

The relation between particle size distribution and suspension viscosity

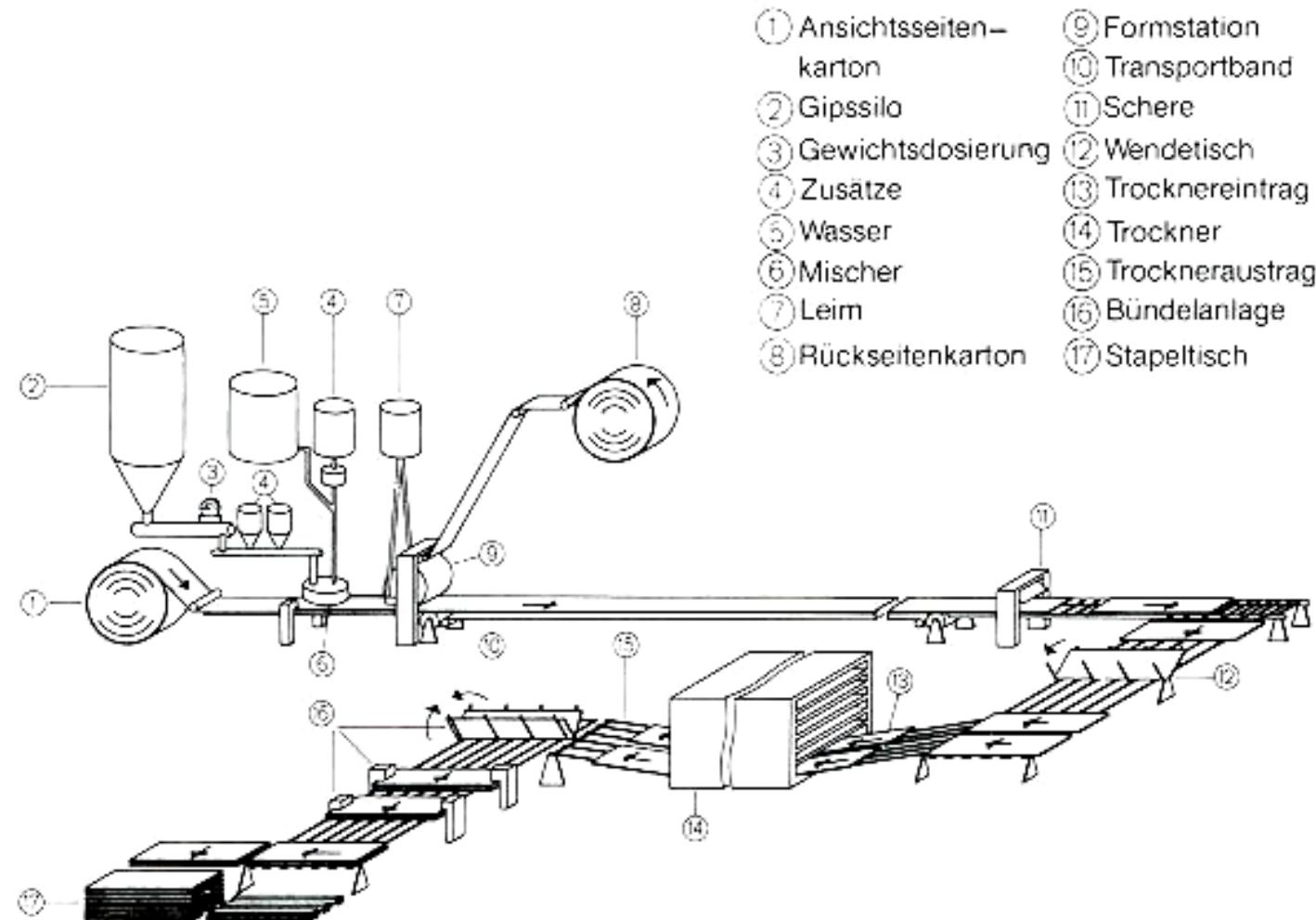
Dr. Steffen Schneider

agenda

- I) intention of project
- II) presentation of investigations
- III) discussion of results

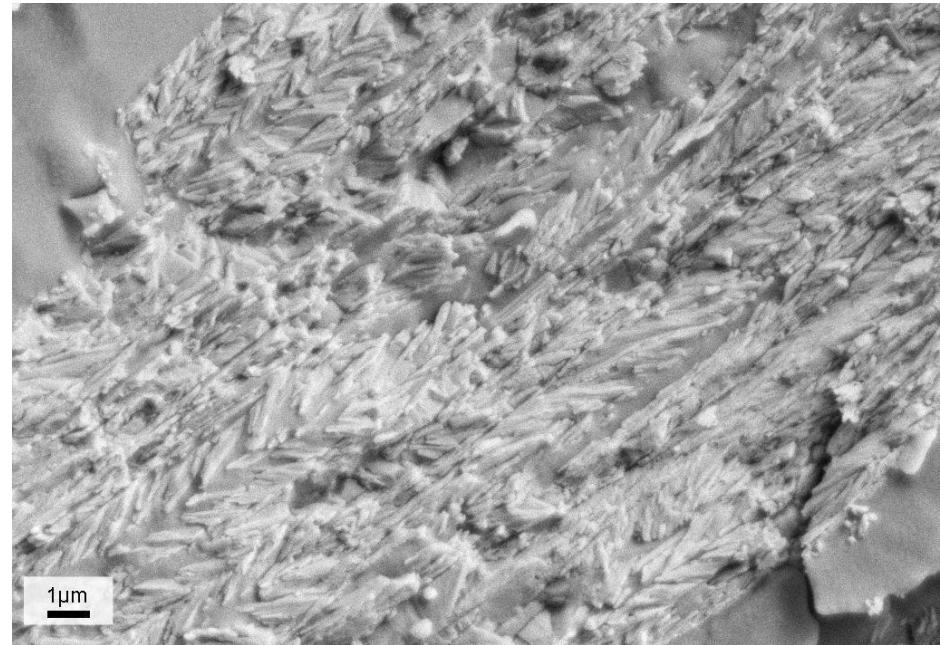
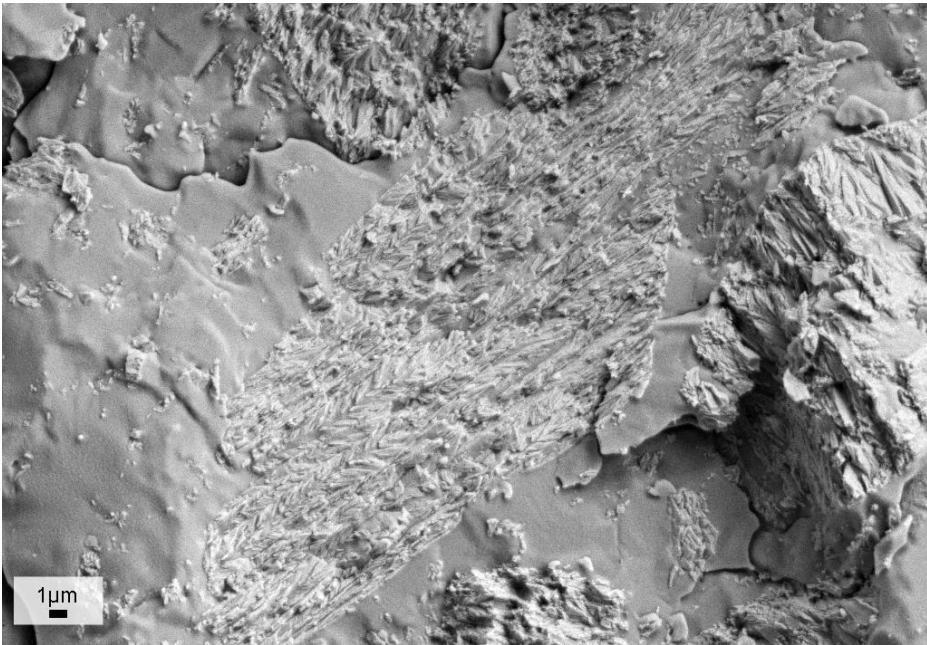
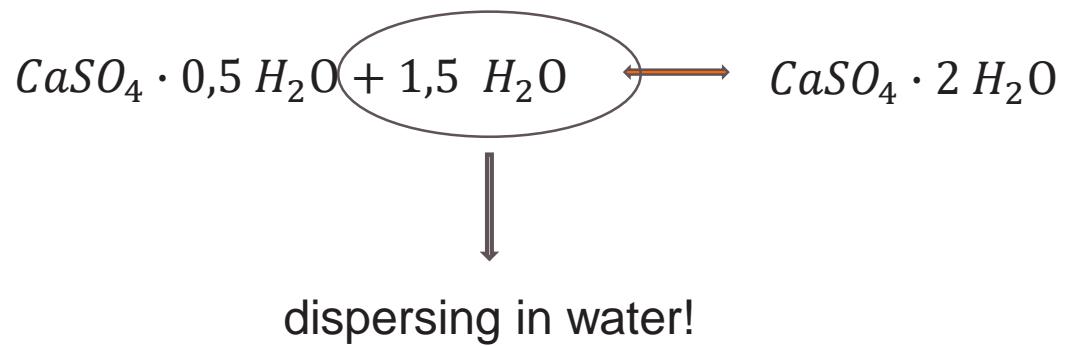
intension of project**Target**

