

Signature of colloidal interactions on flow of CaCO_3

SLAMM 2019, Roscoff

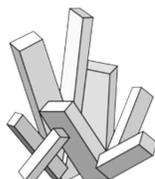
Teresa Liberto

Marie Le Merrer, Sébastien Manneville and Catherine Barentin



NANOHEAL

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 642976



How to control the properties of calcite?



Cement-like system:
Calcium Carbonate (calcite) paste

Tuning interactions forces with additives:
Ions (Ca(OH)_2 , Na(OH)) or carboxylic polymers

How to control the properties of calcite?



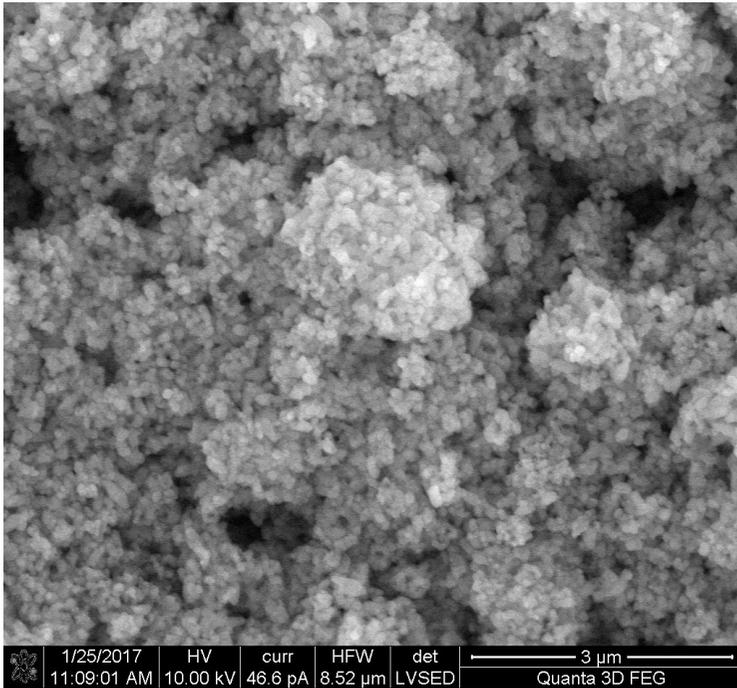
MACROSCOPIC
rheological
properties



MICROSCOPIC
structure &
interactions

Paste characterization

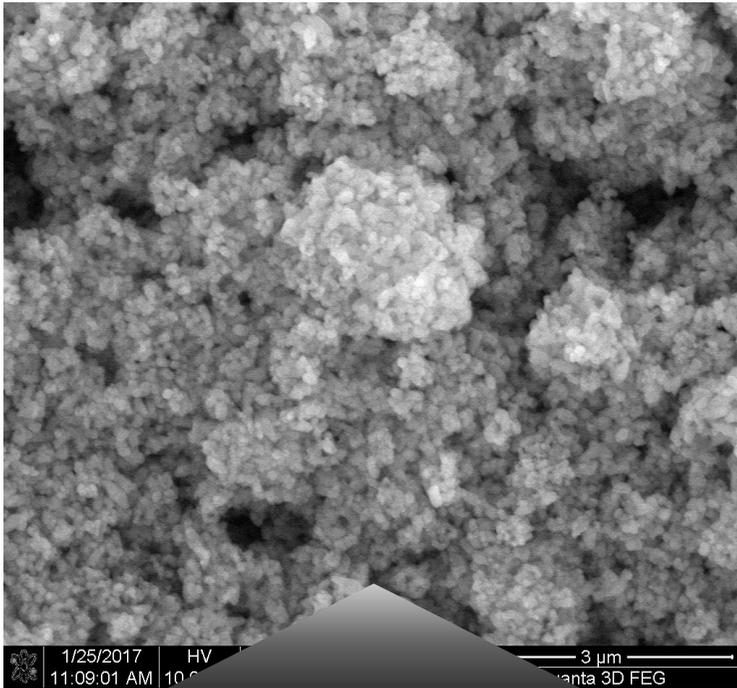
SEM image



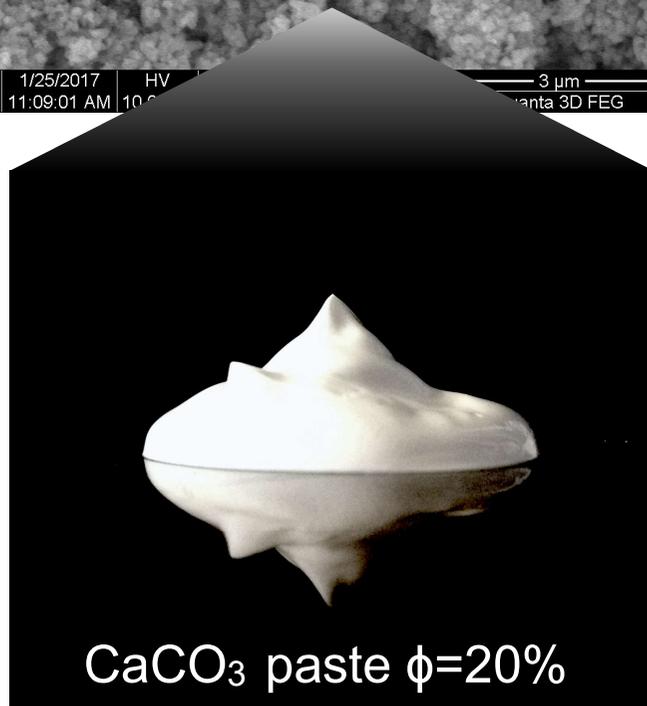
- Pure CaCO₃ powder
- $\langle d_p \rangle = 70 \text{ nm}$
- Rhombohedral shape
- Colloidal paste $\phi = [5-30] \%$

Paste characterization

SEM image



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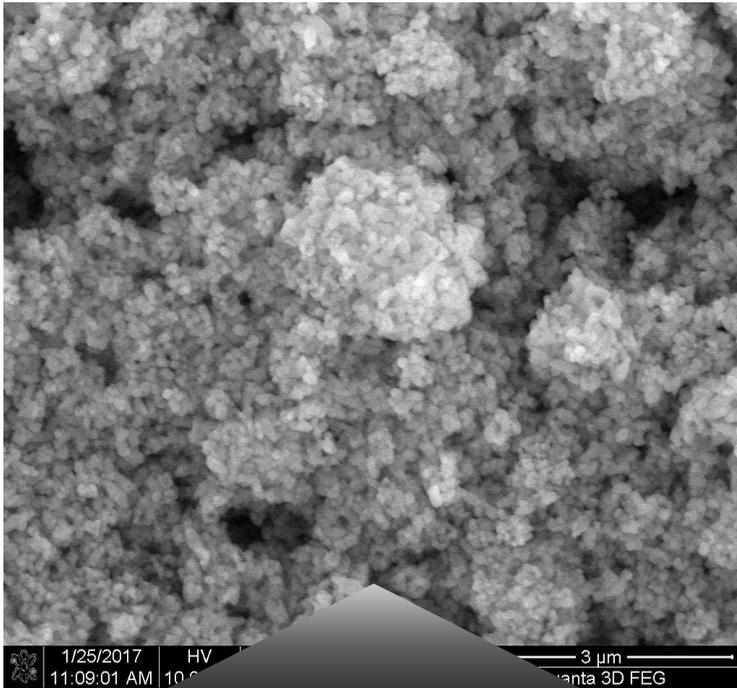


