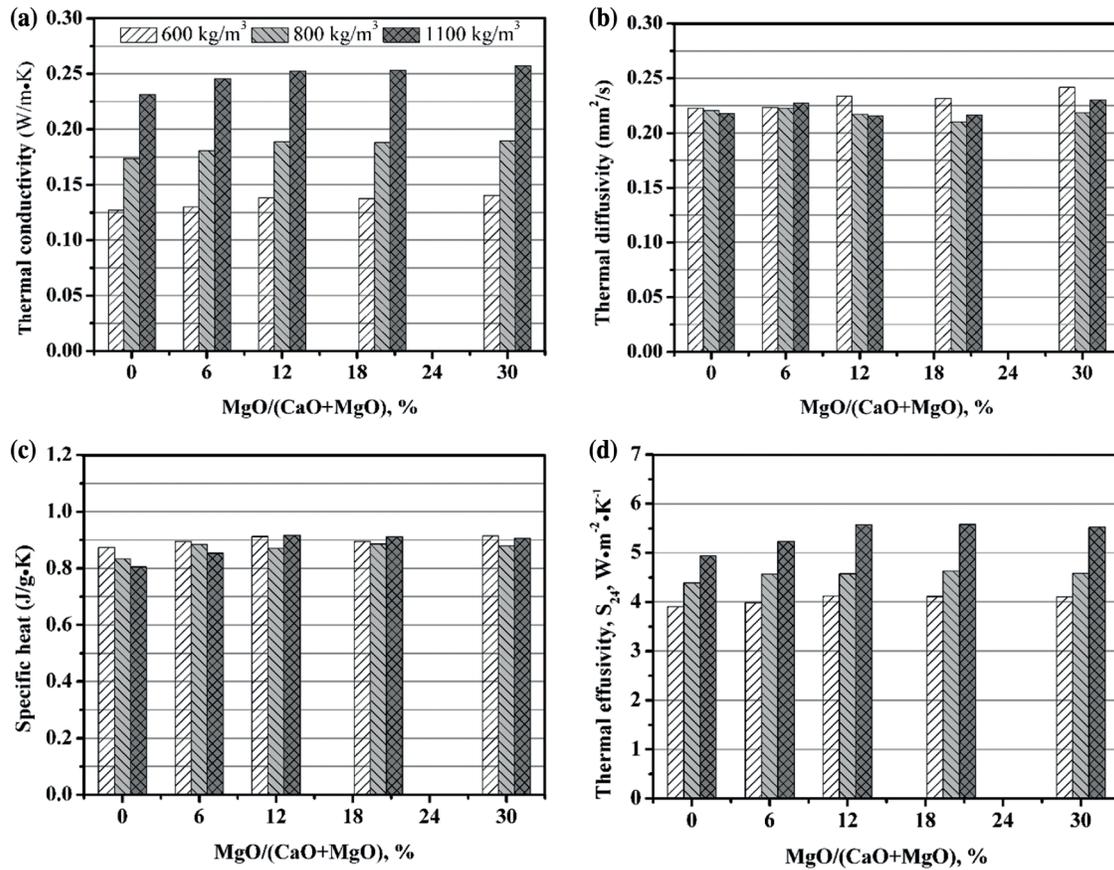


Figure 10: Thermal properties of AAC with various MgO/(CaO + MgO) ratio (180°C, 9 h): (a) Thermal conductivity; (b) Thermal diffusivity; (c) Specific heat; (d) Thermal effusivity

It is found that MgO can improve the specific heat of AAC to a certain extent. As the magnesium oxide content rises, the maximum increase rate of specific heat is 25%, 10% at 180°C, 210°C, respectively. According to the additivity principle of specific heat, this is caused by the fact that the specific heat of MgO ($0.869 \text{ J}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$) is greater than that of CaO ($0.748 \text{ J}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$) [49].

In addition, the thermal effusivity of AAC increases significantly after introduction of MgO. As the MgO content rises, the maximum increase rate of thermal effusivity is 10%, 17% at 180°C, 210°C, respectively. This is helpful to improve the ability of AAC blocks to resist external ambient temperature fluctuations.