**optimization of flow and levelling behavior of a gypsum slurry while
plasterboard-production**



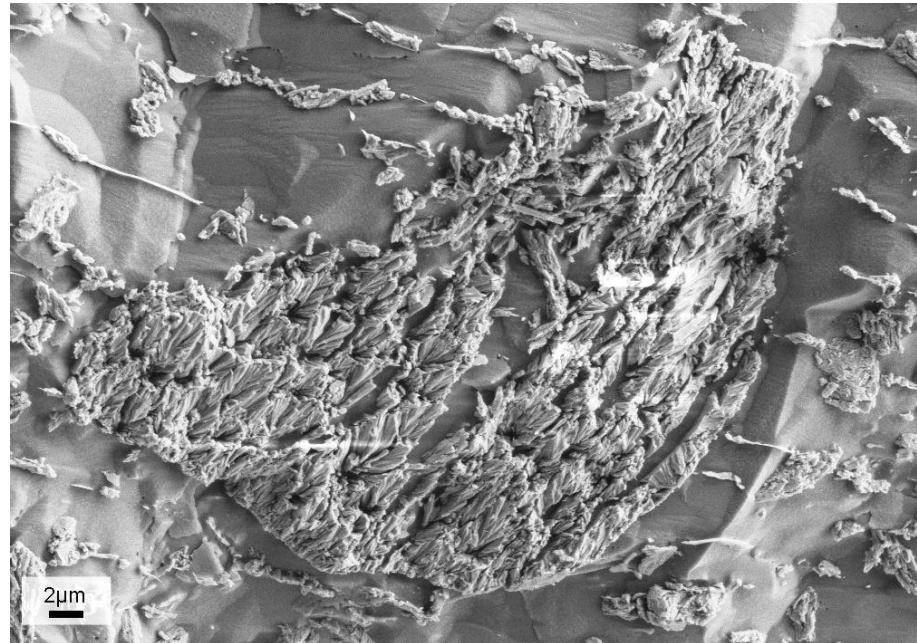
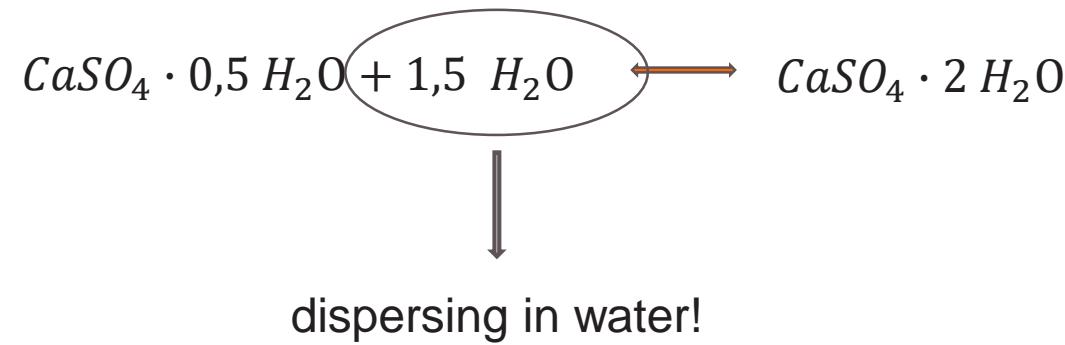
32. Conference – Rheology of Building Materials

setting mechanism of β – semihydrat



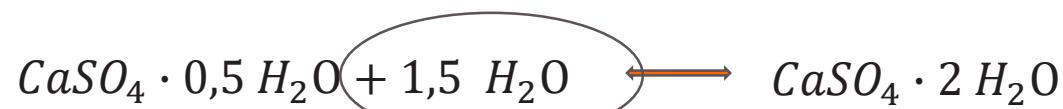
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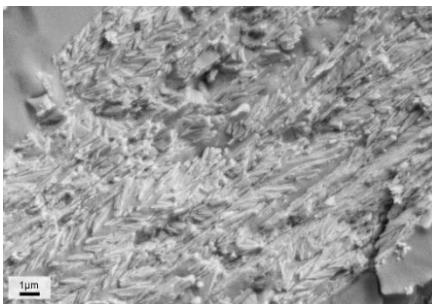


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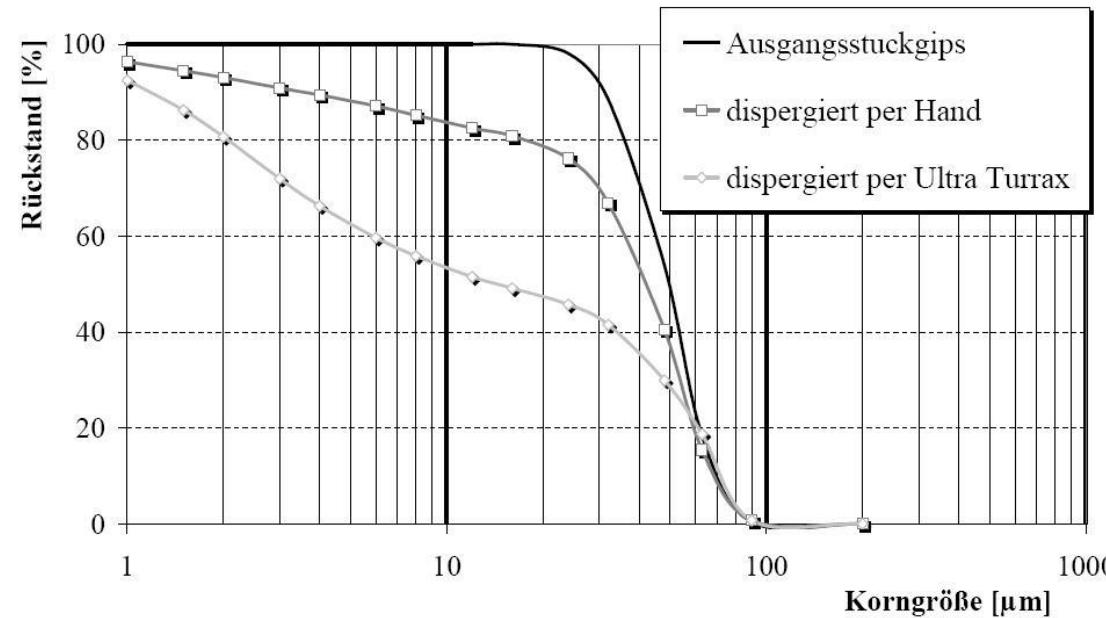
setting mechanism of β – semihydrat



