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Study of the formation of acid-based geopolymer networks and their resistance to water by time / temperature treatments

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Abstract

Acid-based geopolymers are known for their high temperature resistance and good mechanical performances. Some compositions also exhibit water resistance, which make them suitable for outdoor applications. This work aims to understand accurately the steps occurring during the geopolymerization process, and focuses on the type of networks forming at early stages of the reaction. The sample, prepared from metakaolin and phosphoric acid, has been analyzed at different durations and temperatures during its solidification, in order to identify which compounds would crystallize. The structural characterizations have been performed using Fourier Transform InfraRed spectroscopy and X-Ray diffraction. Several Al-O-P compounds and especially AlPO_4 polymorphs crystallize in these conditions. They belong to three families of aluminophosphates, and are a reliable indication of the amorphous organization of the original sample. The first one is similar to the phases that appear in the phase transition sequences of silica, the second one is composed of AlPO_4 -based zeolites, and the last one is characterized by the presence of aluminum in an octahedral network. The transitions between the different phases are also discussed. Finally, the water resistance of the calcined samples is improved, and the release of acidic species in the water is limited even after a calcination at low temperature.

Keywords:

Phosphoric acid; Metakaolin; Mechanisms of formation; XRD; FTIR; High Temperature; Water resistance; Amorphous network

1. Introduction

Geopolymers, in their alkaline-based form, are now known since many years and are the subject of numerous studies due to their relative low cost and good mechanical performances [1]. They usually result from the dissolution of an aluminosilicate source in an alkaline silicate solution [2], leading to the formation of a tridimensional network combining SiO_4 and AlO_4 tetrahedra. However, recently, acid-based geopolymers are gaining an increasing interest from the scientific community. These materials are related to the phosphate cements, which have been studied for a longer time [3]. Although this subject is quite recent, several studies, especially using phosphoric acid, have indeed been carried out considering various aluminosilicate sources and different Si/Al, Al/P or Si/P ratios [4, 5, 6]. These materials exhibit remarkable mechanical properties [4] and a high temperature resistance up to 1450°C [7]. Moreover, a previous study [8] has stated that their properties (thermal and water resistance) are governed by their composition and synthesis temperature [9, 10] and can be closely related to the existence of different amorphous oxide networks in the material.

The synthesis of these acid-based geopolymers starts with the dissolution of an aluminosilicate source in an acidic medium, the most common one being phosphoric acid [11]. A recent study showed that the subsequent release of Al^{3+} and its reaction with H_3PO_4 then leads to the formation of Al-O-P- and Si-based networks [12]. However, the structural organization of the networks forming during the geopolymerization is not clearly defined yet. The initial reactive mixture containing aluminum, silicon and phosphorus, any phase forming in the different phase diagrams belonging to the Al_2O_3 - SiO_2 - P_2O_5 system might indeed appear and eventually crystallize. In these binaries, some phases are however more prone to form and they will thus be described in the following.

Firstly, when considering the P_2O_5 - Al_2O_3 binary, the addition of Al_2O_3 modifies the structure of the original phosphate glass, breaking the P-O-P bonds in favor of the more stable

P-O-Al bonds. For low aluminum concentrations, it leads to the formation of $\text{Al}(\text{PO}_3)_3$, whereas AlPO_4 is favored for higher aluminum concentrations [13]. In the geopolymer mixtures, it indeed seems that AlPO_4 occurs when the temperature increases, as observed in previous papers [4, 11]. Various polymorphs have however been reported for different systems, such as berlinite-, cristobalite- or tridymite-type structures [14]. In the case of the SiO_2 - Al_2O_3 system, an increase of temperature up to 1000°C results in the crystallization of mullite ($3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ - 2SiO_2), which has been observed by some authors after a high temperature treatment of acid-based geopolymers [15, 16]. The SiO_2 - P_2O_5 binary is not encountered in a lot of cases, but the additional formation of Si-O-P networks in geopolymers was reported for some compositions [12, 17] and led to the crystallization of SiO_2 and phosphosilicates (SiP_2O_5 [18]) in the case of high Si/P ratios [15, 19]. Finally, numerous studies [20, 21, 22, 23] have been devoted to glasses belonging to the SiO_2 - Al_2O_3 - P_2O_5 system. Their conclusions confirm what is observed in the different binaries, namely *i*) the strong affinity between Al^{3+} and P^{5+} , which promotes the formation of Al-O-P bonds, *ii*) the existence of free amorphous silica, and, *iii*) when the stoichiometry allows it, the formation of the unfavorable Si-O-P bonds.

The present work aims to better understand the network organization during the geopolymerization of a mixture of metakaolin and phosphoric acid, with an enhanced view at the early stages of the reaction. The reactive mixture was calcined at different times and temperatures, and then characterized by Fourier Transform InfraRed (FTIR) and X-Ray Diffraction (XRD). The goal is to be able to build acceptable structural models for the geopolymerization process that occurs in a fully disordered state at room temperature. The identified networks were compared with the water resistance of the calcined samples.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Samples preparation

The samples were synthesized from an ACS grade solution of 85 wt% of phosphoric acid produced by VWR (Radnor, USA) and the metakaolin denoted M3, produced by Imerys (Limoges, France) which was studied in previous works by Gharzouni *et al.* [24, 25]. Before the synthesis, kaolinite, with a Si/Al molar ratio equal to 1, was calcined at 750°C for 4 hours to obtain M3 metakaolin. Then the acid-based geopolymer was synthesized at room temperature by mixing it with phosphoric acid, keeping an Al/P ratio of 1. The complete synthesis procedure is described in a previous study [12]. This particular composition, with a very long consolidation time (21 days), was chosen in order to ensure a sufficient time between the measurements and the possibility to observe as many steps as possible occurring during the overall reaction. Immediately after the mixing, samples composed of the reactive mixture were taken off and thermally treated at different temperatures (200, 300, 500, 800 and 1000°C) in a furnace with a 5°C.min⁻¹ slope and a 1 h dwelling time. This experimental procedure was repeated at different stages of the reaction (0, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 days). Figure 1 represents a graphical overview of the selected samples, highlighting which samples were used for the two studies presented in this paper. The first one is the characterization of the early stages of geopolymerization whereas the second concerns the time and temperature dependency for the crystallization of phases. The heat-treated samples were systematically hand-ground in an agate mortar for the structural characterizations, and kept in their bulk form for the estimation of their water resistance.