Elastic modulus

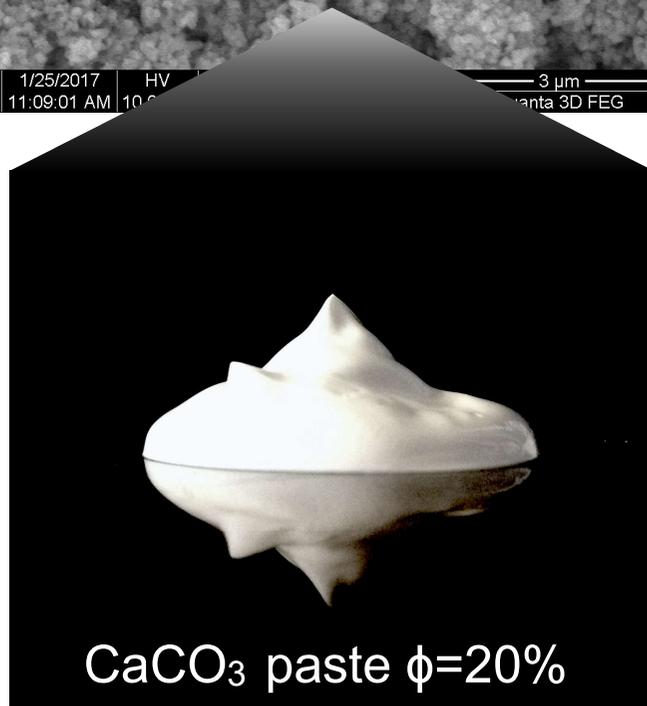
$$\text{KPa} < G'(\phi) < \text{MPa}$$

Paste characterization

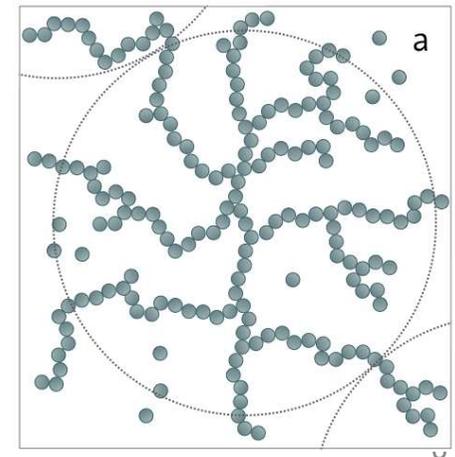
SEM image



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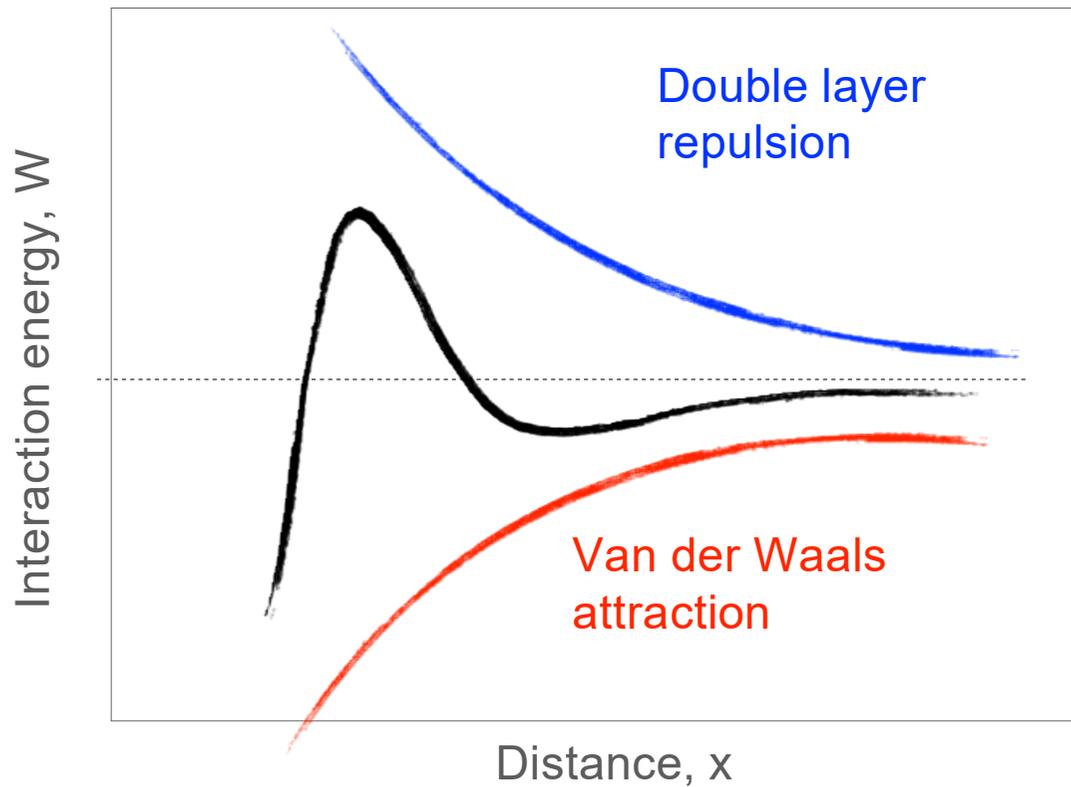