dispersing in water!

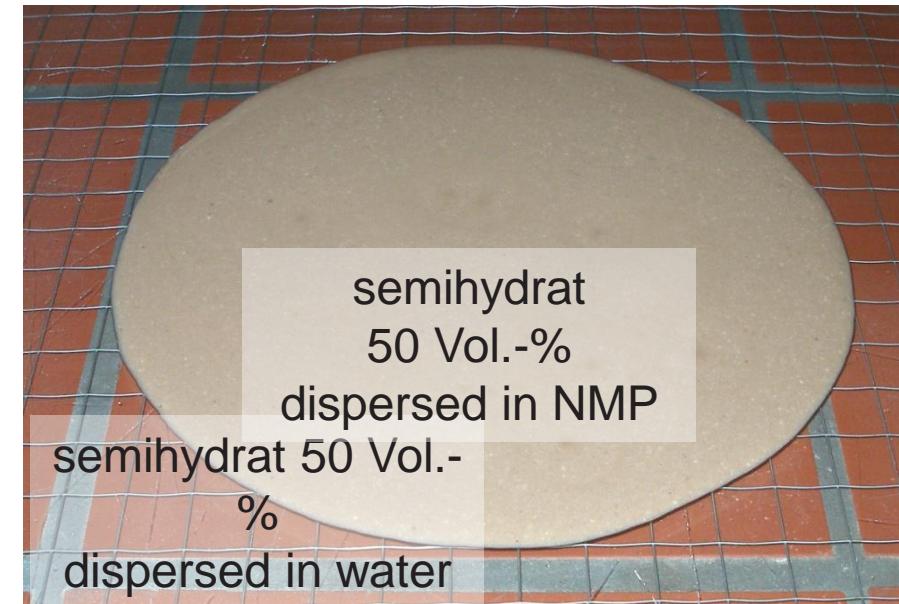
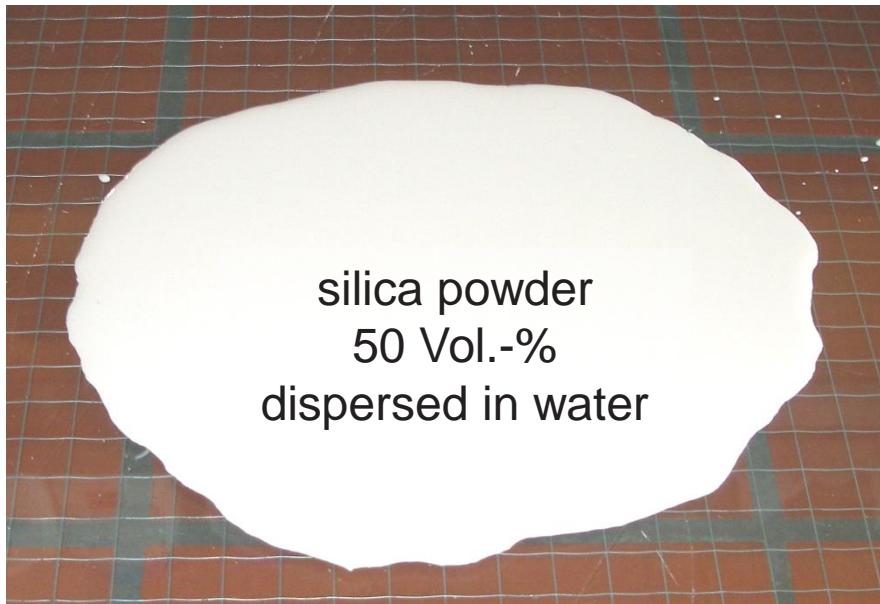
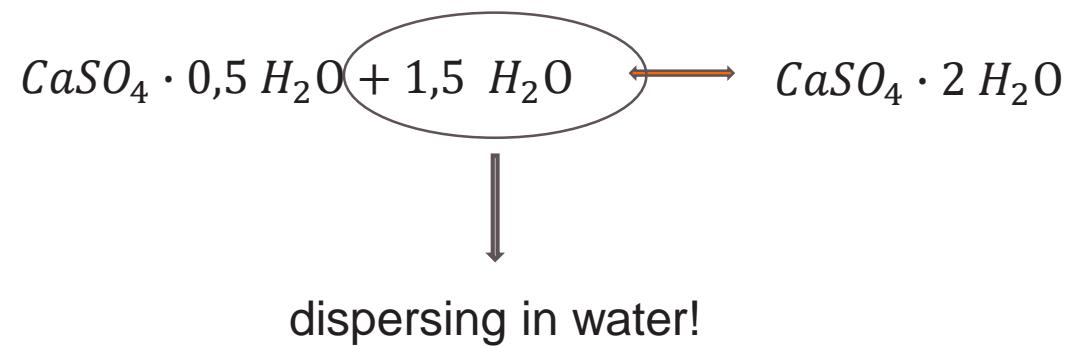


high water demand
because of „inner
surface“



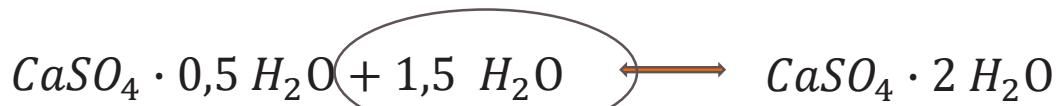
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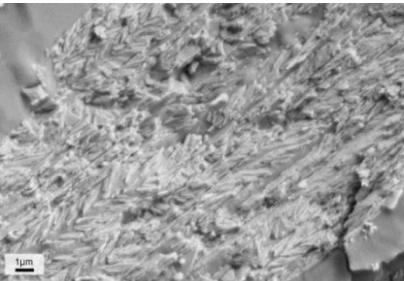


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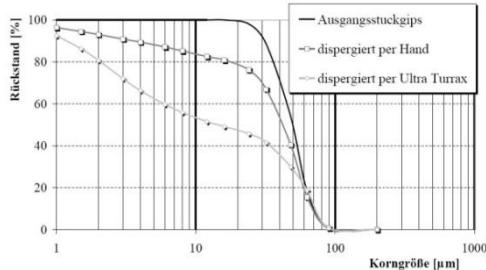
setting mechanism of β – semihydrat



dispersing in water!



