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## 低钙硅酸盐胶凝材料研究进展

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**摘要:**在“碳达峰、碳中和”背景下,水泥行业需降低碳排放并规模化消纳 CO<sub>2</sub>。低钙硅酸盐胶凝材料作为一种新型固碳胶凝材料,具有节能减排、碳化活性高和产物稳定等优势,可有效推动水泥行业低碳转型。本文系统归纳了不同低钙硅酸盐胶凝材料体系的配料组成、烧成制度、矿物组成和碳化硬化性能等研究进展,展望了低钙硅酸盐胶凝材料的研究方向,以为低钙硅酸盐胶凝材料的发展提供借鉴。

**关键词:**低钙硅酸盐胶凝材料;碳化养护;胶凝材料组成;烧成制度

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### Research Progress on Low-Calcium Silicate Cementitious Materials

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**Abstract:** Under the background of “carbon peak and carbon neutrality”, reducing carbon emissions in the cement industry and achieving large-scale CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration have become an urgent issue. Low-calcium silicate cementitious material, as a new type of CO<sub>2</sub> sequestering material, possesses advantages such as energy saving, high carbonation reactivity, and stable products, and is considered an effective pathway for the low-carbon transformation of the cement industry. This paper starts with different low-calcium silicate cementitious material systems, systematically summarizes the research progress of the mix proportion, firing system, mineral composition, carbonation and hardening properties of low-calcium silicate minerals. The future research directions of low-calcium silicate cementitious materials were discussed, in order to provide reference for the development of low-calcium silicate cementitious materials.

**Key words:** low-calcium silicate cementitious material; carbonation curing; cementitious material component; firing system

CO<sub>2</sub>大规模排放被认为是造成全球变暖的主要原因之一。根据美国斯克利普斯海洋研究所最新数据,2024年9月大气中CO<sub>2</sub>质量浓度已达0.422 mg/m<sup>3</sup>[1],较工业化前水平高出近50%。中国政府于2020年做出“碳达峰、碳中和”的重大决策部署,明确提出在

2030年前碳排放达到峰值,2060年前实现碳中和。

水泥作为社会发展的重要基础原材料,生产过程中伴随着大量CO<sub>2</sub>的排放[2]。据统计,全球人为CO<sub>2</sub>排放中有8%以上来自水泥生产[3]。中国是世界上最大的水泥生产和消费国,水泥产量连续多年占据世

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界总量的50%以上,2023年水泥产量达20.2亿t<sup>[4]</sup>,CO<sub>2</sub>排放量也居世界前列.因此,降低水泥行业的碳排放是实现“碳达峰、碳中和”目标的关键<sup>[5-7]</sup>.

生料碳酸盐分解及化石燃料燃烧是水泥行业碳排放的主要来源<sup>[8-9]</sup>.以2CaO·SiO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>S)、3CaO·2SiO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>3</sub>S<sub>2</sub>)和CaO·SiO<sub>2</sub>(CS)等矿物为主的新型低钙硅酸盐胶凝材料体系,具有烧成温度低、能耗小及碳排放少等特点<sup>[10-11]</sup>,同时具备消纳低品位原料、与CO<sub>2</sub>反应且兼具优异性能的特性.由于该新型低钙硅酸盐胶凝材料具有“减碳”和“固碳”的双重功能,被视为降低水泥行业碳排放的有效途径之一<sup>[12-13]</sup>.

本文综述了目前几大低钙硅酸盐胶凝材料体系,系统梳理了不同低钙硅酸盐胶凝材料在配料组成、烧成制度、矿物组成和硬化性能方面的差异,归纳总结了目前低钙硅酸盐胶凝材料体系研究中不足,提出了当前研究中亟需解决的关键问题.

## 1 低钙硅酸钙矿物碳化特性

低钙硅酸钙矿物的碳化反应速率与其晶体结构、成型工艺和养护制度等多种因素有关<sup>[14-15]</sup>.矿物晶体结构主要通过制备过程中引入杂质离子、改变制备工艺等方法进行调控.Tao等<sup>[16]</sup>模拟发现 $\gamma$ -C<sub>2</sub>S的碳化反应活性与其反应位点分布及离子间结合力有关.Ba<sup>2+</sup>、P<sup>5+</sup>和F<sup>-</sup>有助于降低 $\gamma$ -C<sub>2</sub>S中离子间结合力,促进离子从晶体中析出并参与碳化反应. $\gamma$ -C<sub>2</sub>S烧成过程中引入Ba<sup>2+</sup>,一方面会导致晶格畸变生成Ba<sub>x</sub>Ca<sub>2-x</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>,另一方面会细化 $\gamma$ -C<sub>2</sub>S晶粒<sup>[17]</sup>.尽管Ba<sup>2+</sup>会抑制 $\gamma$ -C<sub>2</sub>S早期碳化反应,但会促进其长期性

能的提升,这可能是由于Ba<sup>2+</sup>使得 $\gamma$ -C<sub>2</sub>S表面产生更多的褶皱,降低了有效水膜厚度,但褶皱中的水保证了反应后期Ca<sup>2+</sup>的持续溶出,促进了其长期性能的提升.Liu等<sup>[18]</sup>研究发现,在制备 $\gamma$ -C<sub>2</sub>S过程中引入Mg<sup>2+</sup>,会使其碳化24h后的抗压强度提升20%以上.CS烧成过程中引入Na<sup>+</sup>会生成Na<sub>2</sub>O·2CaO·3SiO<sub>2</sub>,且碳化后球霏石的生成量增加,早期碳化反应延缓,CS后期碳化程度和抗压强度提高<sup>[19]</sup>.