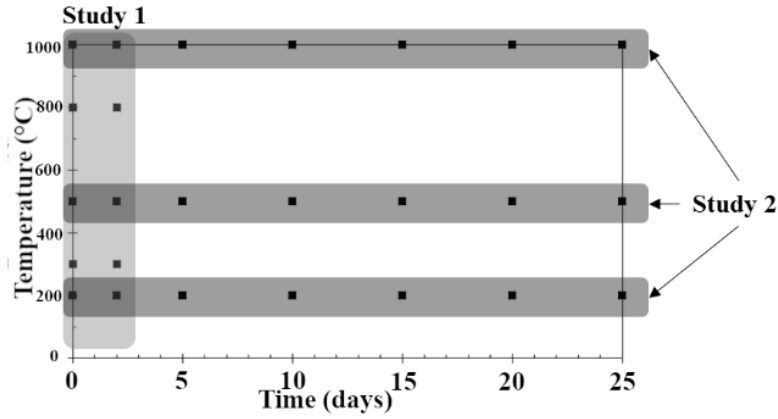


Figure 1: various consolidation times and temperatures used for the thermal treatment of the reactive mixture.

2.2. Samples characterization

The XRD patterns were recorded with a Bruker D8 Advance diffractometer using $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation. The acquisitions were carried out with a 2θ -angle varying from 5 to 60° with a step size of 0.02° and an equivalent time per step of 50 s. Their analysis was then performed using the powder diffraction file (PDF) database of the International Center for Diffraction Data to determine the various crystalline phases occurring within the samples. The list of the crystalline phases identified in this work, along with their notation in this paper, is given in Table 1. The decomposition of the diagrams was conducted using the Peakoc software [26] in order to extract the contributions from both crystalline and amorphous phases in the consolidating binder. The refinement was done between 5 and 60° using a Voigt function that takes into account the $\text{CuK}\alpha_1$ and $\text{CuK}\alpha_2$ wavelengths of the XRD source. In addition, the continuous background was fitted with a 2nd order polynomial.

Table 1: List of the crystalline phases discussed in this paper.

Name	Chemical Formula	Cristal system	JCPDF	Symbol
Berlinite	AlPO ₄	Hexagonal	01-089-4201	B
Phosphotridymite	AlPO ₄	Triclinic	00-050-0054	T
Phophocristobalite	AlPO ₄	Orthorhombic	00-011-0500	O ₁
Aluminum phosphate	Al ₁₂ P ₁₂ O ₄₈	Orthorhombic	00-041-0566	O ₂
Aluminum phosphate	Al ₁₆ P ₁₆ O ₆₄	Orthorhombic	00-041-0562	O ₃
Aluminum phosphate	Al(PO ₃) ₃	Hexagonal	00-015-0364	H
Aluminum phosphate hydroxyde	AlPO ₃ O ₈ (OH) ₂	Monoclinic	01-089-4201	Hy
Quartz	SiO ₂	Trigonal	00-046-1045	Q
Anatase	TiO ₂	Tetragonal	00-021-1272	A

Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy spectra of the samples, mixed in KBr, were recorded in transmittance mode on a ThermoFisher Scientific Nicolet 380 infrared spectrometer. The IR spectra were recorded after 64 scans over a range of 400 to 4000 cm⁻¹ with a resolution of 4 cm⁻¹. The data were analyzed on the OMNIC software provided by Nicolet Instrument.

A selection of heat-treated samples was immersed in deionized water with a liquid/solid volume ratio equal to 15. The pH value of the water, originally at 6.5, was measured after 1 day with a pHmeter. Then the external visual aspect of the samples was observed after 7 days of static immersion in water: if coarse cracks or disaggregation could be observed on a specimen, it was classified into non-resistant group, whereas if no defect was visible, the specimen was classified into the water-resistant category.

3. Results

3.1. Description of the samples before heating

The full study of the consolidation of the sample at room temperature was previously published [12]. However, for an easier comprehension of the present results, a brief summary of the sample's characteristics at room temperature will be given here. During the geopolymerization, the evolution from the reactive mixture, e.g. metakaolin and phosphoric acid, to the consolidated sample, can be followed by XRD and FTIR. It can be done, as shown for example in Figure 2, by detecting specific contributions and studying their respective intensity in the diagram. In this case, the first contribution is present in the metakaolin and progressively disappears while the second one is increasing its intensity. The same was observed with FTIR.

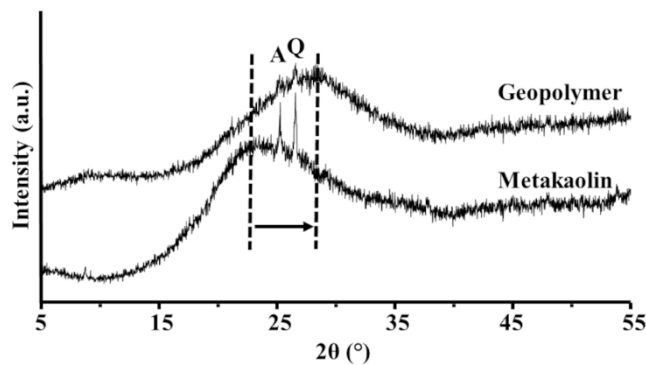


Figure 2 : Diffraction diagrams of the metakaolin and the consolidated geopolymer.

Associated with a Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) spectroscopy study (^{31}P , ^{29}Si , ^{27}Al), the main networks of the geopolymer were identified. After the dissolution of the metakaolin and the bonds formations, it is indeed composed of Al-O-P networks, with minor contributions of Si-O, Si-OH and Si-O-P. After heating, the Al-O-P part of the sample crystallizes, while the silicate part remains unchanged.

3.2. Study 1: early stages of the geopolymerization (0 and 2 days)

The first temperature dependent study was focused on the very early stages of geopolymerization, *i.e.* immediately after the mixing of the reagents (0 day) and at the beginning of the reaction (2 days). Each sample was calcined at 200, 300, 500, 800 and 1000°C, crushed into powder in an agate mortar and pestle, and then characterized by FTIR and XRD. Figure 3 and Figure 4 present the obtained results. For the ease of reading, only the 600 to 1400 cm^{-1} part of the FTIR spectra are presented here as it corresponds to the characteristic wavenumbers of the metal-oxygen bonds. The corresponding full spectra are available in supplementary material (S1 and S2).