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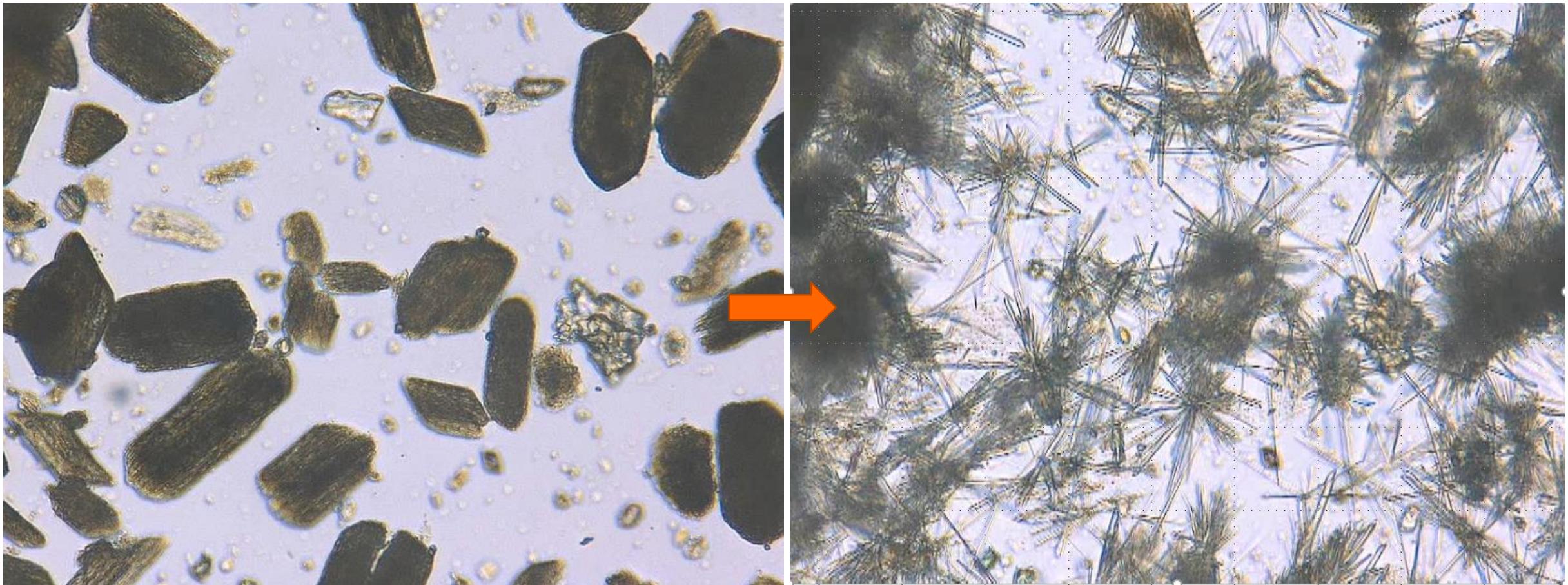
Hygro-mechanical
instabilities



interparticle forces

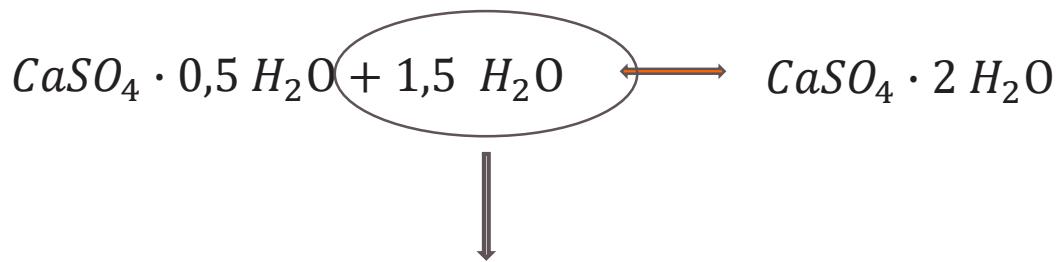
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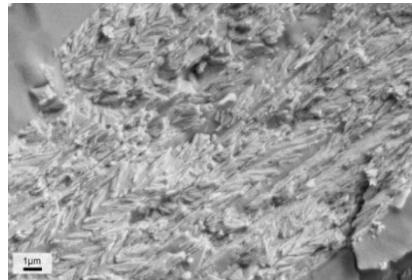


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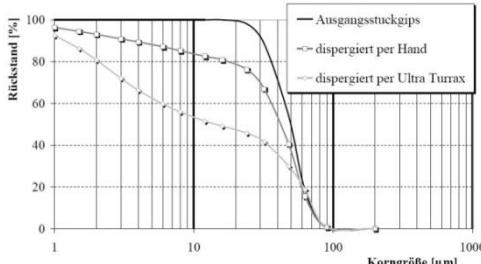
setting mechanism of β – semihydrat



Determination the flow and yielding properties of gypsum slurry = rheology!



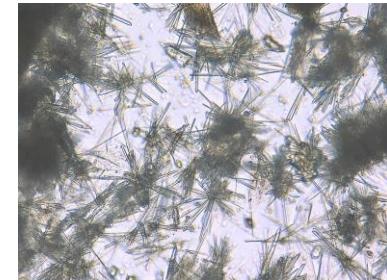
high water demand
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Hygro-mechanical
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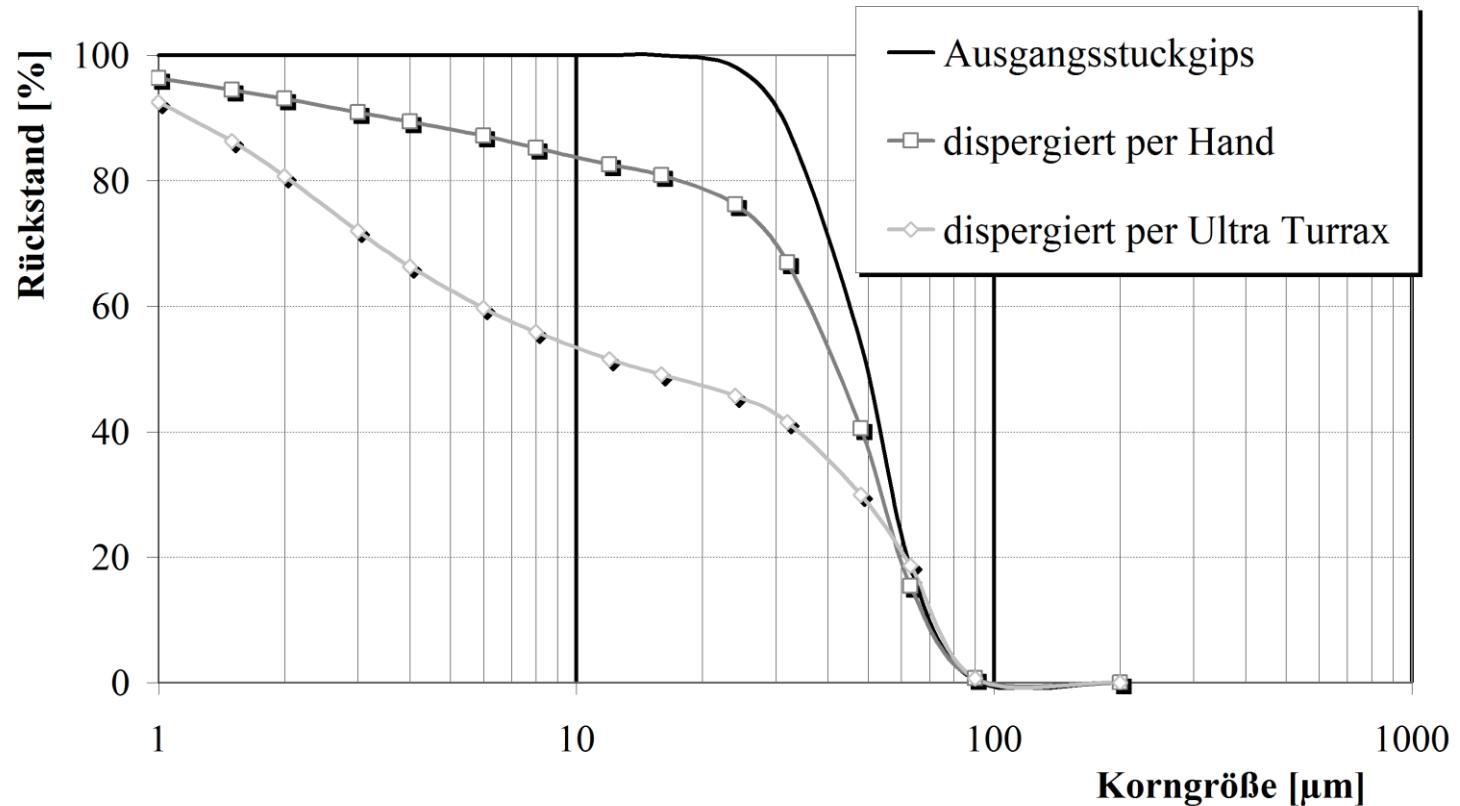
interparticle forces