Elastic modulus
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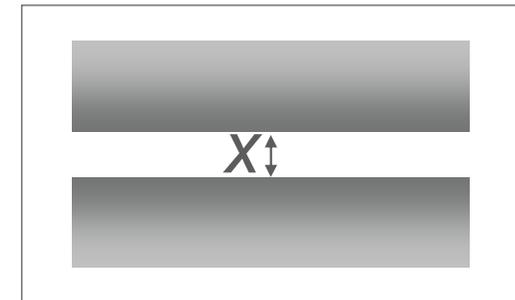
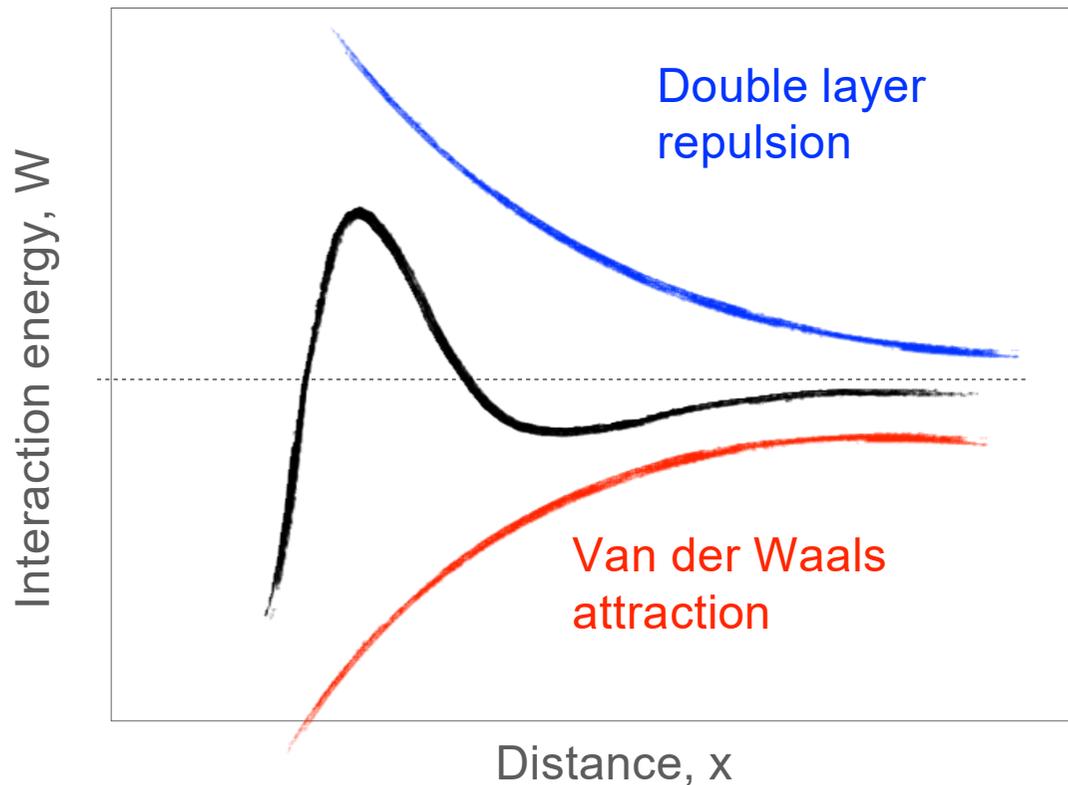
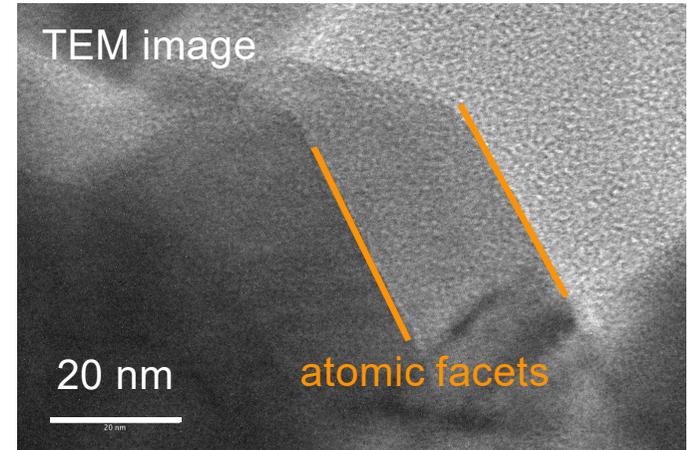
Microscopic Interactions: DLVO

