Abstract

In this chapter, the experimental design methodology is applied to optimize the formation conditions of magnesium chloride cement. A factorial design to model and to optimize the operating parameters that govern the formation was used. The studied factors were mass ratio of MgCl₂·6H₂O/MgO, mixing time and stirring speed. The considered responses were compressive strength and setting time. The optimum operating conditions were quite efficient to have a good compressive strength and suitable setting time. The phases’ compositions of the magnesium oxychloride cement were evaluated by X-ray diffraction, the morphological properties were examined by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) method and their thermal behavior was analyzed by differential thermal analysis/thermogravimetric analysis (DTA/TGA). The raw materials used in the study were magnesium oxide and magnesium chloride hexahydrate obtained from natural brines in the south of Tunisia.

Keywords: magnesium oxychloride cement, experimental design methodology, optimization

1. Introduction

Magnesium chloride cement (MOC) has superior properties as compared to ordinary Portland cement such as high compressive strength [1], good resistance to abrasion, rapid hardening rate, good cohesiveness and high fire resistance [2], and it can be used with all kinds of aggregates [3]. The main used applications are architectural applications such as the construction of industrial floors, construction of thermal and acoustical insulating panels [4] and other prefabricated building boards [5]. The basic chemical reaction system of the MOC system is MgO–MgCl₂–H₂O [6, 7]. The main bonding phases found in hardened MOC is 5Mg(OH)₂.
MgCl$_2$.8H$_2$O (phase 5) and 3Mg(OH)$_2$.MgCl$_2$.8H$_2$O (phase 3) which are obtained by the following chemical reactions [7]:

\[
5\text{MgO} + \text{MgCl}_2 + 13\text{H}_2\text{O} = 5\text{Mg(OH)}_2\text{MgCl}_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad (1)
\]

\[
3\text{MgO} + \text{MgCl}_2 + 11\text{H}_2\text{O} = 3\text{Mg(OH)}_2\text{MgCl}_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad (2)
\]

They are the only stable phases in the system MgO-MgCl$_2$-H$_2$O. Due to the presence of excess water, a parallel or competitive reaction, corresponding to magnesium oxide hydration, can take place:

\[
\text{MgO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Mg(OH)}_2 \quad (3)
\]

The presence of Mg(OH)$_2$ indicates the low quality of magnesium oxychloride cement.

Furthermore, the widespread use of magnesium oxychloride cement has been limited because of loss of strength on prolonged excessive exposure to water [8]. Much research has long been processed to improve the water resistance of magnesium oxychloride based on the ability to it binding to various organic and inorganic aggregates such as high active SiO$_2$ [9, 10], active aluminates [11] sulfates and phosphoric acid or phosphate [12].

In this chapter, the influence of three factors (mass ratio of MgCl$_2$/MgO, mixing time and stirring speed) on compressive strength and setting time of MOC was carried out. The application of the experimental design methodology was used in order to maximize synthesis yield by searching for optimum experimental conditions in a less number of experiments.

### 2. Raw materials from natural brines

The Tunisian territory contains a great number of sebkhas and chotts, especially in the South. The more important ones are Chott El Jerid, Sebkha El Melah of Zarzis, Sebkha Oum el Khialate, Sebkha El Briga and Sebkha El Adhibate (Figure 1) [13]. Previous geological, hydro-geological and geochemical studies proved that these deposits contain considerable reserves of natural brines (Table 1).

The meteorological conditions in the South of Tunisia and particularly at Sebkha El Melah of Zarzis (Figure 2) are favorable for the recovery of the existing salts by solar evaporation. The raw material is taken from Aïn Serab, located at the Northern border of Sebkha El Melah of Zarzis. This choice is justified by the advantages present in this mineral resource and the influence on the economic sector for possible industrial exploitation [14].