刘松辉等<sup>[20]</sup>研究发现:加入NaCl会促进 $\beta$ -C<sub>2</sub>S碳化生成球霏石,且不会影响碳化程度;但掺入NaOH不利于 $\beta$ -C<sub>2</sub>S碳化<sup>[21]</sup>.谭益成等<sup>[22]</sup>研究表明,低温环境下 $\gamma$ -C<sub>2</sub>S强度发展缓慢,而加入0.6 mol/L的MgCl<sub>2</sub>溶液使其碳化24h后的抗压强度从空白样的10.32 MPa增至178.56 MPa.Rong等<sup>[23]</sup>发现Mg<sup>2+</sup>有助于无定形CaCO<sub>3</sub>转变为方解石,当MgCl<sub>2</sub>含量(质量分数,文中涉及的掺量、比值等均为质量分数或质量比)为1.87%时,碳化24h后的固碳量和抗压强度分别为23.95%和84.2 MPa.由此可见,Mg<sup>2+</sup>的加入有利于提高 $\gamma$ -C<sub>2</sub>S的碳化性能.掺量为0.6%的壳聚糖能够使 $\gamma$ -C<sub>2</sub>S的24h碳化程度达到59.18%,抗压强度达到144.1 MPa<sup>[24]</sup>.氨基酸能够降低CS的碳化反应速率,掺入0.25 mol天冬氨酸后CS的抗压强度相对于空白样提高了156%<sup>[25]</sup>.

表1总结了不同成型-养护条件下低钙硅酸钙矿物的CO<sub>2</sub>吸收量.由表1可知,成型压力、水固比、碳化时长等对低钙硅酸钙矿物碳化程度均有明显影响<sup>[26-27]</sup>.研究人员依据低钙硅酸钙矿物在相图中的位置和矿物种类(包括3CaO·SiO<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>3</sub>S)、3CaO·Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

表1 不同成型-养护条件下低钙硅酸钙矿物的CO<sub>2</sub>吸收量  
Table 1 CO<sub>2</sub> uptake (by mass) of low-calcium silicate minerals under different forming-curing conditions

Mineral	Firing system			Forming condition		Curing condition				Ref.	
	Temperature/ °C	Holding time /min	Cooling regime	Forming pressure/ MPa	Water-solid ratio	Temperature/ °C	w(CO <sub>2</sub> )/%	Carbonation pressure/ MPa	Age/ h		CO <sub>2</sub> uptake/ %
$\gamma$ -C <sub>2</sub> S	1 400	180	Cooling with the furnace	30	0.15	20	99.99	0.4	24	25.5	[28]
	1 400	240	Cooling with the furnace	0	0.40	60	15	0.1	145	19.7	[29]
$\beta$ -C <sub>2</sub> S	1 400	240	Rapid cooling	30	0.15	20	99.99	0.4	24	17.5	[28]
	1 450	180	Rapid cooling	8	0.15		99.9	0.2	2	9.6	[30]
C <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	1 350	180	Cooling with the furnace	30	0.15	20	99.99	0.4	24	18.7	[28]
	1 440	120	Cooling with the furnace	5	0.15	120	99.9	0.15	72	8.11	[31]
CS	1 420	120	Cooling with the furnace	30	0.15	20	99.99	0.4	24	14.5	[28]
				0	0.40	55	99.9	0.1	82	19.2	[32]

( $C_3A$ )、 $4CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot Fe_2O_3$  ( $C_4AF$ )、 $12CaO \cdot 7Fe_2O_3$  ( $C_{12}A_7$ )和 $2CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot SiO_2$  ( $C_2AS$ )等)间副三角形组成及共存关系,对低钙胶凝材料 $C_2S-C_3S-C_3A-C_4AF$ 体系、 $C_2S-C_4AF-C_{12}A_7$ 体系、 $C_2S-C_3S_2-C_2AS$ 体系及 $C_3S_2-CS-C_2AS$ 体系进行了相关研究.研究发现,不同低钙胶凝材料体系烧成制度及硬化性能并不相同.因此,下文将依照体系中矿物钙含量从高到低着重讨论以上4种体系配料组成、烧成制度、矿物组成及性能间的差异.

## 2 $C_2S-C_3S-C_3A-C_4AF$ 体系

$C_2S-C_3S-C_3A-C_4AF$ 体系是在普通硅酸盐水泥体系的基础上,通过降低 $C_3S$ 含量,提升 $C_2S$ 含量制备而成的.该体系胶凝材料显著降低了烧成温度、能耗及 $CO_2$ 排放量.此外,研究表明利用 $\beta-C_2S$ 、 $\gamma-C_2S$ 多晶转变的高应变能和体积膨胀等能够使其发生自粉化<sup>[33-34]</sup>.管学茂团队利用 $C_2S$ 晶体转变特性制备了以 $\gamma-C_2S$ 为主的低钙胶凝材料,其在相图中的位置如图1所示<sup>[35-36]</sup>.该体系仍属于硅酸盐体系,通过控制石灰饱和系数 $K_H$  ( $K_H=0.667$ ),调控硅率 $S_M$ 以实现材料矿物组成的探究,当铝铁比 $w_A/w_F > 0.64$ 时, $S_M$ 的计算式为:

$$S_M = \frac{w(SiO_2)}{w(Al_2O_3) + w(Fe_2O_3)} = \frac{w(C_3S) + 1.325w(C_2S)}{1.434w(C_3A) + 2.046w(C_4AF)} \quad (1)$$

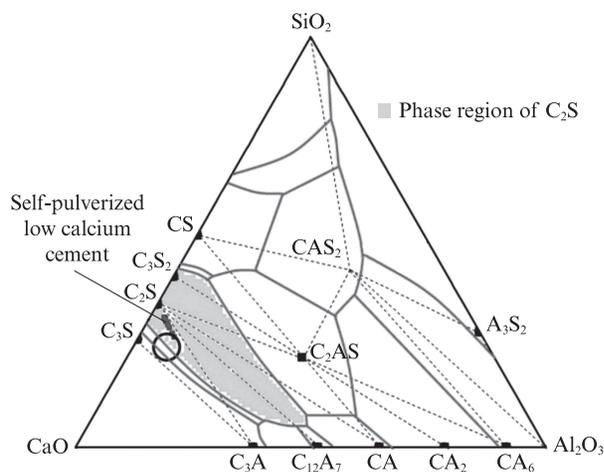


图1 低钙胶凝材料相图位置分布

Fig. 1 Phase diagram position of low-calcium cementitious materials<sup>[35-36]</sup>