First, the FTIR spectra of the original mixture, calcined at different temperatures, are shown in Figure 3a. For the lowest temperature treatment, *i.e.* at 200°C, five contributions are observed at 1199, 1092, 984, 802 and 669 cm^{-1} and attributed to Si-O-Si [27], P-O [28], P-O from $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^{2-}$ [29], Si-O-Si [30] and O-Si-O [31], respectively. All of these bands correspond to the reagents, testifying that the reaction has hardly begun at this stage. With the increase of the temperature (300°C and 500°C), and the subsequent increase of the energetic input, new bands appear at 1286, 974 and 926 cm^{-1} and are attributed to $\text{Al}(\text{PO}_3)_3$ [32] compounds, and Al-OH-Al bonds [33] for the last one. When the temperature reaches 800°C, the $\text{Al}(\text{PO}_3)_3$ signature disappears and is replaced by contributions from two different AlPO_4 polymorphs [34] (1232 cm^{-1} and 1113 cm^{-1} corresponding respectively to the orthorhombic and the triclinic forms). Finally, at 1000°C, the formation of the two AlPO_4 polymorphs is complete (1121 cm^{-1} for the triclinic and 1232, 728, 712 cm^{-1} for the orthorhombic [34]). In addition, P=O (1321 cm^{-1} [35]) and Si-O-P (1188 cm^{-1} [36]) bonds are evidenced at 1000°C. These compounds were already identified by a joint FTIR and NMR spectroscopy in a previous study [37].

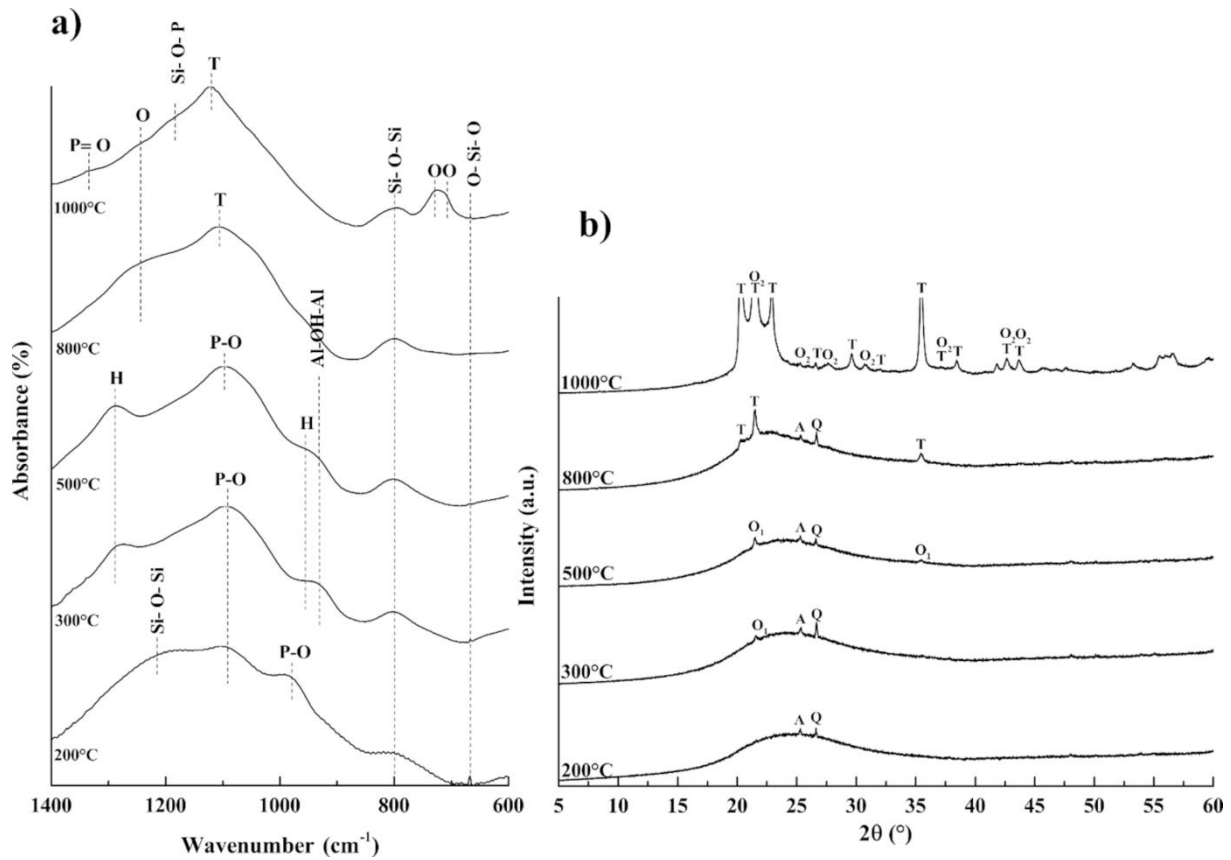


Figure 3: a) FTIR and b) XRD measurements of 0 day-aged reactive mixture thermally treated at 200, 300, 500, 800 and 1000°C. See Table 1 for the peaks attribution.

These results are in good agreement with the XRD study as shown in Figure 3b. First, all the samples display weak contributions of quartz and anatase, originating from the starting metakaolin. Apart from these crystallized minerals, the sample is amorphous at 200°C and only a very broad contribution is visible at approximately 25°. Peaks from orthorhombic AlPO_4 start to emerge at 300°C and are clearly visible at 500°C. In addition, triclinic AlPO_4 (O_1) is formed at 800°C, while the orthorhombic polymorph is overlapped due to this scarce presence. Finally, at 1000°C, orthorhombic $\text{Al}_{12}\text{P}_{12}\text{O}_{48}$ (O_2) and triclinic AlPO_4 (T) are well crystallized, while the amorphous part of the sample tends to disappear. The $\text{Al}(\text{PO}_3)_3$ (H) polymorph, although

detected by FTIR, is not seen here. The long-range organization of this phase is probably not sufficient to generate peaks of sufficient intensity.

After a calcination at 200°C, the FTIR spectrum of the 2-days old sample (Figure 4a) is characterized by bands at 1097 cm⁻¹ (P-O), 802 cm⁻¹ (Si-O-Si) and 669 cm⁻¹ (O-Si-O), which were previously identified in the 0-day sample. Additional bands, however, appear at 1232 cm⁻¹ and 926 cm⁻¹ and correspond to the orthorhombic form of AlPO₄ and Al-OH-Al bonds, respectively. At 300 and 500°C, the predominant formation of Al(PO₃)₃ is visible with clear contributions at 1286 and 974 cm⁻¹. Their presence may overlap the possible position of orthorhombic AlPO₄, making its presence unclear, but the contributions of the other bonds are still visible. With the increase of the temperature to 800°C, Al(PO₃)₃ contributions and Al-OH-Al bonds disappear and orthorhombic AlPO₄ is visible again at 1232, 728 and 712 cm⁻¹, indicating that it was probably also present at lower temperatures. Moreover, bands from triclinic AlPO₄ (1121 cm⁻¹) as well as Si-O-P bonds (1188 cm⁻¹) are identified. Finally, at 1000°C, P=O (1321 cm⁻¹) and a few berlinite (hexagonal AlPO₄) (650 and 625 cm⁻¹) bonds are formed in addition to the previous ones [33].

