Inorganic Waste Upcycling: The lessons learned, and the outlook for the future

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Current issues of Upcycling: Where are we at?

Points of success for upcycling¹:

1) **Reasonable distance** between resourceprocessing facility

2) Steady available waste streams (chemically/by amounts)

3) Legislation opening possibility for upcycled products to enter market/existence of subsidies for market to be interested into novel technology



Cooperation with industry? Communication? Comittment?

Advantage of Slovakia: legislation is not rigidly set, as it is so in other countries: by the template of other countries (Romania/Ukraine) this could be seen as the advantage for easier implementation of novel construction materials based on wastes

1 Huang et al 2020



Strategy of inorganic waste upcycling at UNIPD: Alkali-activation



2) Wonderful Graphics courtesy N. Toniolo et al 2018 3) NMR spectra from Walkley et al 2018



Inorganic Waste Upcycling - Issues

Mineralogy

- Amorphous & crystalline
- Crystallization control
- > XRD
- Surface effects (SEM)

Chemistry

- Si/Al ratio?
- Pollutants **identification** XRF
- Characterization of bonds (NMR, FTIR)

Feasibility

- **Low** T&conc.
- High waste loading in material
- Alkali-activation strength/timetemperature regimen



- EC standards
- Immobilization of polutants for inert material standards
 Corrosion tests&

ICP-OES











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Inorganic Waste Upcycling (Examples) Image: Cullets of the state of th

- Mechanical properties
 Safety&Durability
 Low procesing T
- Immobilization of polutants
- Versatile utility (from bulk to foams)
- Similar to
 Portland Cement
- Immediate curing/high speed of curing
- Vitrification utilization
 High amounts of Fe in some wastes =
 Functionalization







Glass-ceramic foams from cullets only



✓ Strongest foams @ 4wt.% (217 MPa in Crushing strength)

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Porosity up to 80% share of opened porosity grows with the addition of CaCO3



Glass-ceramic Foams from Vitrified Bottom Ash from Bratislava

R 70/30 2.5 M NaOH T range 850-1000°C f10 K/min – 5 K/min Soda-lime-silica glass Alumina-Borosilicate glass



Leaching tests

Mechanical tests

- ✓ Inert except VBASLG @ 900°C
- ✓ Increasing temperatures supported inclusion of Cr³⁺ into gehlenite s-s
- ✓ At lower temperatures Cr³⁺ remains in amorphous phase

- ✓ Bending strength exceeds 100 Mpa
- SLG foams were weaker
- ✓ Effect of **amorphous phase**?
- ✓ Different mineralogy for BSG: less gehlenite, more feldspathoids



Smelting, Gehlenite glasses and possible solutions for fly ashes?

Smelting: separation of metals from a mineral slag













Slag activated with water after 7 Days

- CaSH phase: Vertumite; Katoite; Gismondine
- ✓ Perovskite; Quartz
- Mechanism similar to that of amorphous gehlenite – like glasses in the reaction with water (Corning Patent)



Possible extraction of other toxic and heavy metals (Cr, other volatiles such as Se?)⁴ into ferrous melts



? Leaching of Cr and Mo

? Mechanical properties (material is fairly weak) around 7-9MPa in flexural strength

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Counts

Vitrification – possible solutions for non-nuclears?



Safest and (probably) most expensive strategy

Fly Ash + Red Mud + SLG cullets

- Step: simulation of composition + alkali-activation (8M NaOH) 1.
- Actual wastes melting + alkali activation (8M NaOH) 2.

Glass after melting





Glass after alkali-activation

CaSH phases \checkmark

- Good flexural strength (up to 15 Mpa) \geq
- Leachability? Mo remains above treshold for inert materials
- Functionalization? Shielding? Magnetic properties?







- ✓ Hard Work?
 ✓ Broken samples?
 ✓ Polishing to precision?
 ✓ Burns from caustics?
 - It is worth it for a decent publication.

But

Should we stop there?

Where to go from here?

- Results either were or are about to be published in good journals
- Strategies we found are promising for further elaboration/extension to other inorganic wastes
- But how do we move on the TRL scale?
- Is maximization of waste implementation in upcycled product having only benefits?
- LCA? Game models? Sustainability via MFA?









This presentation is a part of dissemination activities of project FunGlass. This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 739566.





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