邱满<sup>[36]</sup>研究发现,利用分析纯试剂在煅烧温度为 $1350 \sim 1400 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ ,冷却速率小于 $400 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ , $S_M$ 在 $2.0 \sim 4.0$ 内时,可以制备出以 $\gamma-C_2S$ 为主的低钙胶凝

材料.当工业原料配料的 $S_M$ 在 $2.0 \sim 3.5$ 之间时,在 $1300 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ 下自然冷却可制备出以 $\gamma-C_2S$ 为主要矿物、完全自粉化且易烧性良好的低钙胶凝材料<sup>[37-38]</sup>.相较于分析纯试剂制备的低钙胶凝材料,工业原料的烧成温度更低,材料自粉化后粒径更大,这可能是工业原料中杂质离子的存在降低了材料的烧成温度,稳定了 $\beta-C_2S$ 晶体结构,阻碍了材料粉化<sup>[20]</sup>.此外,研究发现材料中 $\gamma-C_2S$ 含量须大于等于 $57.3\%$ ,且 $\gamma-C_2S$ 转化率须大于等于 $70.0\%$ 时, $C_2S-C_3S-C_3A-C_4AF$ 体系才可完全粉化.

$\gamma-C_2S$ 及 $\beta-C_2S$ 的存在使 $C_2S-C_3S-C_3A-C_4AF$ 体系具有优异的碳化活性及后续水化潜力<sup>[39-40]</sup>.研究发现:当采用压制成型时,该体系材料碳化8h的抗压强度达到 $76.8 \text{ MPa}$ ,碳化8h并水化240d后的抗压强度达到 $89.5 \text{ MPa}$ ;浇筑成型的试样在经预处理后的力学性能也十分优异<sup>[41-42]</sup>,其碳化8h的抗压强度为 $56.9 \text{ MPa}$ ,碳化8h并水化240d后的抗压强度达到 $62.6 \text{ MPa}$ <sup>[36]</sup>.该体系胶砂试样也具有优异的力学性能,其碳化8h以及碳化8h并水化240d的抗压强度分别为 $51.6$ 、 $71.2 \text{ MPa}$ ,且胶砂试样的后期水化强度增长明显高于其净浆试样<sup>[35]</sup>.以 $C_2S$ 为主要矿物的自粉化 $C_2S-C_3S-C_3A-C_4AF$ 体系相对于普通硅酸盐水泥材料烧成温度降低了约 $150 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ ,但该体系中含有 $C_3A$ 等高钙矿物,仍需进一步降低钙含量以实现减碳减排的目的.

## 3 $C_2S-C_4AF-C_{12}A_7$ 体系

$C_2S-C_4AF-C_{12}A_7$ 体系最早作为水化体系而被研究,但由于凝结时间短和后期强度倒缩等缺点,其应用受到较大的限制.姜春华等<sup>[43]</sup>通过在 $C_2S-C_4AF-C_{12}A_7$ 体系中引入Q相( $CaO-MgO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2$ 四元系统中的稳定相,组成为 $6CaO \cdot 4Al_2O_3 \cdot MgO \cdot SiO_2$ ,具有良好的水化性能),在一定程度上改善了水泥的整体力学性能,但其对钙含量要求较高,导致制备过程中碳排放较大.刘松辉<sup>[44]</sup>综合考虑 $C_2S-C_4AF-C_{12}A_7$ 体系相区位置及赤泥矿物组成,通过拟合赤泥用量与 $CaO-SiO_2-Al_2O_3$ 三元相图的关系,研究发现:赤泥用量大于 $50\%$ 的区域与 $C_3S-C_3A-C_{12}A_7-C_2S$ 区域存在重合;赤泥中存在大量 $Fe_2O_3$ ,结合 $CaO-SiO_2-Al_2O_3-Fe_2O_3$ 四元相图(见图2(a)),确定了 $C_2S-C_4AF-C_{12}A_7$ 副三角形(见图2(b))及最低共熔点. $C_2S-C_4AF-C_{12}A_7$ 体系的配料计算式为:

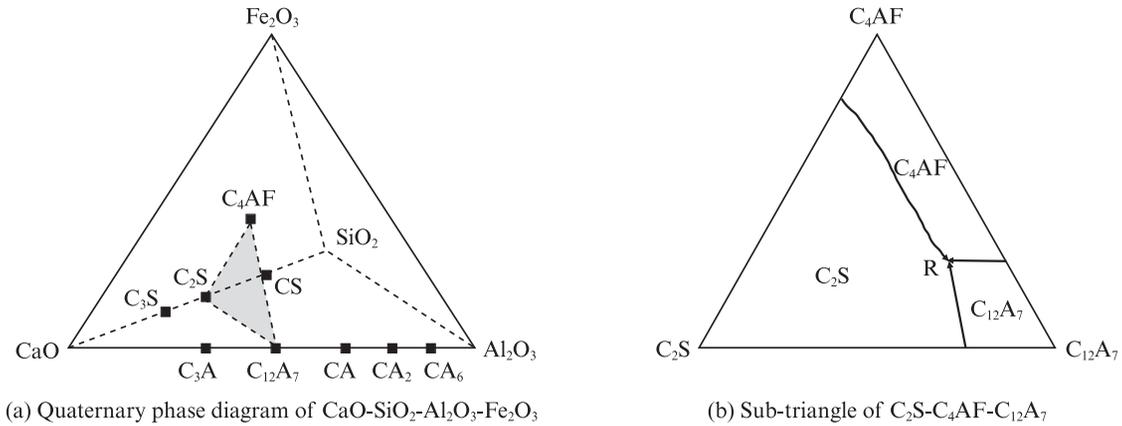


图2  $C_2S-C_4AF-C_{12}A_7$ 体系的  $CaO-SiO_2-Al_2O_3-Fe_2O_3$  四元相图和  $C_2S-C_4AF-C_{12}A_7$  副三角形