formation of
hydrates

32. Conference – Rheology of Building Materials

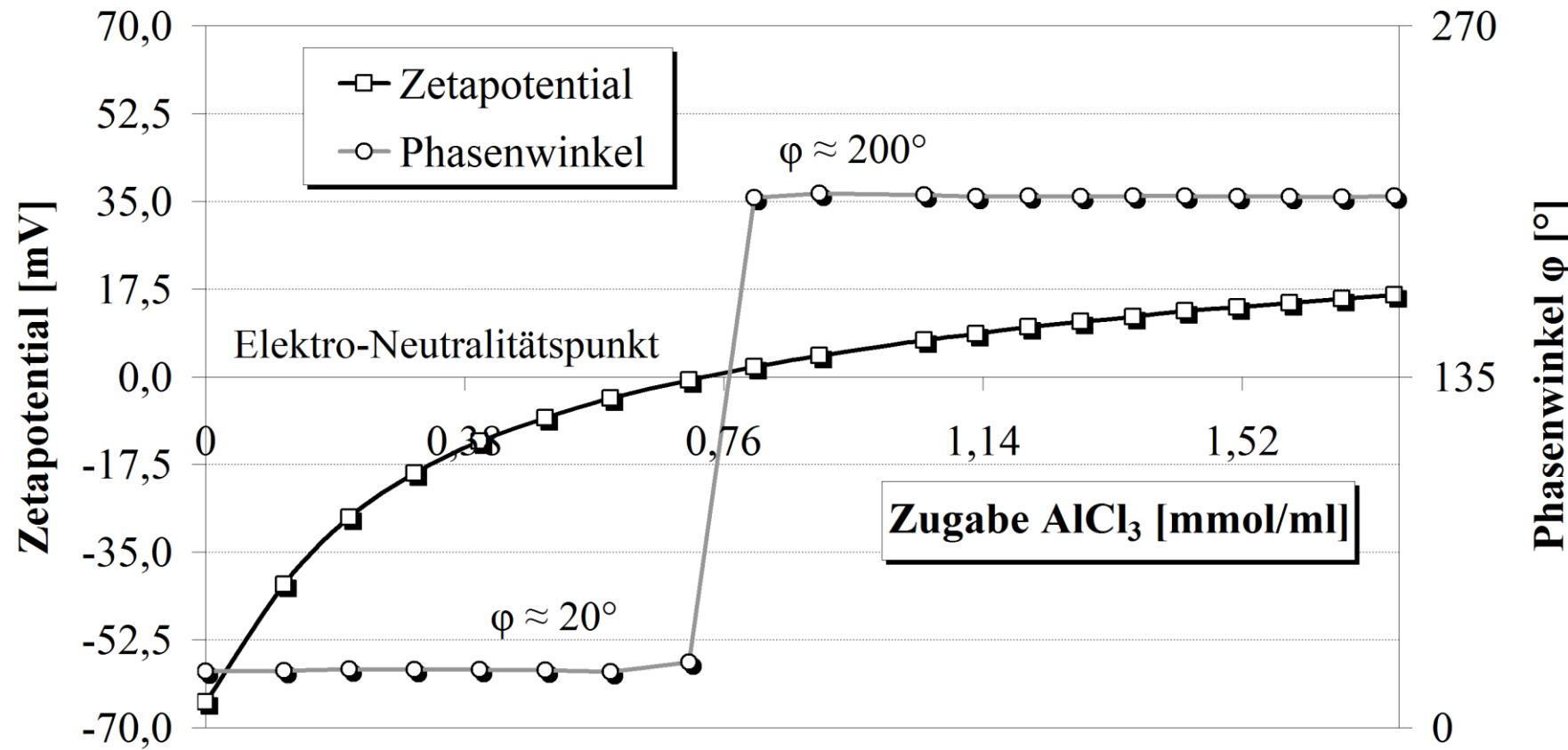
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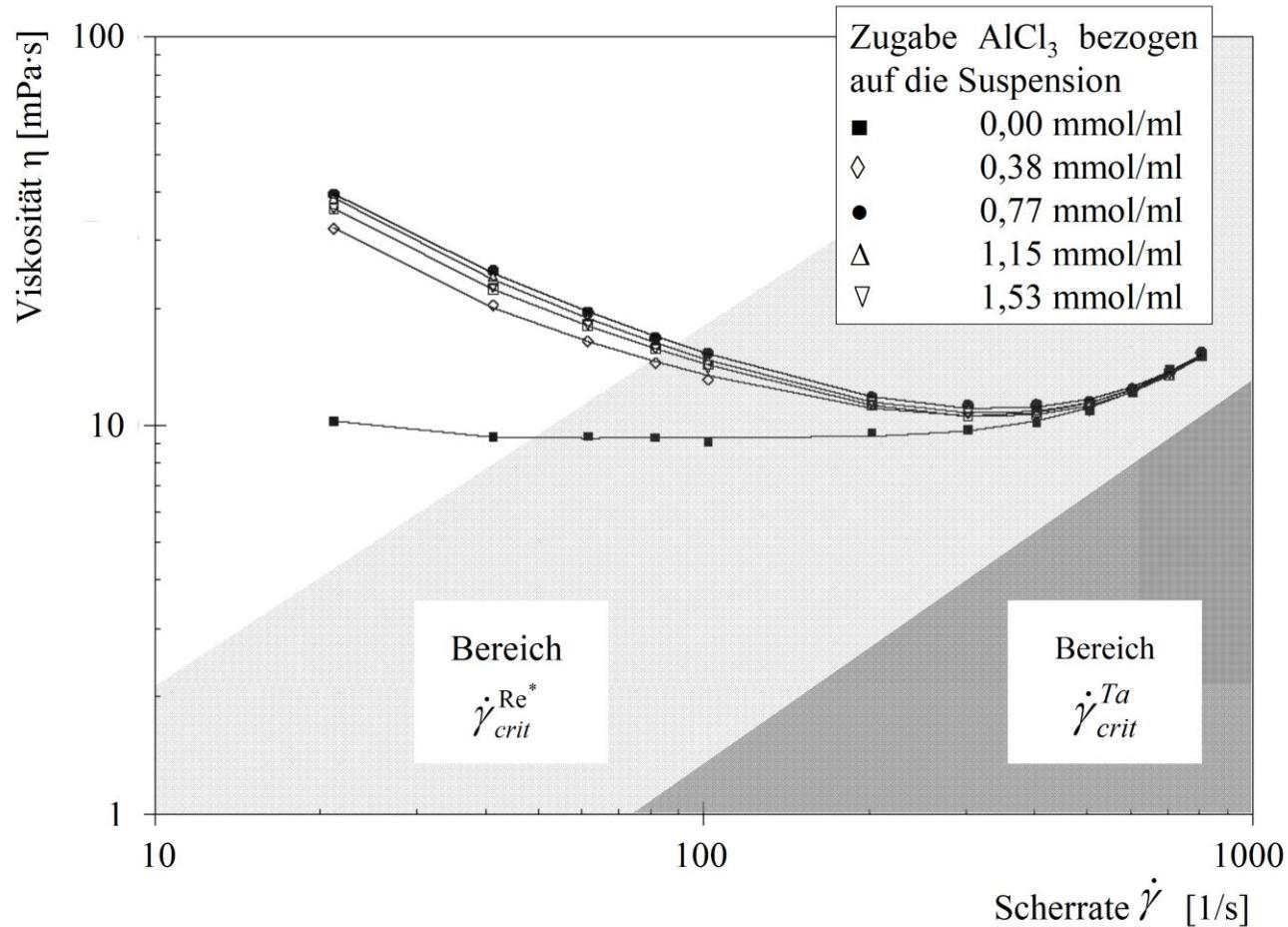
presentation of investigations