The identification of crystalline phases by XRD (Figure 4b) is coherent with FTIR. Peaks from the orthorhombic polymorph of AlPO₄ (O₁) can be seen in the 200°C to 800°C temperature range. From 800°C, the triclinic polymorph of AlPO₄ (T) is formed and at 1000°C only the peaks from the latter and the orthorhombic Al₁₂P₁₂O₄₈ (O₂) are identified. It can be noted that the phase corresponding to Al-OH-Al bonds, Al(PO₃)₃ (H) and the berlinite (B) observed on FTIR spectra could not be detected, probably due to their low volume fraction in the sample or highly disordered nature.

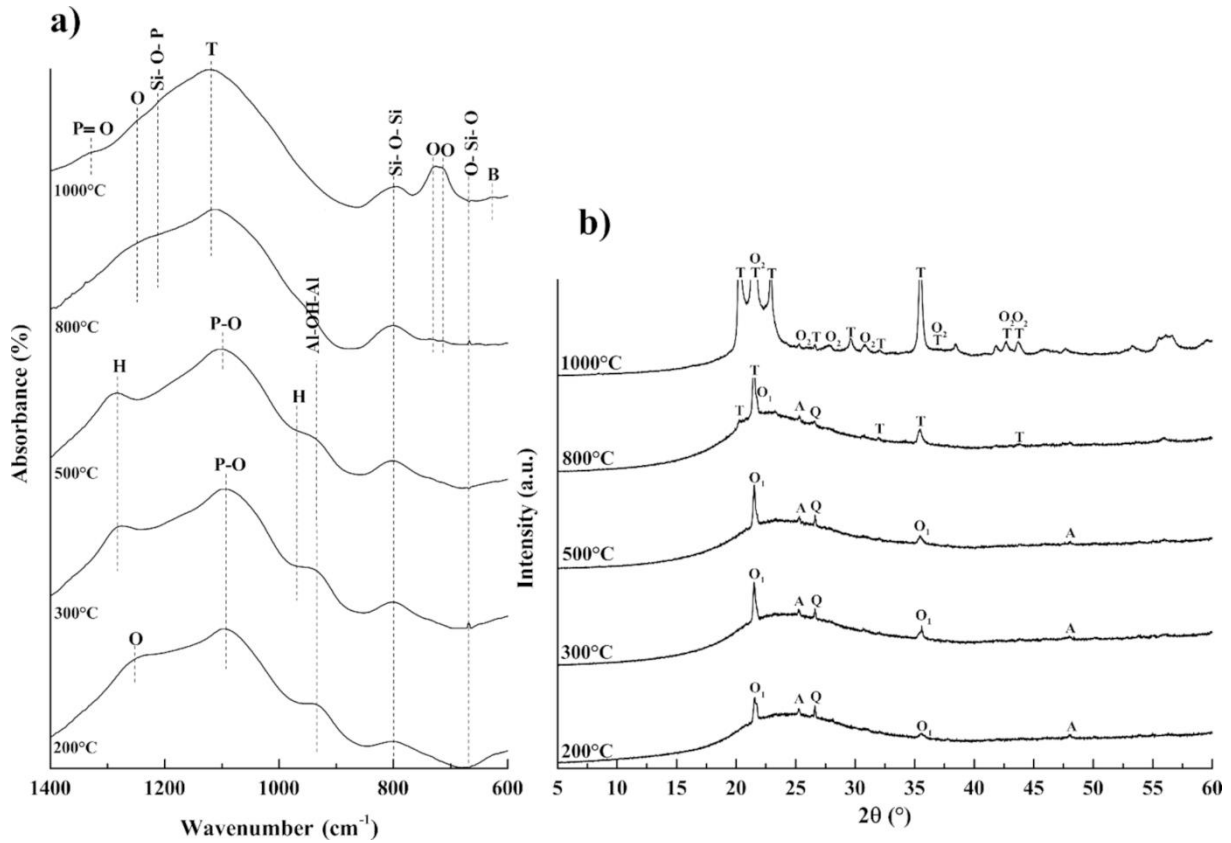


Figure 4: a) FTIR and b) XRD measurements of 2 days-aged reactive mixture, thermally treated at 200, 300, 500, 800 and 1000°C. See Table 1 for the peaks attribution.

To summarize, in the first steps of the geopolymerization (0 and 2 days), the predominant identified compounds are $\text{Al}(\text{PO}_3)_3$ and orthorhombic AlPO_4 (O_1) at low temperature (200 to 500°C). With the increase of the temperature, $\text{Al}(\text{PO}_3)_3$ and AlPO_4 (O_1) disappear, and triclinic AlPO_4 (T) is formed from 800°C and $\text{Al}_{12}\text{P}_{12}\text{O}_{48}$ (O_2) at 1000°C. Finally, large amounts of disordered material remain in the sample, with the exception of the ones calcined at 1000°C.

3.2. Study 2: formation of partially organized networks

In order to follow the crystallization of the different phases in the sample until its complete consolidation, estimated at 21 days [12], additional samples of the reactive mixture were considered for different reaction times (0, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 days) and calcined at 200, 500 and 1000°C. The XRD diagrams of the calcined materials are presented in Figure 5. At 200°C (Figure 5a), whatever the duration, the sample always contains a part of amorphous phase, visible by the broad contribution centered at approximately 25°. No crystalline phase appears at 0 day, with the exception of quartz and anatase originating from the M3 metakaolin, which are visible in all the diffractograms. Then, the orthorhombic polymorph of AlPO₄ (O₁) appears from 2 days. The intensity of its contributions increases up to 5 days, then becomes less preponderant, and slowly decreases from 10 to 25 days. This decrease is concomitant with both the emergence of AlP₃O₈(OH)₂ (Hy) and the increasing presence of berlinite (B), the hexagonal polymorph of AlPO₄ that starts to crystallize in the 5-days sample. When the sample is fully solidified (25 days), berlinite is the predominant phase with minor contributions from orthorhombic AlPO₄ and AlP₃O₈(OH)₂.

At 500°C (Figure 5b), as seen previously the orthorhombic polymorph of AlPO₄ (O₁) crystallizes in the 0-day sample. The intensities of the related peaks then increase until 5 days and then remain stable afterwards. Contrarily to what happens at 200°C, Al(PO₃)₃ (H) appears with a weak intensity after 2 days. At this temperature, it is visible but remains with a very low intensity for longer consolidation times. AlP₃O₈(OH)₂ (Hy) is identified from 5 days until the complete geopolymerization reaction. Moreover, at this temperature and starting at 5 days, a new orthorhombic aluminophosphate, with the composition Al₁₆P₁₆O₆₄ (O₃), is formed. The intensities of its contributions increase with the consolidation time and stay stable from 15 days on. Finally, after a 500°C thermal treatment, the fully consolidated sample (25 days) contains a

mixture of the orthorhombic AlPO_4 , $\text{Al}_{16}\text{P}_{16}\text{O}_{64}$ and berlinite-type AlPO_4 as majority phases, with the contribution of $\text{AlP}_3\text{O}(\text{OH})_2$ as a minority phase and a very weak signature of $\text{Al}(\text{PO}_3)_3$.