Fig. 2 Quaternary phase diagram of  $CaO-SiO_2-Al_2O_3-Fe_2O_3$  for  $C_2S-C_4AF-C_{12}A_7$  system and sub-triangle of  $C_2S-C_4AF-C_{12}A_7$  [44]

$$C_M = \frac{w(CaO)}{1.84w(SiO_2) + 0.94w(Al_2O_3) + 0.80w(Fe_2O_3)} \quad (2)$$

$$S_M = \frac{w(SiO_2)}{w(Al_2O_3) + w(Fe_2O_3)} = \frac{w(C_2S)}{1.48w(C_{12}A_7) + 1.55w(C_4AF)} \quad (3)$$

$$I_M = \frac{w(Al_2O_3)}{w(Fe_2O_3)} = 1.57 \frac{w(C_{12}A_7)}{w(C_4AF)} + 0.64 \quad (4)$$

式中:  $C_M$ 为碱度系数;  $I_M$ 为铝率.

赤泥中较多的  $Na_2O$  会消耗一部分  $Al_2O_3$  生成  $Na_2Al_2O_4$ , 因此  $C_M$  需尽量靠近 1 或稍小于 1. 从溶剂与液相矿物角度出发,  $C_2S$  含量应在 50%~80% 之间, 相应  $S_M$  设置范围应为 0.64~2.70. 由于  $C_{12}A_7$  碳化会释放大热导致试样开裂, 因此  $C_{12}A_7$  含量应低于 15%,  $I_M$  设置范围应为 0.64~3.00. 在 1 200 °C 下可形成以  $C_2S$ 、 $C_4AF$  和  $C_{12}A_7$  为主的  $C_2S-C_4AF-C_{12}A_7$  体系低钙胶凝材料. 赤泥中碱的存在使得  $\alpha-C_2S$  能够稳定存在, 但大部分的碱仍固溶于  $C_{12}A_7$  中.

由于  $C_3A$ 、 $C_{12}A_7$  的存在,  $C_2S-C_4AF-C_{12}A_7$  体系早期水化强度较高, 1 d 抗压强度可达到 14.9 MPa, 但后期强度增长缓慢, 90 d 抗压强度仅为 41.7 MPa. Berger 等 [45] 研究发现  $C_{12}A_7$  碳化硬化性能远低于  $C_2S$ . 虽然  $C_4AF$  早期碳化速率高于  $\beta-C_2S$ , 但碳化反应程度及力学性能均低于  $\beta-C_2S$  [46-47]. 刘松辉 [44] 研究发现: 碳化温度升高顺序为  $C_{12}A_7 > C_4AF > C_2S$ ;  $C_{12}A_7$ 、 $C_4AF$  碳化产物间的黏结性较差, 导致该体系其力学性能不佳. 适量的  $C_{12}A_7$ 、 $C_4AF$  能够促使  $C_2S$  碳化后力学性能提升,  $C_2S-C_4AF-C_{12}A_7$  体系碳化 2 h 后抗压强度和碳化程度分别达到 51.79 MPa 和 28.85%, 产

物包括  $CaCO_3$ 、含钙硅胶、铝胶和铁胶. 碳化 2 h 并水化 28 d,  $C_2S-C_4AF-C_{12}A_7$  体系抗压强度能够达到 106.4 MPa. 这是由于碳化养护后未碳化矿物能够继续水化, 同时碳化产物还能够参与后期水化反应生成水化碳铝酸钙, 促使强度进一步提升 [48-49].  $C_2S-C_4AF-C_{12}A_7$  体系具备优异的碳化及水化性能, 但  $C_{12}A_7$ 、 $C_4AF$  较差的碳化性能限制了该体系材料的进一步应用.

## 4 $C_2S-C_3S_2-C_2AS$ 体系

### 4.1 $\beta-C_2S$ 为主的 $C_2S-C_3S_2-C_2AS$ 体系

$C_2S$  的低烧成温度、高碳化活性及  $\beta-C_2S$  的后期水化活性使其作为主要矿物的低钙胶凝材料具有优异的减碳潜力 [30, 50].  $C_3S_2$  的含钙量相对于  $C_2S$  更低, 且其能够与  $CO_2$  发生反应, 并具有优异的力学性能 [31, 51-52].  $C_2S$ 、 $C_3S_2$  及  $C_2AS$  在  $CaO-SiO_2-Al_2O_3$  三元相图 (见图 3(a)) 中能够共存, 理论上存在制备以  $C_2S$ 、 $C_3S_2$ 、 $C_2AS$  为主要矿物的新型低钙胶凝材料的可行性. 管学茂团队综合考虑  $C_2AS$  无碳化活性,  $C_2S$  碳化活性高于  $C_3S_2$ , 因此设定  $w(C_2AS) \leq 30\%$ ,  $w(C_2S) \geq 50\%$ ,  $w(C_3S_2) \leq 50\%$  [29, 32-33]. 由图 3(b)、(c) 可见, 随着  $C_3S_2$  含量的增多, 材料烧成温度逐渐升高, 而  $C_2AS$  的存在能够降低材料烧成温度. 结合抗压强度可知, 随着矿物组成的变化,  $C_2S$  对强度的贡献最大 [53-54]. 综合考量材料烧成温度及抗压强度的变化, 确定了  $C_2S-C_3S_2-C_2AS$  体系矿物组成范围:  $w(C_2S)$  为 59%~95%,  $w(C_3S_2)$  为 0%~30%,  $w(C_2AS)$  为 5%~15%.  $\beta-C_2S$  为主的  $C_2S-C_3S_2-C_2AS$  体系不同于现有水泥熟料体系, 参考不同水泥熟料体系率值设计了其配料计算方法 [53]:

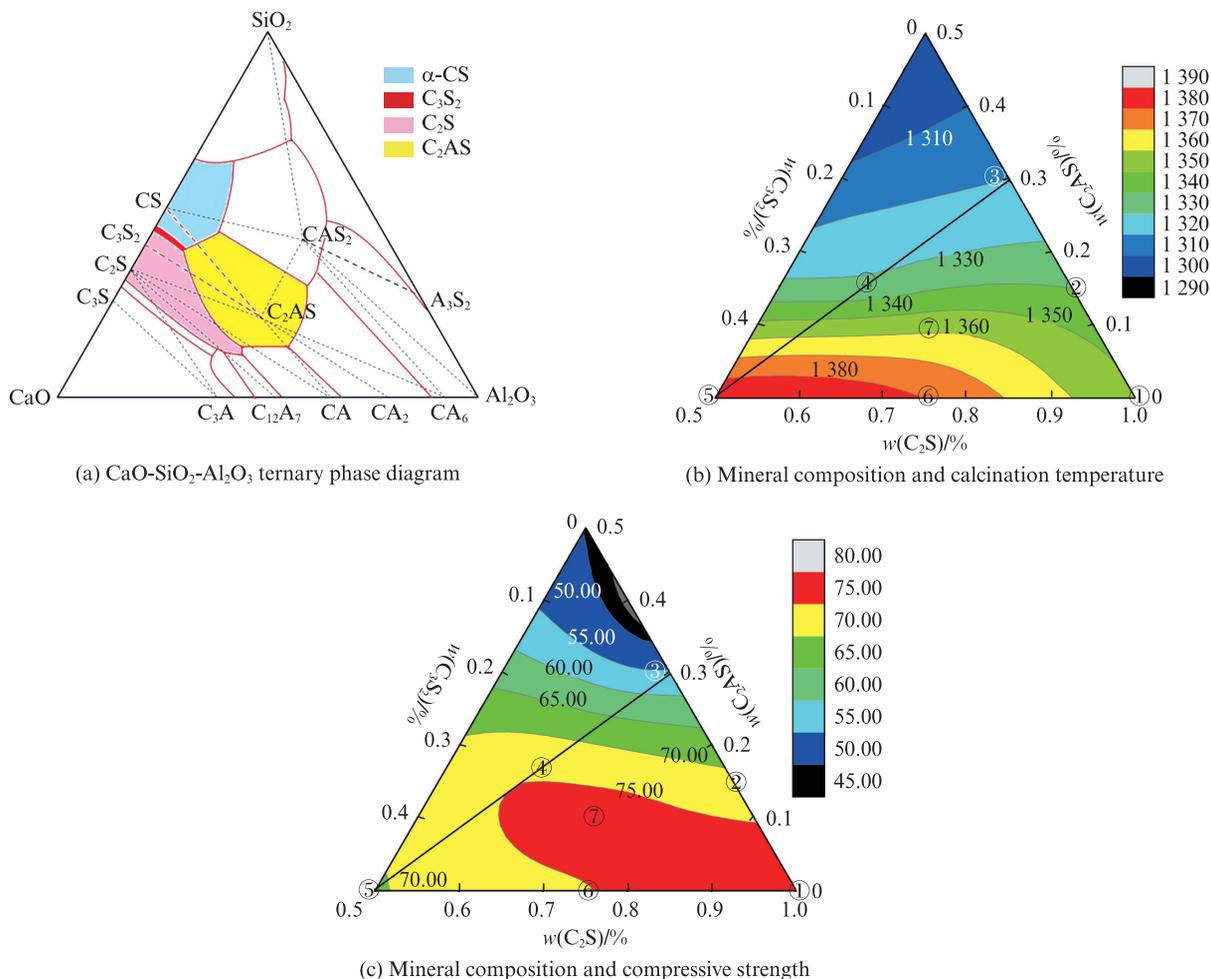


图3  $C_2S-C_3S_2-C_2AS$ 体系的 $CaO-SiO_2-Al_2O_3$ 三元相图、烧成温度、抗压强度和最佳组成范围  
 Fig. 3  $CaO-SiO_2-Al_2O_3$  ternary phase diagram, calcination temperature, compressive strength and optimal composition range of  $C_2S-C_3S_2-C_2AS$  system<sup>[53]</sup>

$$C_M = \frac{w(CaO) - 1.10w(Al_2O_3)}{1.87(w(SiO_2) - 0.59w(Al_2O_3))} = \frac{w(C_2S) + 0.896w(C_3S_2)}{w(C_2S) + 1.194w(C_3S_2)} \quad (5)$$

$$S_M = \frac{w(SiO_2)}{w(Al_2O_3) + w(Fe_2O_3)} = \frac{0.349w(C_2S) + 0.417w(C_3S_2) + 0.219w(C_2AS)}{0.372w(C_2AS)} \quad (6)$$

结合  $C_2S-C_3S_2-C_2AS$  体系矿物组成约束范围, 确定其率值范围为:  $0.887 \leq C_M \leq 0.985$ ,  $5.512 \leq S_M \leq 19.510$ . 考虑工业原料中包含大量的杂质离子, 以  $\beta-C_2S$  为主的低钙胶凝材料  $C_2S-C_3S_2-C_2AS$  体系在  $1275^\circ C$  下保温 2 h 后采用快速冷却方式即可制得. 该体系具有优异的碳化活性及力学性能, 碳化 24 h 抗压强度及固碳量分别达到了 112.3 MPa 和 16.2%. 由于  $C_2S$  在其设计中占据主导地位, 材料在碳化养护后仍具有一定的水化活性, 碳化 1 h 后继续水化 28 d, 强度

能够提升 25.71%. 研究<sup>[55]</sup>发现砂浆胶砂比对低钙胶凝材料性能有着明显影响: 砂浆的抗压强度随着胶砂比的减小而降低; 且随着胶砂比的降低, 试样最佳水灰比及后期水化强度也逐渐升高; 随着胶砂比的逐渐减小, 界面处弹性模量也随之减小; 当胶砂比由 1:1 降至 1:3 时, 界面处弹性模量降低了 10.73 MPa.