elimination of side effects while gypsum setting in respect of suspension viscosity

- non reactive system
→ using silica powder
- formation of interparticle forces
→ using a certain amount of AlCl_3
- creating of defined particle size curves
→ using the RRSB particle size distribution theory



zeta-potential of silica powder depending on concentration of Al^{3+} ($\phi_{FS} = 0.335$)



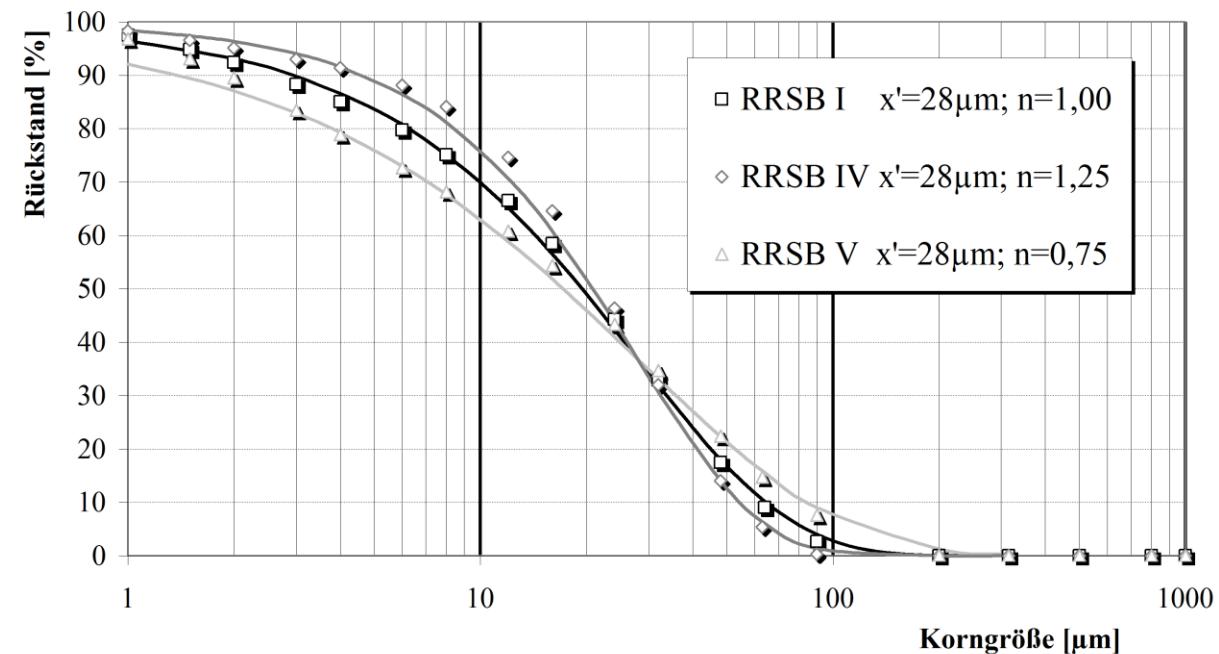
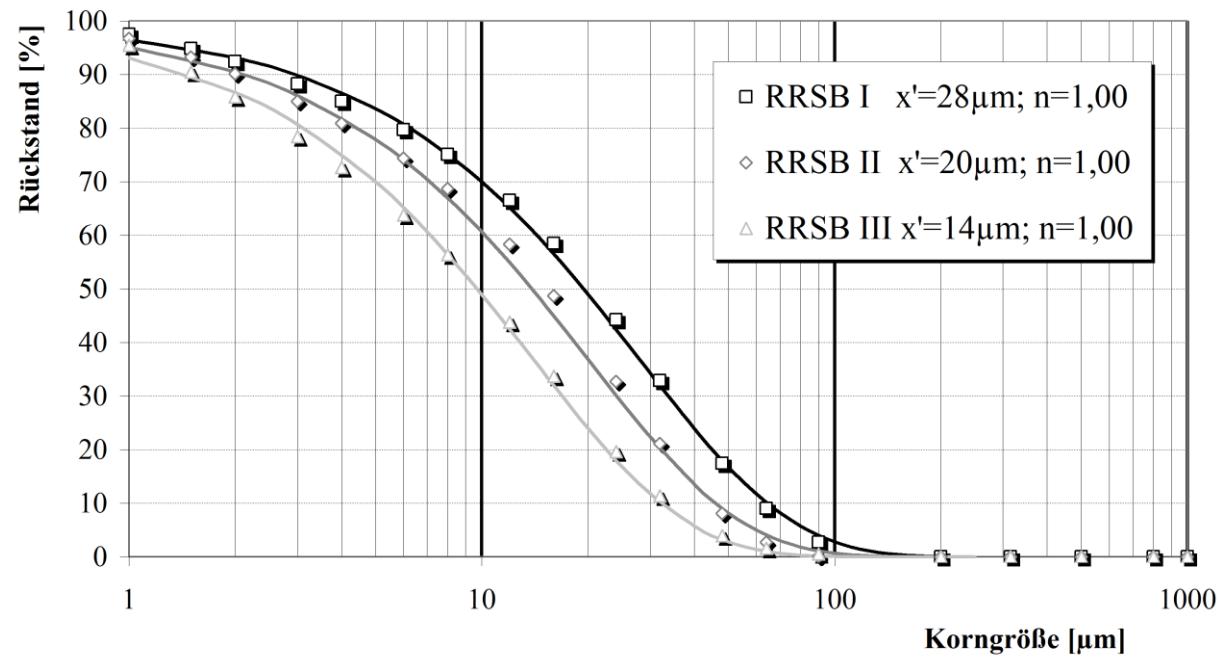
suspension viscosity of silica powder depending on concentration of Al³⁺ ($\phi_{FS} = 0.335$)

$$D(x) = 1 - \exp\left[-\left(\frac{x}{x'}\right)^n\right]$$

RRSB (Rosin, Rammler, Sperling, Bennet)

x' location parameter (grain size)