At 1000°C (Figure 5c), the amount of amorphous phase in the sample is barely noticeable. Starting at 0 days, all the samples contain two crystalline aluminophosphate compounds, namely triclinic AlPO_4 (T) and the orthorhombic $\text{Al}_{12}\text{P}_{12}\text{O}_{48}$ (O_2). Their intensities remain stable within the ageing of the reactive mixture. Starting at 5 days, the berlinite-type polymorph of AlPO_4 appears but keeps a relatively low intensity. Finally, when fully consolidated, the predominant phase is the triclinic polymorph AlPO_4 , with lower contributions from $\text{Al}_{12}\text{P}_{12}\text{O}_{48}$ and berlinite-type AlPO_4 .

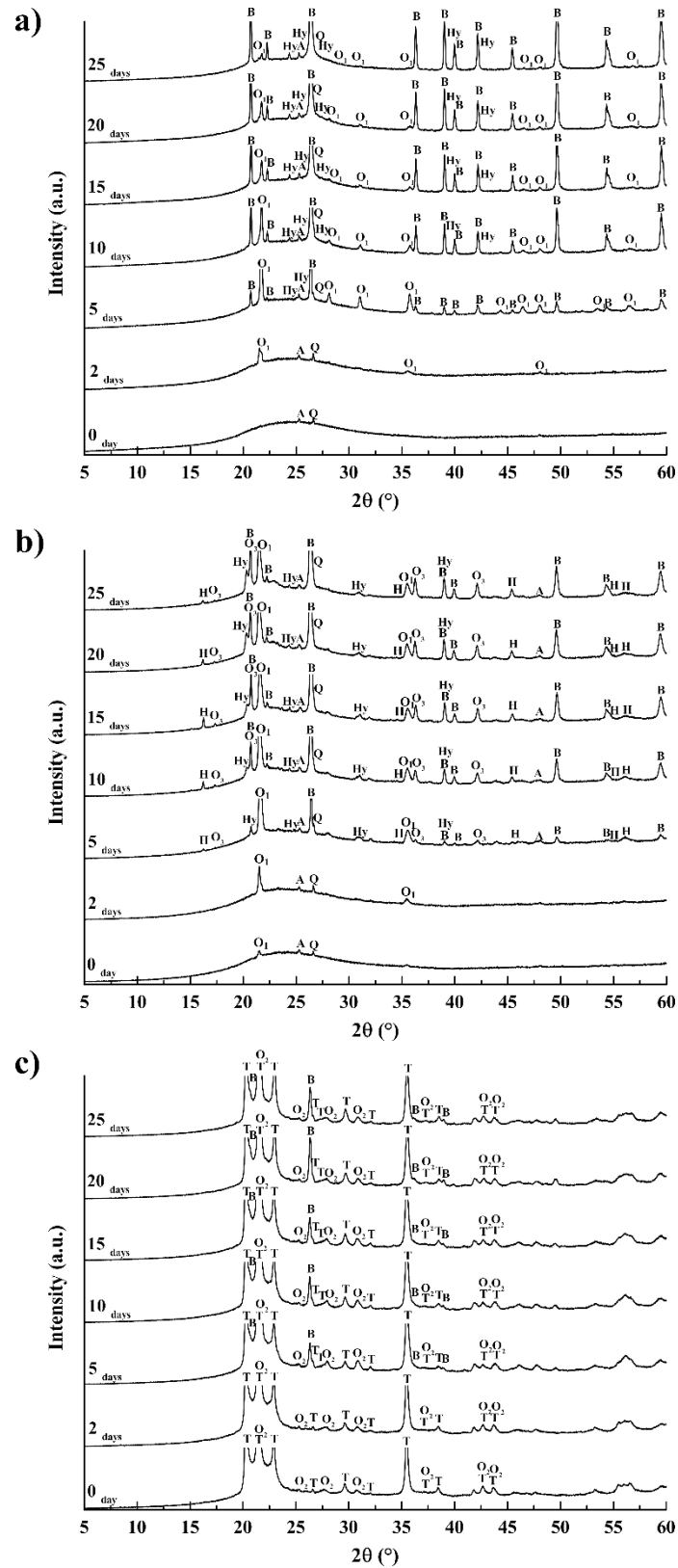


Figure 5: XRD diagrams of the reactive mixture thermally treated at (a) 200, (b) 500, and (c) 1000°C for consolidation times of 0, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 days. See Table 1 for the peaks attribution.

The XRD measurements were complemented by a systematic FTIR spectroscopy analysis, whose results are presented in Figure 6. As stated previously, only the 600 to 1400 cm^{-1} part of the FTIR spectra are presented here, the full spectra being available in supplementary material (S3, S4 and S5). Firstly, at 200°C, the evolution of the presence of the orthorhombic polymorph of AlPO_4 is confirmed by the intensity of its band situated at 1232 cm^{-1} as shown in Figure 6a. The band at 926 cm^{-1} , corresponding to Al-OH-Al bonds is in agreement with the presence of $\text{AlP}_3\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2$. However, contrarily to what was observed by XRD, this compound is identified as soon as 2 days after the preparation of the reactive mixture. Moreover, the occurrence of the berlinite-type AlPO_4 from 5 days on, whose contribution strengthens with time, is confirmed by the increasingly intense bands at 749, 706, 698 and 650 cm^{-1} [32]. Secondly, at 500°C (Figure 6b), there is a clear contribution of $\text{Al}(\text{PO}_3)_3$, in the FTIR spectra, with bands at 1112, 749, 732, 706, 698 and 650 cm^{-1} [32] visible from 5 days on. The presence of berlinite-type AlPO_4 is also confirmed by its well-defined contributions in the same time range. Moreover, $\text{AlP}_3\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2$, represented by Al-OH-Al bonds (926 cm^{-1}) is also visible on all the spectra, although it was difficult to observe in XRD due to its low proportion in the sample. No clear signature from the orthorhombic phases, namely $\text{Al}_{16}\text{P}_{16}\text{O}_{64}$ (O_3) and orthorhombic AlPO_4 (O_1) were evidenced in the FTIR spectra as they are probably overlapped by other contributions due to the similarities of the considered structures. Finally, at 1000°C, the strong presence of triclinic AlPO_4 (1121 cm^{-1}) and orthorhombic $\text{Al}_{12}\text{P}_{12}\text{O}_{48}$ (1232, 728, 712 cm^{-1}), as well as weak contribution of berlinite-type AlPO_4 (650, 625 cm^{-1}) were confirmed, the triclinic AlPO_4 being the most visible. Moreover, P=O and Si-O-P bonds are observed similarly to our previous study [37].