These salt lakes which are considered as important material resources useful for industry and agriculture. They are called sebkha or chott, and they cover a large part of Tunisian land. The liquid raw material enclosed in these deposits is named brine and always assimilated to the quinary system: Na$^+$, K$^+$, Mg$^{2+}$/Cl$^-$, SO$_4^{2-}$/H$_2$O. These solutions are valuable and expected to play an important role in the economic sector. To take advantage of this raw material, several works
were developed. Besides the study of geological aspects and phase diagrams of the system representing the brines, investigations were extended to the modeling of phase diagrams and extraction of interesting salts.

**Figure 1.** Location of Tunisian sebkhas and chotts.
2.1. Magnesium oxide

Exceptional proprieties of MgO as a catalytic material [15, 16] or as an additive in building supplies (Sorel cement, lightweight building panels) and superconductor products have attracted both fundamental and application studies [17–22].

Magnesium oxide (MgO or periclase) is one among the most industrially important magnesium compounds. Approximately 20% of worldwide production came from seawater, brines and desalination reject brine [15]. Magnesium oxide is used as an exceptionally important material in catalysis [15, 16], toxic waste remediation [18] or as additives in refractories, paints, in the manufacture of fertilizers, animal feedstuffs, building materials (Sorel cement, lightweight building panels) and superconductor products [19–21]. A panel of fundamental and applied studies is encountered in literature [21–25]. It shows particularly that magnesium hydroxide production from seawater or brine precipitates by adding a strong base and after separation is calcined to produce MgO. Furthermore, magnesia qualities may differ depending upon the physicochemical conditions of preparation and the precursor type.

In the literature, MgO was prepared mainly by calcination of Mg(OH)$_2$ obtained either by precipitation [21, 22] or by MgO hydration [21, 23–25]. In our case, magnesium oxide was produced from magnesium sulfate (MgSO$_4$·7H$_2$O) by precipitation into Mg(OH)$_2$ using a strong base (NH$_4$OH) in the first step and then calcined in a programmable furnace under controllable conditions to produce MgO in the second step.

The sensitivity of the present reactions to several parameters was carried out. These considerations altogether led to applying the experimental design methodology in order to maximize synthesis yield by searching for the optimum experimental conditions in a smaller number of experiments.

2.2. Magnesium chloride

Magnesium chloride is industrially useful in some agricultural applications. It is mainly used for magnesium metal production and Sorel cement manufacturing (Büchel et al., 2000). Frequently, natural raw material is complex and must be treated to recover solid magnesium chloride. Various procedures (Boyum et al., 1973; Burke and Smith, 1949; Fezei et al., 2009; Smith, 1970) have been developed in order to produce this salt from natural brines. The
present work is devoted to magnesium chloride hexahydrate recovery from a mixed salt solution. 1,4-Dioxan was chosen to achieve this aim. The action of this organic solvent on magnesium chloride has been often studied in the case of pure magnesium chloride solutions (Gaska, 1967; Weissenberg, 1969).

Figure 2. Sebkha El Melah of Zarzis [14].
As shown in Figure 3, the investigated process is mainly composed of six stages. The adopted flow sheet is principally supported by the previous works on natural brines (Janecké, 1907; Berthon, 1982; Cohen-Adad et al., 2002; M’nif and Rokbani, 2004; Hammi, 2004) usually described using the oceanic quinary diagram $\text{Na}^+ \text{K}, \text{Mg}^{2+}/\text{Cl}^-, \text{SO}_4^{2-}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$. This useful graphic-tool is helpful in natural brines exploitation or valorization. In fact, it defines, during the system’s evolution, the number, the nature, the composition and the relative quantity of different condensed phases that crystallize or disappear. The first treatment step consists in evaporating at $35^\circ\text{C}$ the raw brine to precipitate the maximum of sodium chloride (halite).