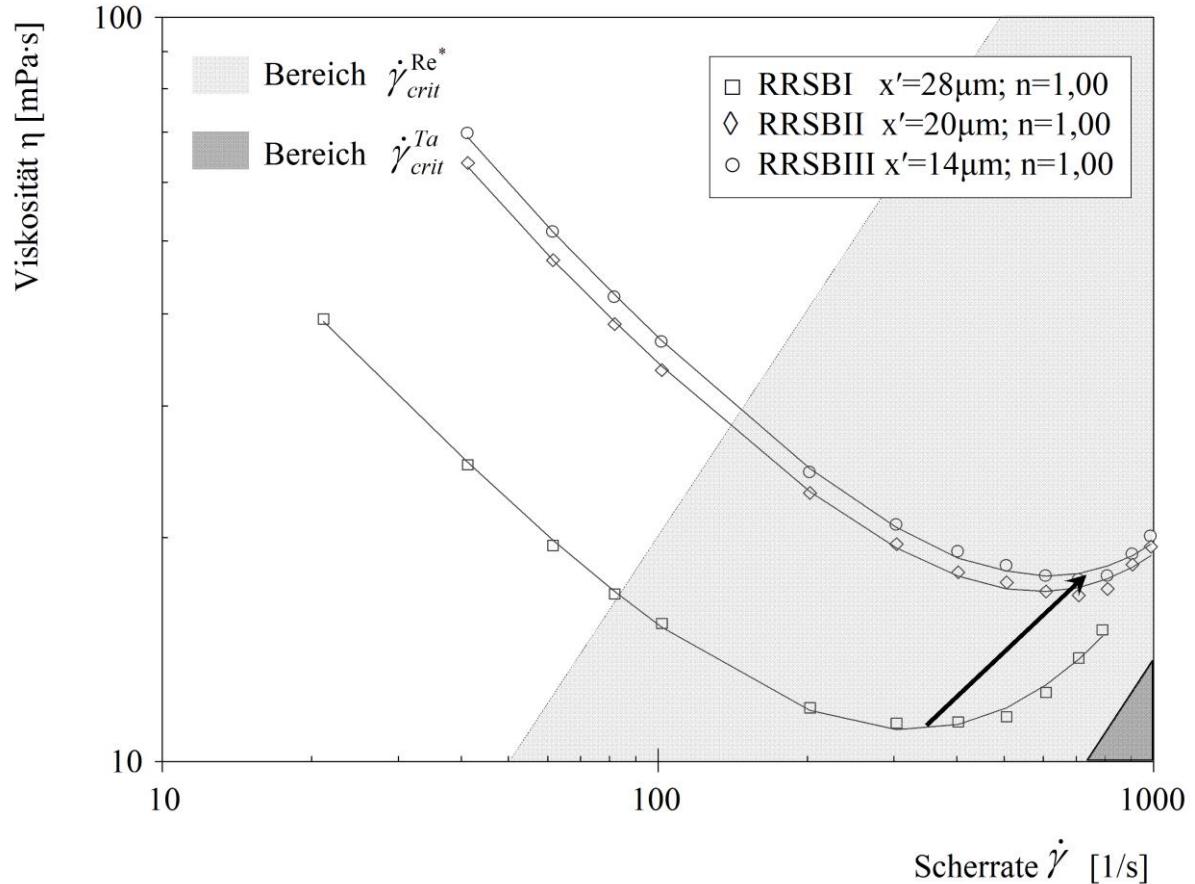
n slope (amount of different particles sizes per distribution)



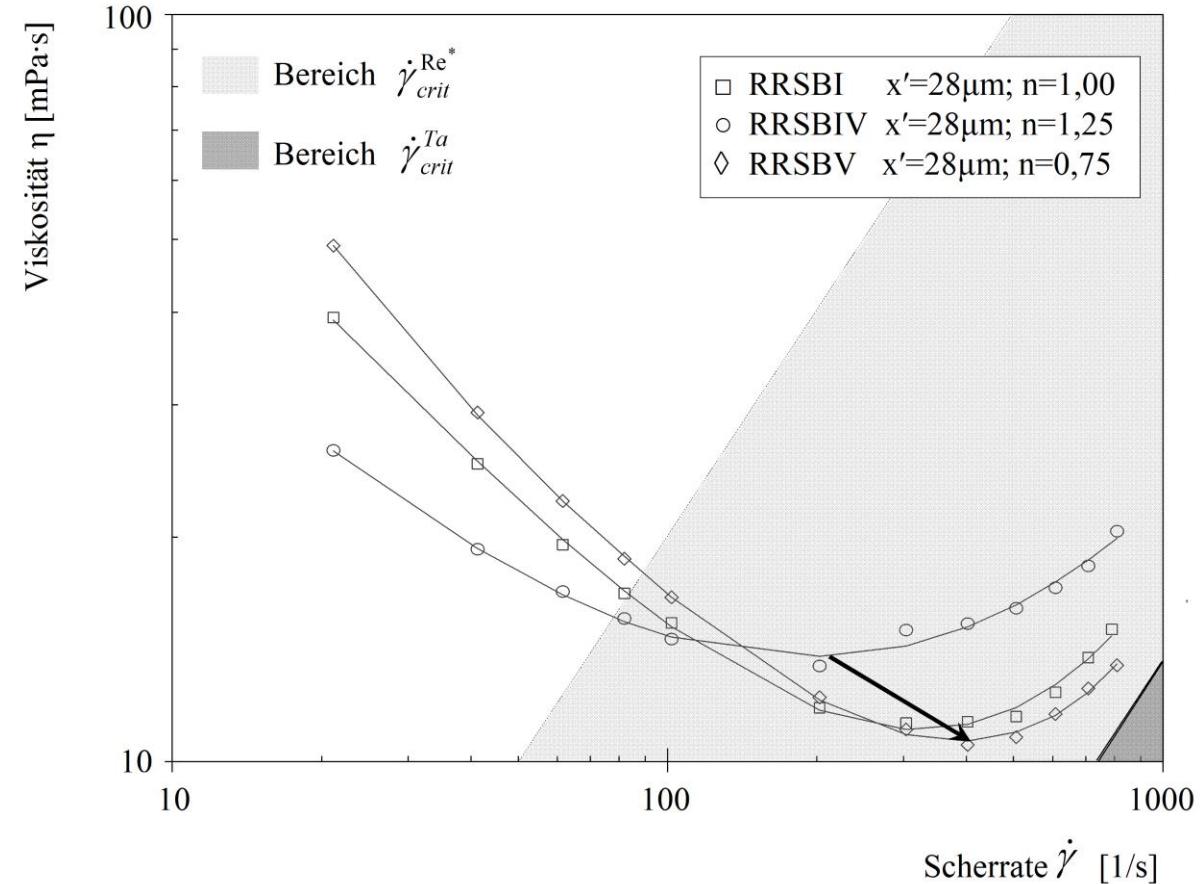
created particle size curves accordingly the RRSB theory
(left: variation of particle size, right: variation of distribution slope)