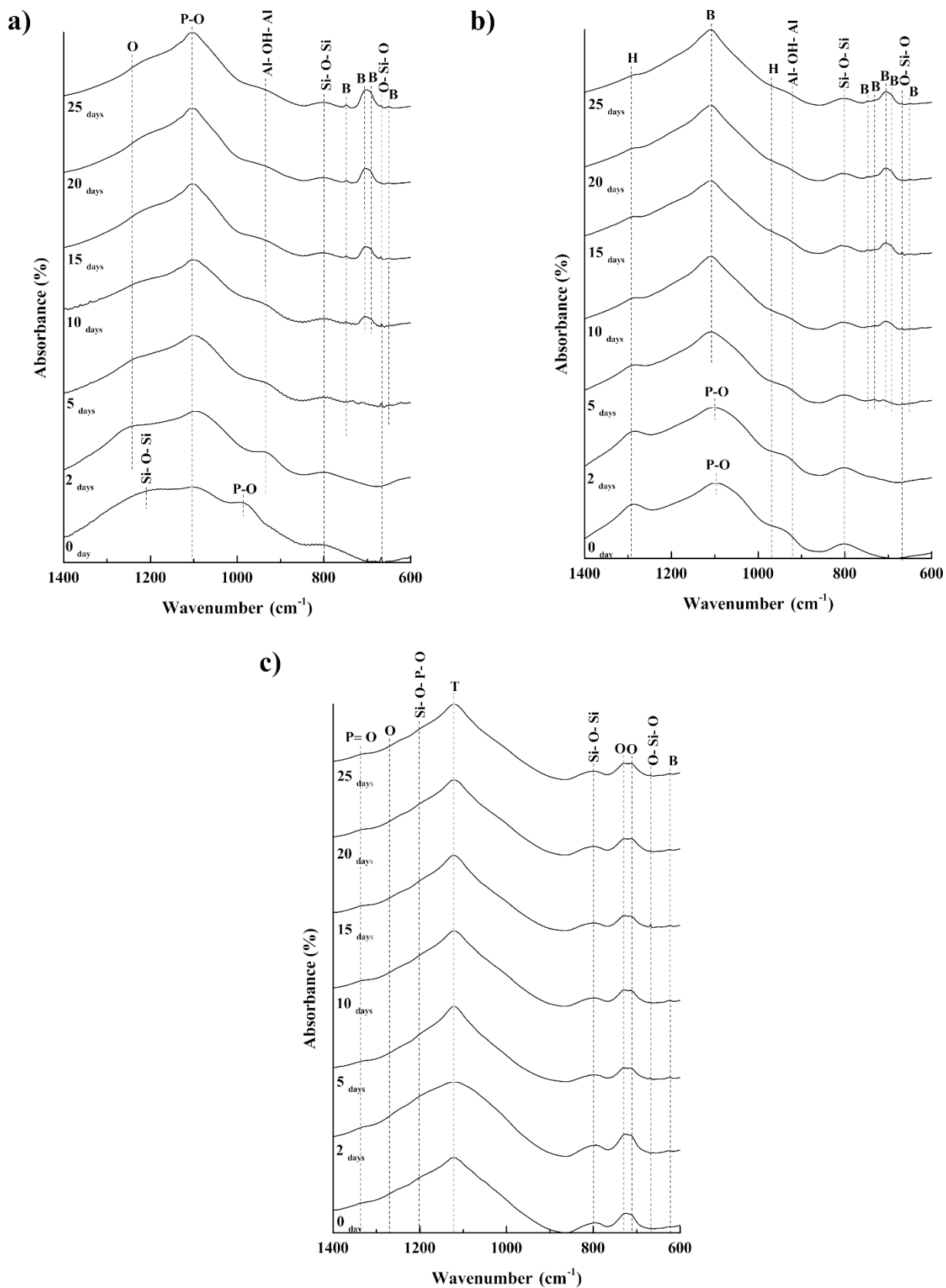


Figure 6: FTIR results of reactive mixture thermally treated at a) 200, b) 500, and c) 1000°C aged of 0, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 days.

4. Discussion

In this study, the crystalline phases identified are mainly composed of aluminum and phosphorus. In order to verify this assumption, as the reagents also contain silicon, the decomposition of the XRD contributions of the silica-based network (S) and of the geopolymer-based network (G) was performed. The method used is described in a previous work [12] and an example of the results is presented in Figure 7. It shows the results obtained for the reactive mixture (0 day), calcined at 200°C (amorphous) and 800°C (amorphous and crystalline). If we define I_S as the intensity of the Si-based network contribution and I_G the intensity of the geopolymer-based network contribution, the evolution of the I_G/I_S ratio gives an information about the type of network that crystallizes while the other tends to remain amorphous. This ratio changes from 6.6 to 2.6, indicating that the amorphous Si-based network is not modified at the first stages of the reaction. For the fully crystallized samples, since Al-Si-O and Al-P-O compounds are isostructural, the original aluminophosphate compounds were considered.

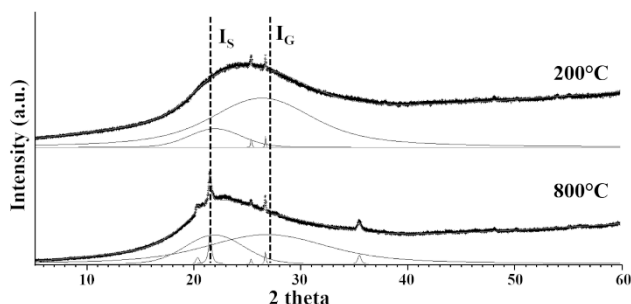


Figure 7: Decomposition of the different contributions in the XRD diagrams measured after the calcination of the reactive mixture at 200 and 800°C.

The identified crystalline structures, most of which belong to the zeolites family, have already been refined by other authors, and they are listed in Table 2, including some structural data and cif file references. From a structural point of view, they can be divided into three main

categories. The first one, being berlinite-type [38], triclinic tridymite-type [39] and orthorhombic AlPO_4 [40] show some up-down-up-down structures made of an alternation of corner sharing AlO_4 and PO_4 tetrahedra [41]. They are described as strict 6-ring structures, and are analogous of the polymorphs of silica. The level of distortion of these structures defines the symmetry of the phase. The second group, with $\text{Al}_{12}\text{P}_{12}\text{O}_{48}$ [42] and $\text{Al}_{16}\text{P}_{16}\text{O}_{64}$ [43] zeolite-type structures, is made of 8-rings structures of corner sharing AlO_4 and PO_4 tetrahedra, linked together by smaller 4-rings or 4+6-rings entities. Chains alternating aluminum and phosphorus cations characterize them both. When previously studied, they were synthesized by the thermal treatment and dehydration of hydrated AlPO_4 prepared by hydrothermal synthesis [44], similarly to $\text{AlP}_3\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2$. Finally, $\text{Al}(\text{PO}_3)_3$ [45] and $\text{AlP}_3\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2$ [46], consist in structures made of corner sharing AlO_6 octahedra and PO_4 tetrahedra. Concerning the phosphate part of the structures, $\text{Al}(\text{PO}_3)_3$ is characterized by P_4O_8 groups while the other one exhibits some open P_3O_{10} phosphates structural units. Moreover, in both cases the AlO_6 are isolated from each other and only connect to PO_4 .