$$W = -\frac{A}{12\pi x^2} + \frac{2\varepsilon}{\lambda_D} \zeta^2 \exp(-x/\lambda_D)$$



Microscopic Interactions: DLVO

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$$A = 3.6 k_B T,$$
$$\zeta \text{ \& } \lambda_D ?$$

Microscopic Interactions: DLVO

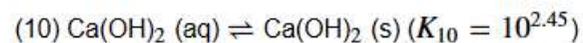
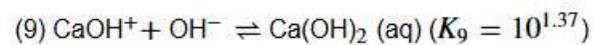
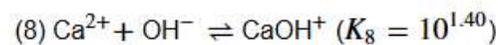
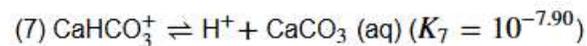
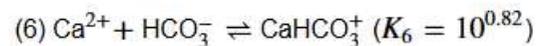
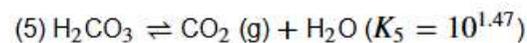
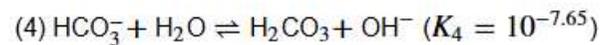
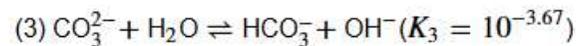
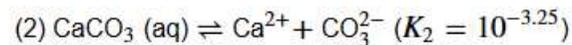
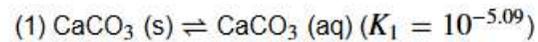
Potentiel Zeta measurement for paste $\phi=10\%$

collaboration Anna Costa ISTECH Faenza, Italy

$$|\zeta| \sim 0 - 20 \text{ mV}$$



Debye length calculation: chemical speciation with Minteq



$$I \sim 1 - 100 \text{ mM}$$

$$\lambda_D \sim 10 - 1 \text{ nm}$$

Microscopic Interactions: DLVO

Focus on two systems:

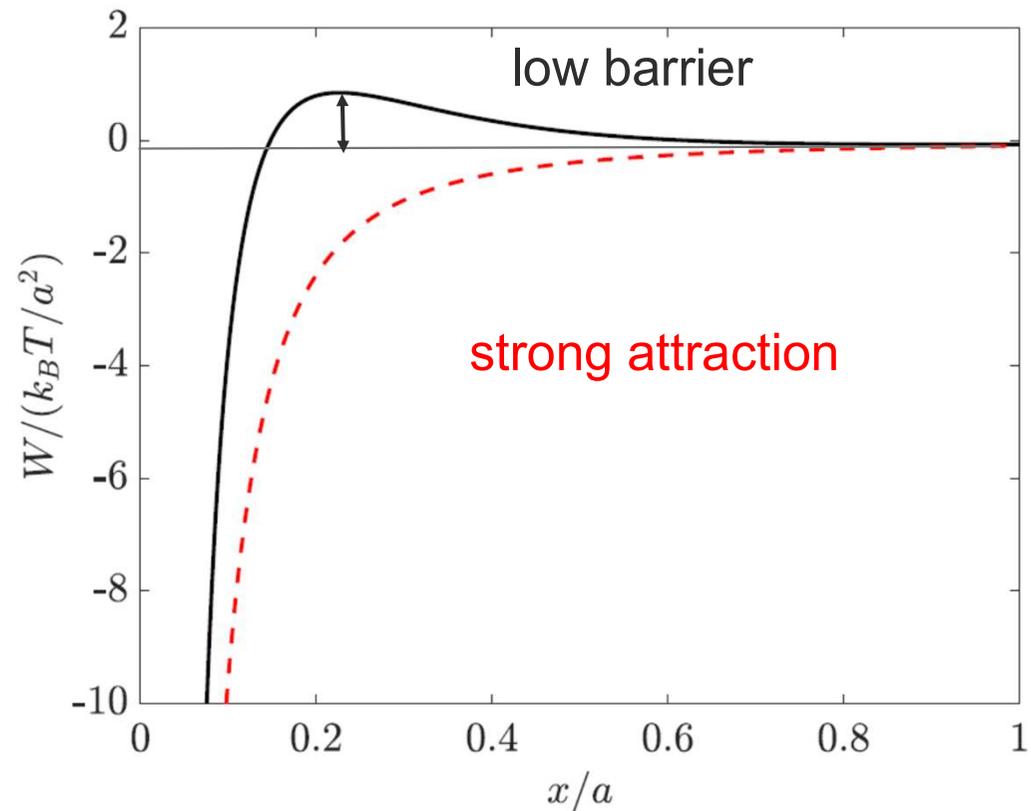
- Pure CaCO_3 : surface positively charged
- $\text{CaCO}_3 + \text{NaOH}$: superficial sites neutralised by OH^- ions

Microscopic Interactions: DLVO

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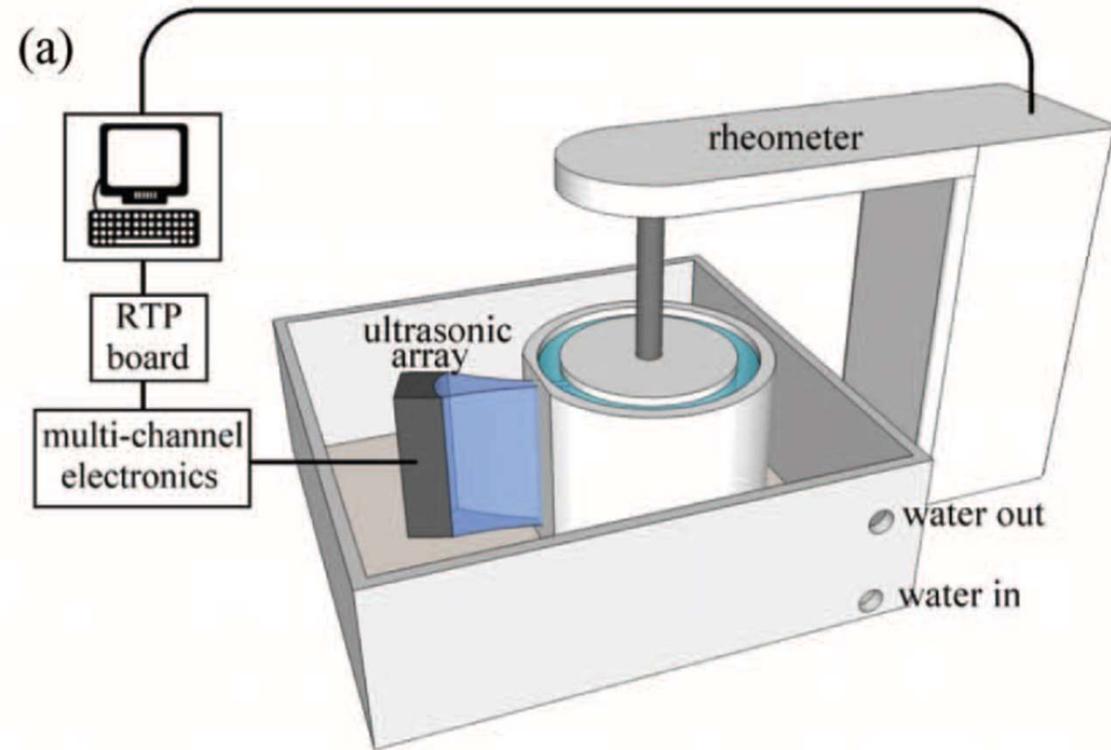
- Pure CaCO_3 : surface positively charged
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sample $\phi = 10\%$	ζ (mV)
Pure CaCO_3	8.6
$\text{CaCO}_3 + 100 \text{ mM NaOH}$	-2.4