![Flow sheet of the process for the bischofite salt recovery from Sebkha El Melah natural brine.](image)

**Figure 3.** Flow sheet of the process for the bischofite salt recovery from Sebkha El Melah natural brine.
In the second step, the precipitated salts consist of sodium chloride and small amounts of magnesium-potassium double salt. The third stage consists in maintaining the obtained magnesium salts saturated solution under stirring during four hours at 5°C and to recover the precipitated salt. The fourth step consists in precipitating the potassium-magnesium double salt, carnallite (KCl\(\cdot\)Mg\(\cdot\)Cl\(\cdot\)6H\(\cdot\)O) to eliminate potassium ions; in order to avoid interference with the production of an end product having good quality. In the two last stages of the process the solution is desulphated by reaction with calcium chloride solution. After removing the calcium sulfate precipitate, the resulting brine; consisted of magnesium chloride together with residual potassium and sodium chloride; is concentrated by evaporation at 35°C to precipitate the magnesium chloride salt.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Experimental procedure

Magnesium oxide powder was mixed with magnesium chloride solution mechanically to form homogenous MOC pastes. The weight of MgO is fixed and the weight of MgCl\(\cdot\)6H\(\cdot\)O has been varied. Mixtures were cast in cylindrical molds (26 mm in diameter, 50 mm high) and stored for 24 h, then unmolded and air-cured for 28 days.

The X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis was carried out on the powdered sample using X-ray powder diffractometer (XRD PHILIPS) with Cu K radiation (\(\lambda\) K = 1.54 Å).

Differential thermograms were obtained using the Netzsch 449 STA F1 Jupiter thermal analysis system. The rate of heating was 15°C/min.

The microstructure of the samples was examined using scanning electron microscope, the Carl ZEISS LEICA S430i model.

Measurement of thermal conductivity was performed in dry state using the photothermal deflection technique. Setting time was determined by using the Vicat Apparatus.

Porosity accessible to water of MOC is determined according to EN 12390-7 norm. The measurement of porosity in water under a vacuum of 0.1 bar quantifies the volume of open pores (accessible to water) using the following protocol:

Cement samples are placed in sealed desiccators and kept under vacuum of 0.1 bar for 12 h. Previously degassed water is introduced progressively in desiccators to fill all the pores of samples, without introducing air bubbles.

Once the samples are saturated, they are kept immersed in water for 24 h, and finally we determined hydrostatic mass \(m_{\text{ss}}\) and saturated dry surface mass \(m_{\text{s ss}}\).

The porosity is calculated by Eq. (4):
where

\[ \frac{m_{\text{sss}} - m_{\text{dry}}}{m_{\text{sss}} - m_{\text{imm}}} \]  \hspace{1cm} (4) \]

m_{\text{sss}}: the saturated dry surface mass of the sample;

m_{\text{dry}}: the mass of sample before saturation; and.

m_{\text{imm}}: mass of sample measured in water.

### 3.2. Studied factors and experimental domains

According to the preparation of MOC, three quantitative factors are chosen: mass ratio of MgCl\(_2\)/MgO, stirring speed and mixing time. The corresponding variables and their levels (set according to the data of preliminary experiments and the equipment abilities) are given in Table 2. The two experimental responses tracked were compressive strength (\(Y_1\)) and the setting time (\(Y_2\)).

To test the direct influence of the three studied factors as well as their possible interaction effects on the measured experimental responses, we have realized a two-level complete factorial design \(2^3\) which is expected to provide excellent information concerning not only the main effects but also the double interaction effects.

The experimental design and the measured responses are summarized in Table 2.

Comparing MOC and Portland cement (setting time between 2 and 3 h), it is found that MOC has a faster setting. It also has better mechanical strength.

For a very short setting time (6 min), MOC has a high strength (75.48 MPa): in this case the cement is recommended for applications that require fast setting (decoration use, restoration of monuments, damaged marble, etc.).

For a longer setting time (64 min), it has a good mechanical strength (46.59 MPa): in this case the cement is recommended for applications which require a longer setting time (floor covering).

Considering that the interaction effects between three or more factors are negligible, the factor effect estimation is computed by Mathieu et al. [26]; according to Goupy [27]:

\[ b_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} Y_j}{N} \] \hspace{1cm} (5)

where \(b_i\) is the effect estimation of the factor \(i\), \(Y_j\) is the response \(j\), and \(N\) is the number of experiences.