Table 2: List of the identified crystalline phases, including some of their structural data.

Symbol	Formula	ICSD reference	Alternate name	Al coordination	Rings structure	Reference
B	AlPO_4	44880	Berlinite	[4]	6	[38]
T	AlPO_4	280307	Tridymite	[4]	6	[39]
O_1	AlPO_4	97546	-	[4]	6	[40]
O_2	$\text{Al}_{12}\text{P}_{12}\text{O}_{48}$	108832	AlPO_4 -25	[4]	8 + 4	[42]
O_3	$\text{Al}_{16}\text{P}_{16}\text{O}_{64}$	69358	AlPO_4 -D	[4]	8 + 6 + 4	[43]
H	$\text{Al}(\text{PO}_3)_3$	409479	-	[6]	none	[45]
Hy	$\text{AlPO}_3\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2$	39432	-	[6]	none	[46]

Figure 8 summarizes all the phases identified in the samples, with the exception of Figure 8e, which recalls which samples have been synthesized. For each of them, the intensity of the black color of the dots represents the intensity of their contribution to the diagram, and the continuous grey area highlights the samples for which this phase is predominant. First, considering the 6-rings structures (Figure 8a, b and c), phases of different symmetry were identified in every diagram. At short times and low temperature, the slightly distorted O_1 phase briefly dominates, but is replaced, still for low temperatures, by a better organized B phase starting at 10 days. This reorganization can be the reason of the slight modification of the geopolymerization rate that was observed at 11 days in a previous study performed on the same sample [12]. Such a transformation was also observed by Kominami *et al.* [47] during a high temperature hydrolysis in an organic solvent. The formation of the metastable phase evolving into berlinite was then attributed to a weak dissolution in the solvent used. At 1000°C , the age of the reactive mixture is not significant, as such a high amount of energy always favors the crystallization of T phase. This evolution is well documented, in the phase diagram of AlPO_4 , as the phase transition berlinite to tridymite is reported at 815°C in aluminophosphates [48], which is coherent with our observations.

The second group, with the zeolite-type 8-ring structures, is represented in Figure 8d and f. Depending on the calcination temperature, two different structures are observed. At 1000°C (Figure 8d), $\text{Al}_{12}\text{P}_{12}\text{O}_{48}$, with its 8+6+4 rings network, is identified in all the diffraction diagrams, regardless of the reaction time. This phase, also known as $\text{AlPO}_4\text{-25}$, was previously studied by Richardson *et al.* [42] and is the result of the temperature induced (500°C) dehydration and structural reorganization of $\text{AlPO}_4\text{-21}$. At 500°C another structure, $\text{Al}_{16}\text{P}_{16}\text{O}_{64}$ (or $\text{AlPO}_4\text{-D}$) with its pure 8+4-rings network is more visible with the increasing reaction time (Figure 8d). Its formation and structure was studied by Keller *et al.* [43], from the calcination at 250°C of $\text{AlPO}_4\text{-C}$, which originated from the dehydration of $\text{AlPO}_4\text{-H3}$, or from the direct

dehydration of $\text{AlPO}_4\text{-H6}$. $\text{AlPO}_4\text{-25}$ and $\text{AlPO}_4\text{-D}$ share relatively similar structures, and differ mostly by their formation temperature. We can thus suppose that in the sample studied in this work, they were crystallized from the same amorphous network. Moreover, whatever the structure, no signature of the crystalline hydrated phase was evidenced, but FTIR bands corresponding to hydrated phases can be seen in Figure 6, and a part of these contributions could correspond to amorphous hydrated phases with a tetrahedral chaining close to the ones observed in $\text{AlPO}_4\text{-21}$ or $\text{AlPO}_4\text{-H6}$ for example. The amorphous part of the diagrams is indeed clearly visible, as shown in Figure 8h.