#### 4.2 $\gamma-C_2S$ 为主的 $C_2S-C_3S_2-C_2AS$ 体系

利用  $C_2S$  自粉化特性可以在配比、烧成、粉磨、养护等多个阶段达到降碳减排的目的<sup>[56-57]</sup>. Li 等<sup>[58]</sup>研究表明, 在  $1240^\circ C$  下保温 60 min 后, 采用自然冷却可制得以  $\gamma-C_2S$  为主的  $C_2S-C_3S_2-C_2AS$  体系的自粉化低钙胶凝材料. 烧成温度、保温时间和冷却制度对该体系粉化均有影响, 当  $\gamma-C_2S$  含量达到 67.3% 时, 粉化率达到 93.0%, 颗粒累积粒度分布达到 50%、90% 时对应的粒径  $D_{50}$  和  $D_{90}$  分别为 8.2、69.3  $\mu m$ .  $\gamma-C_2S$  为主的  $C_2S-C_3S_2-C_2AS$  体系材料比普通硅酸盐水泥比表面积更大, 为  $666.4 m^2/kg$ , 无需粉磨即可直接使用. 更小的颗粒尺寸及自粉化导致颗粒表面出现的

微裂纹促进了碳化反应进行,碳化24 h抗压强度和固碳量分别达到82.2 MPa和12.92%。相对于以 $\beta$ - $C_2S$ 为主要矿物的 $C_2S$ - $C_3S_2$ - $C_2AS$ 体系,该体系后期虽然也具有一定的水化活性,但后期水化对强度提升十分有限.该体系与机制砂制备的砂浆性能较为优异,碳化24 h抗压强度和固碳量分别达到39.7 MPa和6.08%<sup>[59]</sup>.机制砂制备的砂浆碳化24 h后界面过渡区ITZ宽度仅为15  $\mu$ m(见图4),ITZ内的 $CaCO_3$ 相对于其他骨料制备的砂浆更为富集.ITZ的变化可能是导致砂浆性能存在差异的主要原因<sup>[60]</sup>.

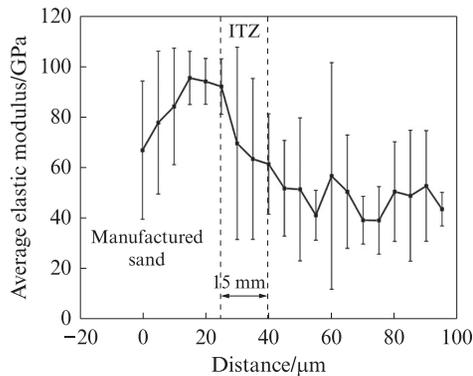


图4 自粉化低钙胶凝材料砂浆ITZ的平均弹性模量  
Fig. 4 Average elastic modulus of ITZ of self-pulverized low-calcium cementitious material mortars<sup>[59]</sup>

### 4.3 $C_3S_2$ 为主的 $C_2S$ - $C_3S_2$ - $C_2AS$ 体系

为进一步降低生料的钙含量,侯贵华团队制备了以 $C_3S_2$ 为主的 $C_2S$ - $C_3S_2$ - $C_2AS$ 体系低钙胶凝材料<sup>[61-62]</sup>.Hou等<sup>[63-64]</sup>利用 $CaO$ - $SiO_2$ - $Al_2O_3$ 三元相图(见图5)对矿物析晶路线、化学组成及烧成温度进行分析研究,综合考量各方面因素确定该体系的最佳化学组成为53%~55%的 $CaO$ 、38%~41%的 $SiO_2$ 、4%~9%的 $Al_2O_3$ ;对应的矿物组成为64%~88%的

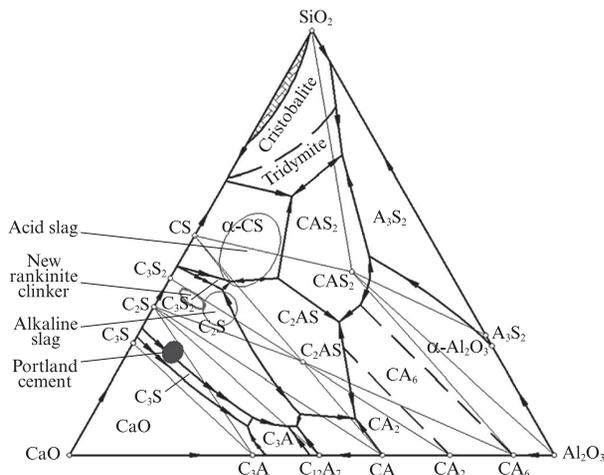


图5  $C_2S$ - $C_3S_2$ - $C_2AS$ 体系矿物组成  
Fig. 5 Mineral compositions of  $C_2S$ - $C_3S_2$ - $C_2AS$  system<sup>[64]</sup>

$C_3S_2$ 、0%~24%的 $C_2S$ 、11%~21%的 $C_2AS$ .研究发现该体系在1 260~1 320  $^{\circ}C$ 保温90 min即可得到;中试研究表明,该体系的生料在1 250~1 350  $^{\circ}C$ 下窑内停留21 min即可制得.在中试条件下,烧成时间明显缩短,体系中 $C_3S_2$ 含量明显增多,说明在传统水泥生产线上进行批量生产以 $C_3S_2$ 为主的 $C_2S$ - $C_3S_2$ - $C_2AS$ 体系低钙胶凝材料实际可行<sup>[64]</sup>.该体系具有优异的碳化活性和力学性能:净浆试样碳化24 h的固碳量达到16.31%,抗压强度可超过65 MPa;砂浆试样碳化7 d后抗压强度能够达到57.4 MPa<sup>[65]</sup>.