Rheology: flow

ENS
ÉCOLE NORMALE
SUPÉRIEURE
DE LYON



Gallot, T. et al., *Review of Scientific Instruments* (2013)

Ultrasonic velocimetry coupled to rheometry

- flow behavior: viscosity, flow curves
- velocity profiles

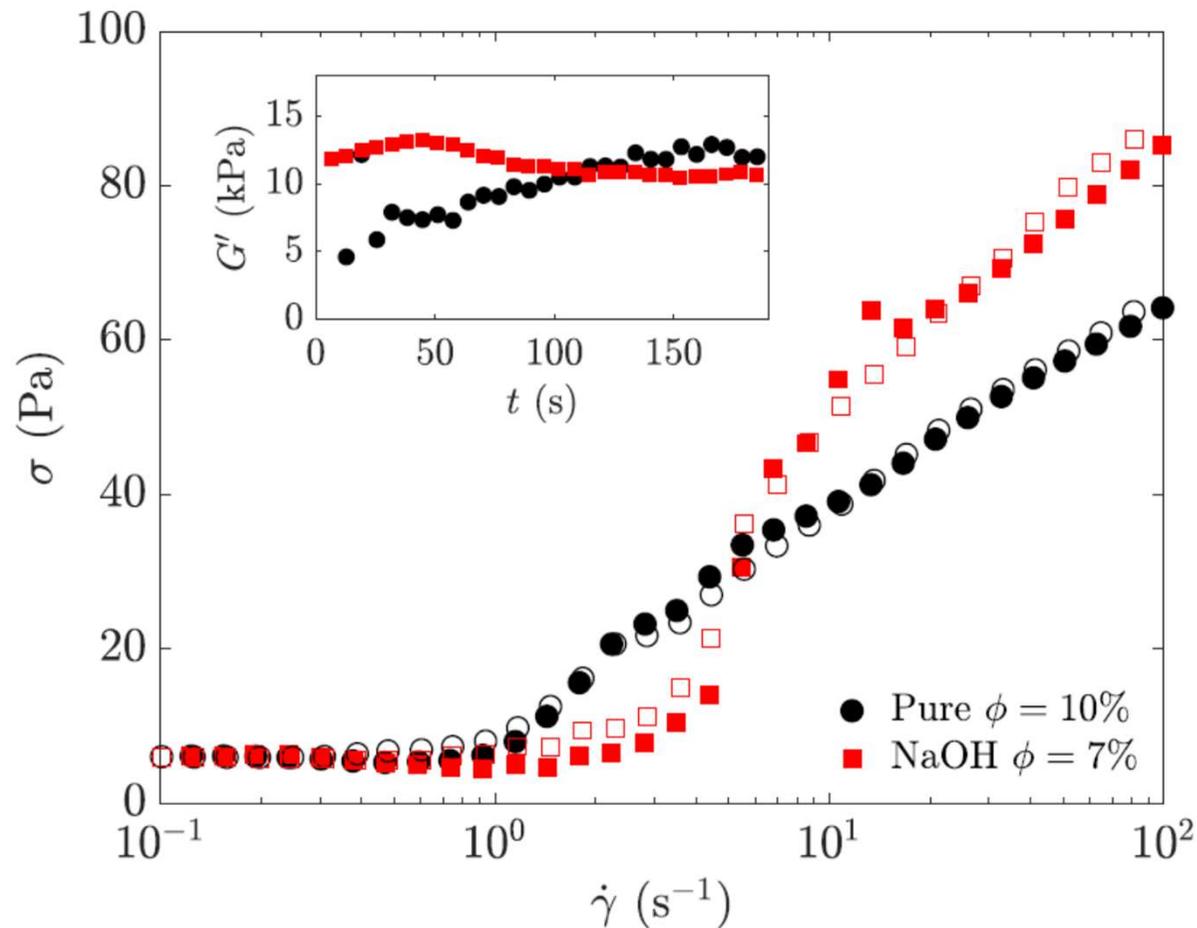
Rheology: macroscopic properties