	RRSB I	RRSB II	RRSB III	RRSB IV	RRSB V
Streuungsparameter	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,25	0,75
Lageparameter	28	20	14	28	28
S_v^{RRSB}	[m ² /g]	0,623	0,872	1,245	0,323
Blaine	[cm ² /g]	3.470	5.920	6.270	2.120
d ₁₀	[μm]	2,6	2,0	1,5	4,9
d ₅₀	[μm]	20,6	15,4	9,9	22,3
d ₉₀	[μm]	61,4	44,6	33,8	78,7

created particle size curves accordingly the RRSB theory
parameter overview



intrinsic suspension viscosity in respect to
particle size



intrinsic suspension viscosity in respect to
slope of psd

discussion of results

there is one additional effect, which is dependend by the different waterdemand of psd themselves – the rheological active water content

	RRSB I	RRSB II	RRSB III	RRSB IV	RRSB V
Streuungsparameter	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,25	0,75
Lageparameter	28	20	14	28	28
S_v^{RRSB} [m ² /g]	0,623	0,872	1,245	0,323	2,558
Blaine [cm ² /g]	3.470	5.920	6.270	2.120	4.720
d ₁₀ [\mu m]	2,6	2,0	1,5	4,9	1,9
d ₅₀ [\mu m]	20,6	15,4	9,9	22,3	19,0
d ₉₀ [\mu m]	61,4	44,6	33,8	53,9	78,7

discussion of results

adjustment of intrinsic suspension viscosity by using QUEMADA equation

$$\eta(\tilde{\Phi}) = \eta(\dot{\gamma}) \left(1 - \frac{\tilde{\Phi}}{\Phi_{\max}}\right)^{-\varepsilon}$$

$\eta(\tilde{\Phi})$ determined intrinsic viscosity
 $\eta(\dot{\gamma})$ shear dependent base viscosity
 $\left(1 - \frac{\tilde{\Phi}}{\Phi_{\max}}\right)$ solid wetted area
 ε colloidal parameter
→ for coarse particles tends to 2

discussion of results

adjustment of intrinsic suspension viscosity by using QUEMADA equation

$$\left(1 - \frac{\tilde{\Phi}}{\Phi_{\max}}\right)$$

 Φ_{\max}^{Puntke}

compactness of material, used PUNTKE theory

 $\Theta_{FL}^{rheol.}$

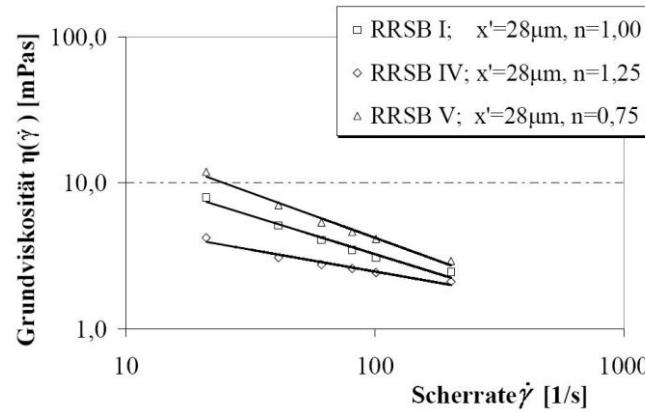
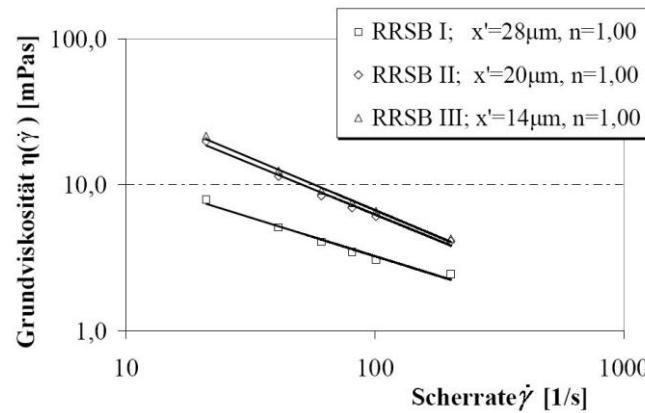
compactness of material, determined by evaporation

discussion of results

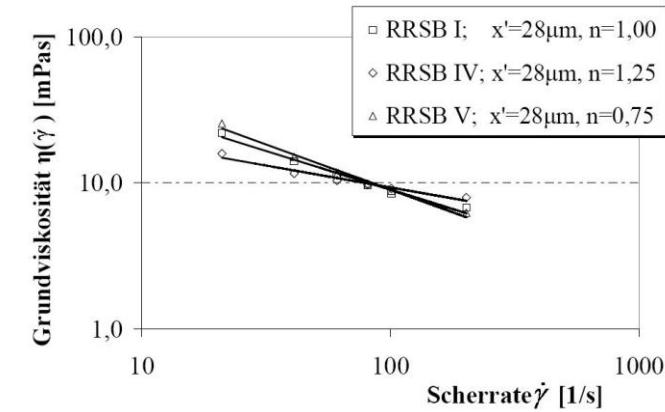
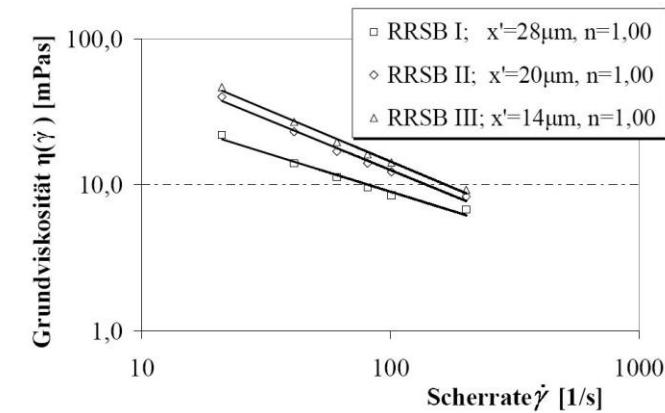
adjustment of intrinsic suspension viscosity by using QUEMADA equation

		RRSB I	RRSB II	RRSB III	RRSB IV	RRSB V
Streuungsparameter n		1,00	1,00	1,00	1,25	0,75
Lageparameter x'		28	20	14	28	28
$\tilde{\Phi}_{FS}$	[-]	0,335	0,335	0,335	0,335	0,335
Φ_{max}^{Punkt}	[-]	0,61	0,58	0,58	0,56	0,66
Θ_{FL}^{rheol}	[-]	0,75	0,62	0,60	0,78	0,72

calculated base viscosity by using PUNTKE



calculated base viscosity, determined by evaporation



Conclusion

Low shear area of suspension viscosity is dominated by interparticle forces. Increasing the shear force will decrease this effect.

With lowering the particle size of a distribution with constant slope, suspension viscosity is shifted nearly parallel about the whole shear range. This effect is not dominated by increased particle surface.

Changing the slope of a particle size distribution from narrow to a wide one, the basic flow behaviour of suspension change in more shear thinning. Also, a suspension with a narrow particle size distribution tends more to dilatancy flow at higher shear rates.

Thanks for your attention!