对比了不同 $C_2S$ - $C_3S_2$ - $C_2AS$ 体系低钙硅酸盐胶凝材料的制备与性能,结果见表2.由表2可见:相对于普通硅酸盐体系, $C_2S$ - $C_3S_2$ - $C_2AS$ 体系烧成温度明显降低,且具有优异的固碳与力学性能;该体系由于可水化矿物含量较少,使其水化性能受到了一定限制.

## 5 $C_3S_2$ -CS- $C_2AS$ 体系

CS作为 $CaO$ - $SiO_2$ 二元体系中钙含量最低的硅酸钙矿物,制备过程中所排放的 $CO_2$ 量最低<sup>[66-67]</sup>.在 $CaO$ - $SiO_2$ - $Al_2O_3$ 三元相图中 $C_3S_2$ 、CS、 $C_2AS$ 能够共存,使降碳减排成为了可能.魏红姍等<sup>[68]</sup>基于三角形质心法发现多元矿物组合能够降低材料烧成温度,且3种矿物对强度的贡献顺序为 $\alpha$ -CS $>$  $C_3S_2$  $>$  $C_2AS$ .综合考虑烧成温度、初晶区、力学性能及 $C_2AS$ 含量(见图6),初步确定了 $C_3S_2$ -CS- $C_2AS$ 体系低钙胶凝材料组成: $w$ (CS)为38%~78%, $w$ ( $C_3S_2$ )为0%~49%, $w$ ( $C_2AS$ )为8%~27%.参考铝酸盐水泥熟料配料计算,提出了 $C_3S_2$ -CS- $C_2AS$ 体系的配料计算方法:

$$C_M = \frac{w(CaO) - 1.10w(Al_2O_3)}{1.40(w(SiO_2) - 0.59w(Al_2O_3))} = \frac{w(C_3S_2) + 0.8276w(CS)}{w(C_3S_2) + 1.2413w(CS)} \quad (7)$$

$$S_M = \frac{w(SiO_2)}{w(Al_2O_3) + w(Fe_2O_3)} \quad (8)$$

根据 $C_3S_2$ -CS- $C_2AS$ 体系的矿物组成约束范围, $C_M$ 、 $S_M$ 的取值范围为: $0.670 \leq C_M \leq 0.798$ , $3.870 \leq S_M \leq 14.417$ .利用工业原料在1 300  $^{\circ}C$ 下保温2 h后快速冷却可得到以 $\alpha$ -CS为主要矿物的 $C_3S_2$ -CS- $C_2AS$ 体系.Qian等<sup>[69]</sup>发现当以石灰石和石英岩作为原料时,在1 300  $^{\circ}C$ 下保温4 h后自然冷却即可制得该体系.对比4种不同低钙硅酸盐胶凝材料约束范围及烧成矿物组成可以发现,除 $C_2S$ - $C_3S_2$ - $C_3A$ - $C_4AF$ 体系外,其余3个体系随着钙含

表 2 C<sub>2</sub>S-C<sub>3</sub>S<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>AS体系的制备与养护  
Table 2 Preparation and curing of C<sub>2</sub>S-C<sub>3</sub>S<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>AS system

Mineral composition	Raw material	Firing system			Forming condition		Curing condition			CO <sub>2</sub> uptake (by mass)/%	Ref.
		Temperature/°C	Holding time / min	Cooling regime	Forming pressure/MPa	Water-solid ratio	w(CO <sub>2</sub> )/%	Carbonation pressure/MPa	Age/h		
β-C <sub>2</sub> S, γ-C <sub>2</sub> S, C <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> AS	Limestone, sandstone	1 275	120	Rapid cooling	4	0.100	99.99	0.3	24	16.2	[54]
γ-C <sub>2</sub> S, β-C <sub>2</sub> S, C <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> AS	Limestone, sandstone	1 240	60	Natural cooling	4	0.100	99.99	0.2	24	12.9	[58]
γ-C <sub>2</sub> S, β-C <sub>2</sub> S, C <sub>2</sub> AS	Waste concrete fine powder, calcium carbide slag	1 300	120	Rapid cooling	4	0.100	99.9	0.3	72	12.5	[66]
C <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub> , γ-C <sub>2</sub> S, C <sub>2</sub> AS	Limestone, sandstone, clay, allite	1 260-1 320	90	Cooling with the furnace		0.125	99.99	0.3	72	18.9	[63]

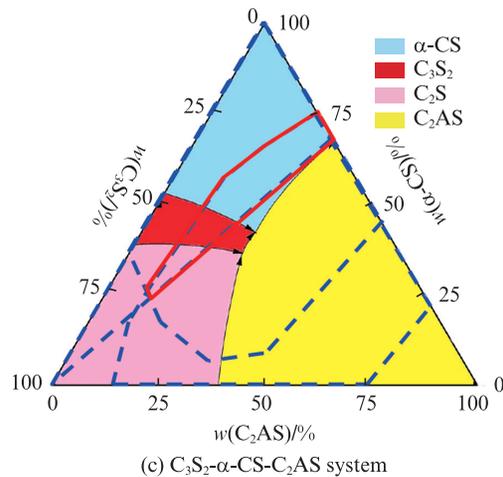
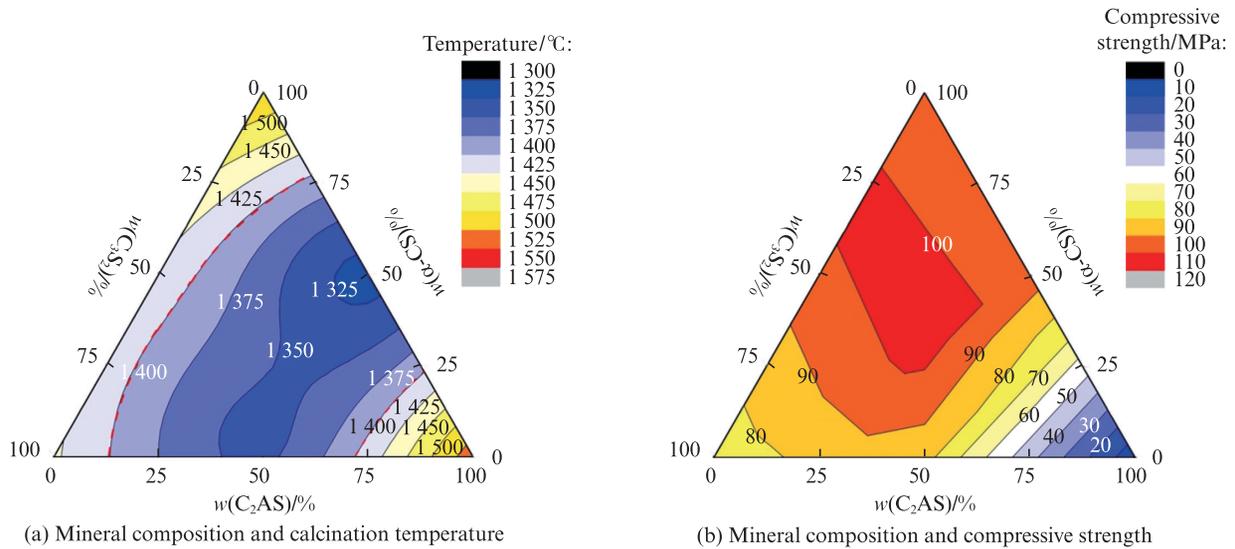