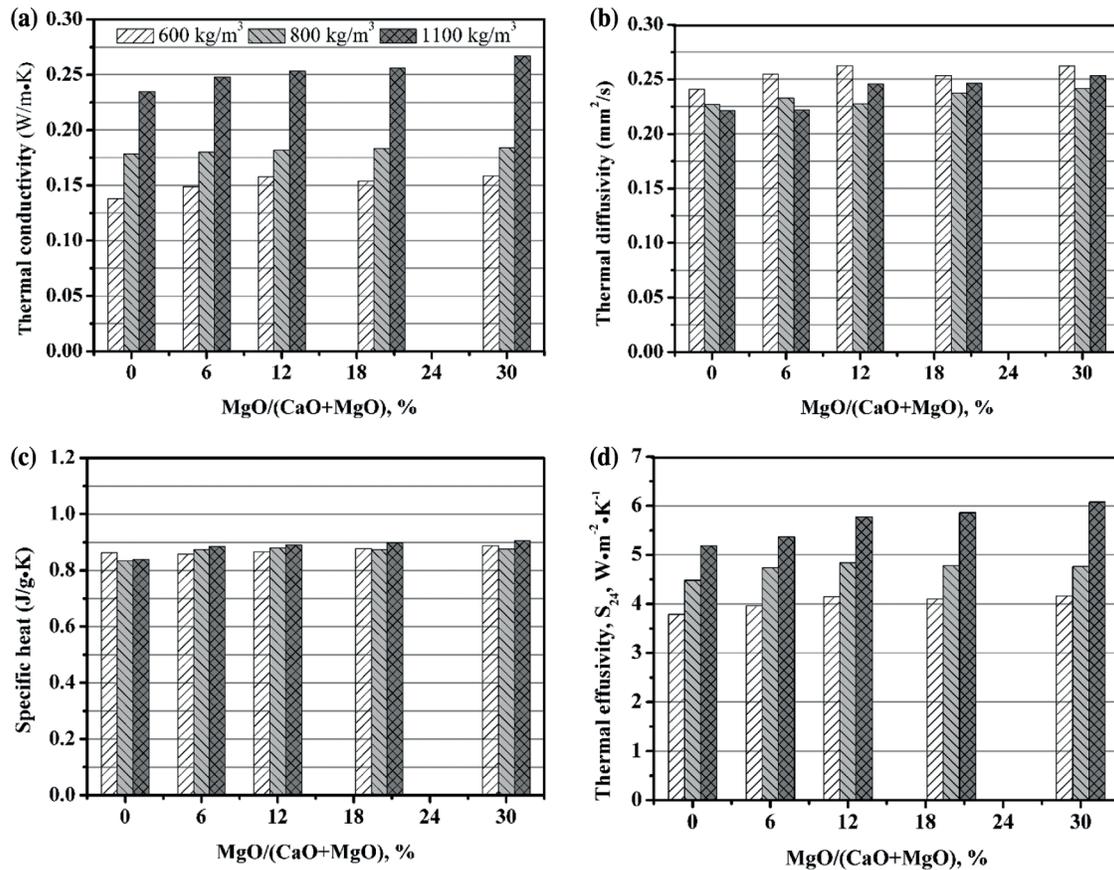


Figure 11: Thermal properties of AAC with various MgO/(CaO + MgO) ratio (210°C, 9 h): (a) Thermal conductivity; (b) Thermal diffusivity; (c) Specific heat; (d) Thermal effusivity

4 Conclusions

Based on the design principle of AAC, different types of AAC were prepared. The relationship between the compositions of the AAC slurry and its expansion was investigated, and density, pore structure, compressive strength, and thermal properties were analyzed.

1. With the increase of the MgO content, the expansion rate of the AAC slurry is delayed. A reasonable amount ($\text{MgO}/(\text{CaO} + \text{MgO}) < 20\%$) of MgO can help increase the specific strength of AAC. MgO can promote the formation of tobermorite, which is beneficial to improve the strength. However, the strength significantly decreases in the presence of excessive MgO.
2. The porosity of AAC has a positive correlation with the aluminum powder content, and varies from 15.69% to 61.82% as the aluminum powder content changes from 0.02% to 0.12%. The mean pore size gradually increases from 113 to 402 μm as the density declines from 1100 to 500 kg/m^3 . The maximum pore size increases from 2000 μm at 1100 kg/m^3 to 5000 μm at 500 kg/m^3 , and the pore size distribution in AAC is approximately log-normal. The compressive strength of AAC is related with its density and porosity, which can be quantitatively described as: $\text{compressive strength} = 40(1-\text{porosity})^{1.78}$.
3. The thermal conductivity of AAC rises with the magnesium oxide content, and the increasing range also rises with the magnesium oxide content and autoclave temperature, but it basically has no effect

on the thermal diffusion coefficient. MgO improves the specific heat and heat storage coefficient of AAC to a certain extent.

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