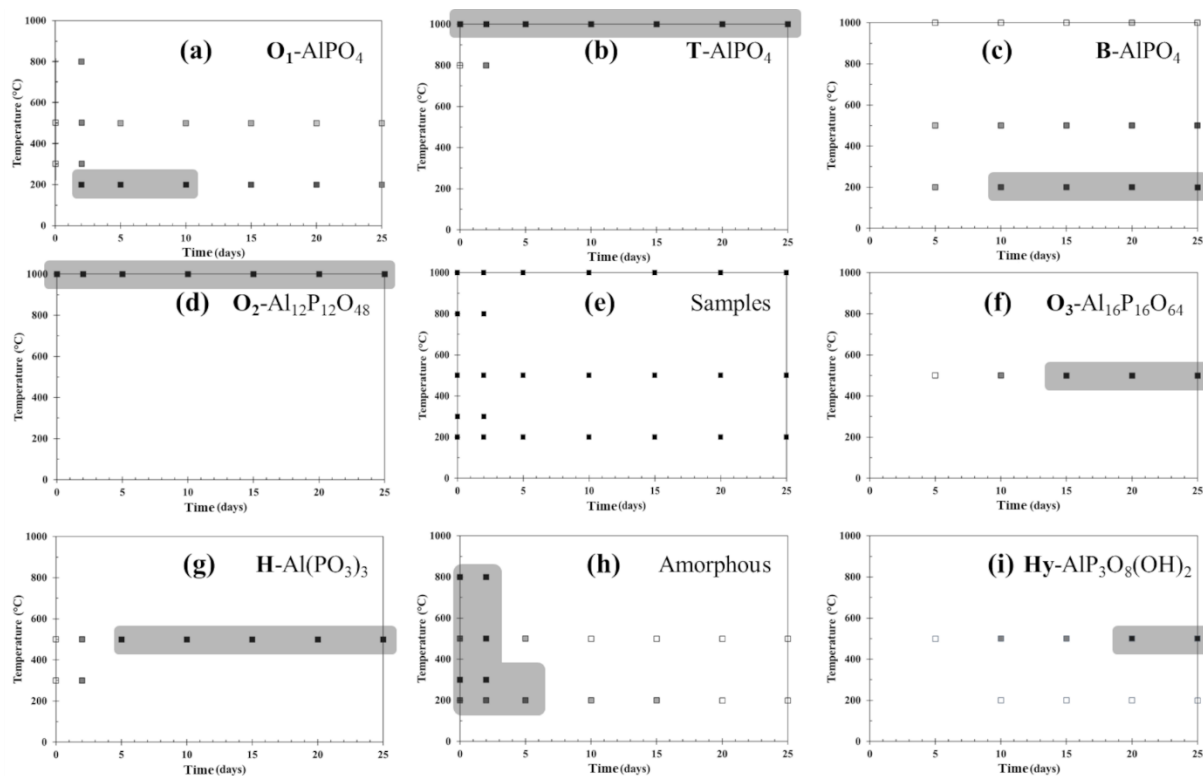


Figure 8: Predominance of each phases (a) AlPO_4 orthorhombic, (b) AlPO_4 triclinic, (c) AlPO_4 berlinite, (d) $\text{Al}_{12}\text{P}_{12}\text{O}_{48}$ orthorhombic, (e) general view of the synthesized samples, (f) $\text{Al}_{16}\text{P}_{16}\text{O}_{64}$ orthorhombic, (g) $\text{Al}(\text{PO}_3)_3$, (h) amorphous phases and (i) $\text{AlP}_3\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2$, issued by XRD following the age and the calcination temperature of 1-M3-20 samples. Black dots represent samples with a high proportion of the phase while open ones mean that the phase was barely detected.

Finally, the remaining phases are shown in Figure 8g and i. $\text{Al}(\text{PO}_3)_3$, with its Al^{3+} in 6-coordination is well represented at 500°C , whatever the age of the reactive mixture, as seen in Figure 8g. This reveals that after its dissolution in the acid, a part of the aluminum tends to keep its original octahedral neighborhood. This is also true for hydrated $\text{AlP}_3\text{O}_8(\text{OH})_2$ (Figure 8i), observed as a minority phase in samples calcined at 200°C and 500°C .

It is interesting to point out that, whatever the phases that crystallize, all these open structures are made of small rings, with only 4, 6 or 8 entities connected, when aluminophosphate zeolites can present very large openings [49]. This is also true at low calcination temperatures when the system only received a small quantity of thermal energy. We can thus suppose that the original amorphous network is probably made of relatively compact aluminophosphate rings. Moreover, it seems that a small part of the aluminum stays in its octahedral configuration, but the majority of the reagent belongs to two types of tetrahedral-based networks that coexist in the sample, as shown by the simultaneous crystallization of silica isostructural AlPO_4 polymorphs (6 rings), and zeolite-type structures based on 8 rings structures.

To verify whether these treatments would modify the properties of the geopolymer, the water resistance of the calcined samples was tested, and the pH value of their immersion water was measured after 1 day. The results are presented in Figure 9, the original pH of deionized water being 6.5. Note that if not calcined, after its complete consolidation (21 days) this sample is thermal resistant but not water resistant [8]. All the calcined samples, with the exception of the less than 10 days-old mixtures calcined at 200°C , are water resistant. The water resistant samples systematically contain crystallized phases, such as cristobalite- or berlinite-type AlPO_4 , while the non-resistant samples are amorphous. In previous studies [8, 37] the water resistance of different geopolymers prepared in phosphoric acid was characterized, showing that this property was not systematic. Some samples indeed were water resistant but not fire

resistant or, as the present example, fire resistant but not water resistant. In this work, some characteristics of water resistant samples were pointed out. The water resistance was composition and consolidation temperature dependant. Moreover, an NMR study showed that a higher degree of ordering in the networks would favor water resistance [37]. This last point is confirmed in our study, as the ordering of the structure leads to its crystallization.

Moreover, the pH values measured in immersion water show that the time of reaction does not significantly influence the quantity of acid released in the environment, and the calcination temperature is a more critical parameter. The samples calcined at 200°C indeed liberate a larger amount of acidic groups while increasing the calcination temperature leads to a more limited release. This indicates that these species are not strongly bonded to the geopolymeric network, as its formation does not modify the phenomenon. The intensity of the amorphous contribution, centered at approximately 24°, can also be related to this pH value. As can be seen in Figure 5, this contribution is well visible at 200°C, intermediate at 500°C and it disappears at 1000°C. The transition from amorphous to crystalline phases in the material thus seems to be the main reason for the limited release of acidic species in the water.

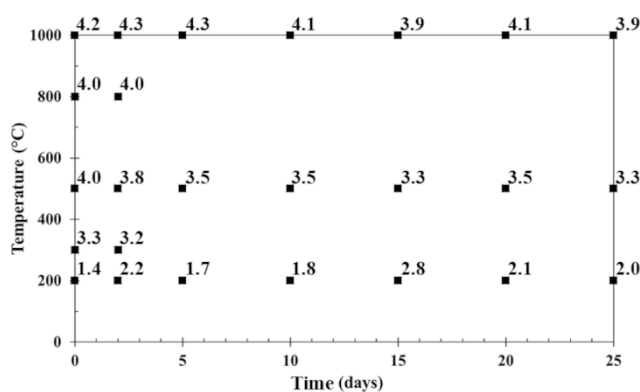


Figure 9: characterization of water resistance through pH values of the water in which specimens are immersed (measurements performed after one day of immersion, starting pH value of reference equal to 6.5). Note that all the calcined samples are water resistant with the exception of the short time / low temperature ones.

5. Conclusion

During their lifetime, acid-based geopolymers can involve various and evolving configurations of phases within their structure, closely depending both on the time and on the temperature of an eventual thermal treatment. This work presents the identification of the networks that form during the polymerization of an acid-based geopolymer by heat-treating the reactive mixture at different ages. By studying the phase transformations induced by time and temperature, it was aimed to understand the steps occurring during the geopolymerization process, and was focused more precisely on the type of networks that are formed at the early stages of the reaction. The FTIR and XRD structural characterizations showed that seven different aluminophosphate-based crystalline phases could appear, associated or not with an amorphous phase. 3-dimensional networks with relatively small rings characterize these compounds; they are probably a good representation of the opening of the structures in the amorphous network. Moreover, three different networks, one based on aluminum in its octahedral configuration, especially visible at the beginning of the geopolymerization, and two based on the tetrahedral configuration of aluminum, were identified in the reactive mixture and later on in the geopolymer. The crystalline phases were identified by both XRD and FTIR, while Si-O-P and P=O networks were only observed via FTIR due to their high level of disorder. The water resistance of the calcined samples was tested, and is greatly improved by the thermal treatment even at low temperature. The release of unbounded acidic species in the water is also strongly related to the prior calcination temperature of the samples.

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