图 6 C<sub>3</sub>S<sub>2</sub>-CS-C<sub>2</sub>AS体系的烧成温度、抗压强度以及 C<sub>3</sub>S<sub>2</sub>-α-CS-C<sub>2</sub>AS 副三角形和最佳组成范围  
Fig. 6 Calcination temperature, compressive strength of C<sub>3</sub>S<sub>2</sub>-CS-C<sub>2</sub>AS system, sub-triangle and optimal composition range of C<sub>3</sub>S<sub>2</sub>-α-CS-C<sub>2</sub>AS<sup>[68]</sup>

量的降低,硅率逐渐上升,这与不同体系低钙胶凝材料在相图中所处位置有关。

不同方法制备的 $C_3S_2$ -CS- $C_2AS$ 体系的性能并不相同,其制备和养护条件如表3所示。在表3所列举的制备和养护条件下,文献[68]制备的 $C_3S_2$ -CS- $C_2AS$ 体系碳化后的主要产物为球霏石、方解石和含钙硅胶,碳化72 h后抗压强度和固碳量分别达到102.7 MPa和10.2%;文献[69]制备的 $C_3S_2$ -CS- $C_2AS$ 体系的碳化产物主要为方解石及含钙硅胶,7 d的抗压强度仅为5.5 MPa。通过分析表3中的制备与养护条件,可以推断 $C_3S_2$ -CS- $C_2AS$ 体系性能的巨大差异可能是由于保温时间、冷却方式和养护制度等多因素造成的,其中冷

却方式可能是导致其性能差异显著的主要因素<sup>[70]</sup>。冷却速率的不同会导致晶型差异明显,快速冷却能够促进 $\alpha$ -CS生成,而自然冷却下以生成 $\beta$ -CS为主, $\alpha$ -CS碳化活性明显高于 $\beta$ -CS<sup>[71]</sup>。 $C_3S_2$ -CS- $C_2AS$ 体系砂浆的ITZ与其他体系低钙胶凝材料相似,均表现出较窄的ITZ以及较低的弹性模量,ITZ平均弹性模量仅为浆体区域的72%<sup>[72]</sup>。Zhu等<sup>[73]</sup>研究发现纳米 $SiO_2$ 能够促进该体系碳化反应进行,加速文石生成,促进抗压强度提升。然而相比于其他低钙胶凝材料体系,该体系存在烧成温度范围窄、反应活性差、碳化硬化性能低及无水化性能等问题,如何激发其活性仍需要进一步进行探究。

表3  $C_3S_2$ -CS- $C_2AS$ 体系的制备与养护

Table 3 Preparation and curing of  $C_3S_2$ -CS- $C_2AS$  system

Mineral composition	Raw material	Firing system			Forming condition		Curing condition			CO <sub>2</sub> uptake (by mass)/%	Ref.
		Temperature/°C	Holding time /min	Cooling regime	Forming pressure/MPa	Water-solid ratio	w(CO <sub>2</sub> )/%	Carbonation pressure/MPa	Age/h		
$\alpha$ -CS, $C_3S_2$ , $C_2AS$	Limestone, sandstone	1 300	120	Rapid cooling	4	0.1	99.99	0.3	72	10.2	[54]
CS, $C_3S_2$ , ferrosilite	Limestone, quartzite	1 300	240	Natural cooling		0.4	99.99	0.1	24		[58]

## 6 结论与展望

(1)以 $C_2S$ 、 $C_3S_2$ 及CS为主的低钙胶凝材料可以实现水泥行业降碳减排的目的,且其均具有钙含量低、烧成温度低、固碳及力学性能优异等特点。

(2)目前研究的低钙胶凝材料体系的烧成温度均低于1 350 °C,且通过控制冷却速率能够实现材料的自粉化,从而进一步降低能耗。低钙胶凝材料均具有优异的碳化活性,且含有 $\beta$ - $C_2S$ 的低钙胶凝材料体系具有一定的后期水化能力,促进力学性能进一步提升。

(3)应当考虑工业原料中杂质组分对于低钙胶凝材料烧成制度与碳化性能的影响,发展基于杂质组分的低钙胶凝材料烧成制度与碳化性能定量评估方法。

(4)厘清低钙胶凝材料体系中不同矿物的协同竞争关系,阐明低钙胶凝材料碳化及后期水化间的叠加互扰机理。

(5)加强对于CO<sub>2</sub>在碳化低钙胶凝材料中溶解、扩散过程的研究,明晰材料微结构及传输通道的演变规律,揭示碳化材料物相、微结构与性能间的映射关系。

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