The pooled variance estimation used to determine the significant factors is computed as

\[ S_a^2 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} S_j^2}{n} \] \hspace{1cm} (6)
where $S_a^2$ is the pooled experimental variance, $S_i^2$ is the experimental variance estimation $i$, $\nu_i$ is the degree of freedom $i$, and $n = \sum \nu_i$ is the degree of freedom of the pooled experimental variance.

4. Identification of the influential factors

Based on check student for an error risk $\alpha = 5\%$, it was found that tabulated $t = 4.303$. Table 3 summarizes the factor effects estimation for the two responses: compressive strength ($Y_1$) and setting time ($Y_2$).

### Table 3. Factor signification for the two responses $Y_1$ and $Y_2$.

| Coefficient | $Y_1$ | | | | $Y_2$ | | |
|-------------|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|
|             | Value | SD | t.exp | P   | Value | SD | t.exp | P   |
| $b_0$       | 47.464| 1.279 | 37.087 | 0.000726 | 29.090 | 0.460 | 63.1634 | 0.000251 |
| $b_1$       | −0.773 | 1.500 | −0.515 | 0.657478 | 14.625 | 0.540 | 27.0802 | 0.001361 |
| $b_2$       | −11.513 | 1.500 | 7.672 | 0.016568 | −5.875 | 0.540 | −10.878 | 0.008345 |
| $b_3$       | 11.493 | 1.500 | 7.658 | 0.016624 | −5.625 | 0.540 | −10.415 | 0.009093 |
| $b_{12}$    | −8.808 | 1.500 | −5.869 | 0.027819 | −3.125 | 0.540 | −5.7864 | 0.028592 |
| $b_{13}$    | −4.216 | 1.500 | −2.809 | 0.106780 | −1.375 | 0.540 | −2.5460 | 0.125809 |
| $b_{23}$    | 6.063 | 1.500 | 4.040 | 0.056143 | 1.625 | 0.540 | 3.0089 | 0.094979 |
| $b_{123}$   | −13.691 | 1.500 | −9.123 | 0.011802 | 2.875 | 0.540 | 5.3235 | 0.033522 |

Table 2. Factorial matrix $2^3$.
The two models are represented by the equations given below:

Compressive strength:

\[ Y_{cal_1} = 47.464 - 11.513X_2 + 11.493X_3 - 8.808X_1X_2 - 13.6913X_1X_2X_3 \] (7)

Setting time:

\[ Y_{cal_2} = 29.090 + 14.625X_1 - 5.875X_2 - 5.625X_3 - 3.125X_1X_2 + 2.875X_1X_2X_3 \] (8)

4.1. Analysis of residue

Figure 4 reveals the distribution of the calculated values versus experimental values for the two responses \(Y_1\) and \(Y_2\). The points are almost randomly distributed about the line representing exact agreement, providing good agreements between experimental values and those calculated using the model.

4.2. Analysis of variance

Table 4 summarizes the variance analysis of the chosen responses \(Y_1\) and \(Y_2\).

The main results for \(Y_1\) and \(Y_2\) are, respectively, 333.601 and 12.539, as lack of fit mean squares and 18.017 and 2.333 as the estimation of experimental variance. Thus, the values of the ratio between the lack of fit mean square and the estimation of experimental variance 18.51568 and 5.3739 for the responses \(Y_1\) and \(Y_2\) are inferior to tabled \(F_{4,20.05}\) and \(F_{3,2.05}\), respectively. Consequently, it is possible to confirm the validity of the two elaborated models. In addition, the ratios between the regression mean square and the residual mean square for the three responses \(Y_1\) and \(Y_2\) (4.638 and 5.3739) are superior to the tabled \(F_{4,6.05}\) and \(F_{5,5.05}\), respectively. Thus, the significant variables, applied to elaborate the three models, have a large significance on their responses.

Figure 4. Calculated versus experimental values graph (a) for compressive strength (b) for setting time.
4.2.1. Optimization

For selecting the optimal conditions we try to strike a compromise between the two responses to have good compressive strength and a suitable setting time.

By merely regarding values and signs of these significant effects, we conclude that maximization of the two responses is reached for experience number 6 (compressive strength = 76.40 MPa and setting time = 41 min):

Mass ratio of MgCl$_2$.6H$_2$O/MgO ($X_1$): 2.22
Mixing time ($X_2$): 5 min
Stirring speed ($X_3$): 1125 rpm

The phase diagram of the ternary MOC system (MgO-MgCl$_2$-H$_2$O) [5] at an ambient temperature is illustrated in Figure 5 with the composition point of the optimum which is located near phase 5 responsible for good compressive strength of the cement.

### Table 4. Analysis of variance.

| Source of variation       | SS       | DF | MS     | Ratio    | P        |
|---------------------------|----------|----|--------|----------|----------|
| Compressive strength      |          |    |        |          |          |
| Regression                | 4237.738 | 4  | 1059.4345 | 4.63837  | 0.048    |
| Residual                  | 1370.437 | 6  | 228.40616 |          |          |
| Lack of fit               | 1334.403 | 4  | 333.601  | 18.51568 | 0.051897 |
| Pure error                | 36,034   | 2  | 18.017  |          |          |
| Total                     | 5608.174 | 10 | 1059.4345 |          |          |
| Setting time              |          |    |        |          |          |
| Regression                | 2384.625 | 5  | 476.925 | 56.40478 | 0.0000   |
| Residual                  | 42.277   | 5  | 8.4554  |          |          |
| Lack of fit               | 37.610   | 3  | 12.539  | 5.3739   | 0.160892 |
| Pure error                | 4.667    | 2  | 2.333   |          |          |
| Total                     | 2426.909 | 10 | 476.925 |          |          |

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4.3. Characterization

Figure 6 shows the XRD pattern of MOC with an optimal condition. It can be found that phase 5 is present. This phase is the major product responsible for hardening and the strength of MOC. We measured porosity accessible to water, we found that the total porosity of MOC is 4% which is in good accordance with other results in literature [28].
The thermal conductivity of cement is 0.8 w/mK. The morphology of MOC is shown in Figure 7. We can see a rough surface with a dense network of needle-like crystals of 500 nm which has a high strength (phase 5). Thermal analysis of MOC is shown in Figure 8. Six endothermic events appear on the DTA curves of MOC during heating. Thermal decomposition requires a dehydration stage of the crystalline phase 5 Mg(OH)$_2$MgCl$_2$.8H$_2$O at 179°C to obtain anhydrous materials.

Figure 5. Phase diagram of the ternary MOC system [5].

Figure 6. XRD patterns of MOC.
The other deflections in this curve at 358, 414, 484, and 711°C present the decomposition stage of $5 \text{Mg(OH)}_2 \text{MgCl}_2$ and the loss of $\text{MgCl}_2$. The last deflection at 1100°C represents the decomposition to obtain the final solid product $\text{MgO}$.

Figure 7. SEM analysis of MOC.

Figure 8. TG and DTA curves of MOC.
5. Conclusion

The formation of MOC from natural brines was carried out in this study using experimental design. The results showed that there is an agreement between the experimental values and those calculated from the model developed which confirms its validity. The optimal conditions are MgCl$_2$.6H$_2$O/MgO (X1): 2.22, mixing time (X2): 5 min and stirring speed (X3): 1125 rpm. The responses are compressive strength = 76.40 MPa and setting time = 41 min. The interpretation of results found by DRX, IR, SEM and TG-DTA confirms the presence of phase 5 which is responsible for the good compressive strength of magnesium oxychloride cement.

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Author details

Halim Hammi*, Amal Brichni$^{1,2}$, Salima Aggoun$^3$ and Adel Mnif$^1$

*Address all correspondence to: halimhammi2015@gmail.com

1 Useful Material Valorization Laboratory, National Center for Research in Materials Sciences, Soliman, Tunisia

2 Université de Tunis El Manar, Faculté des Sciences de Tunis, Tunis, Tunisie

3 University of Cergy-Pontoise (L2MGC), Neuville Sur Oise, Cergy-Pontoise Cedex, France

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