First signature of interaction: $G'(\text{NaOH}) \gg G'(\text{pure})$, $\phi=10\%$

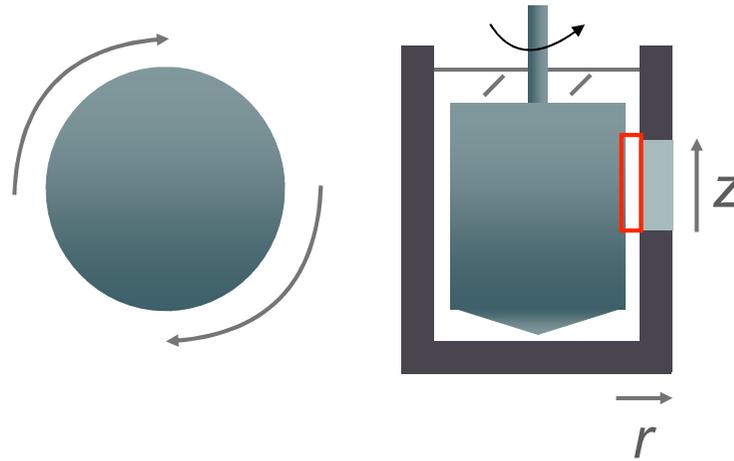
Rheology: macroscopic properties

First signature of interaction: $G'(\text{NaOH}) \gg G'(\text{pure})$

Pure calcite $\phi=10\%$, **Calcite + NaOH $\phi=7\%$**

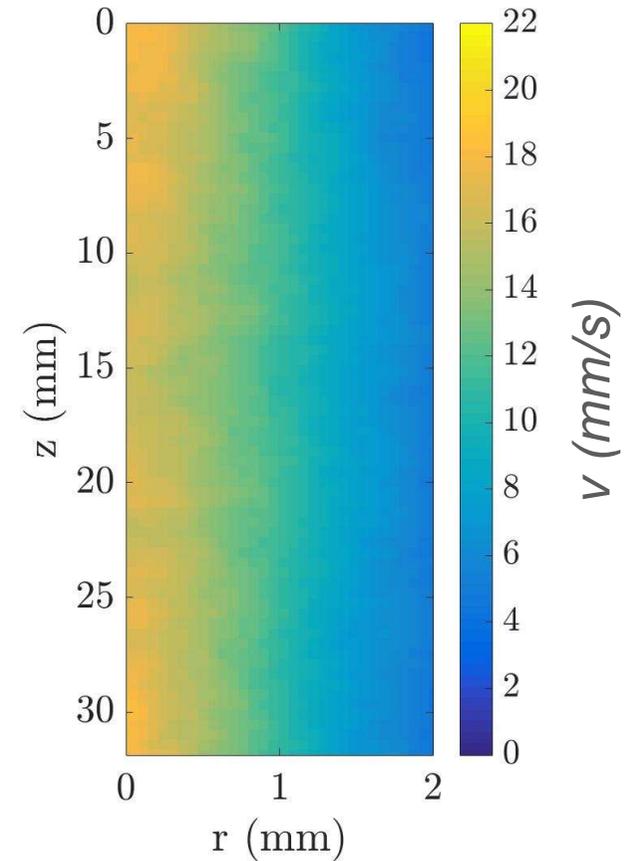
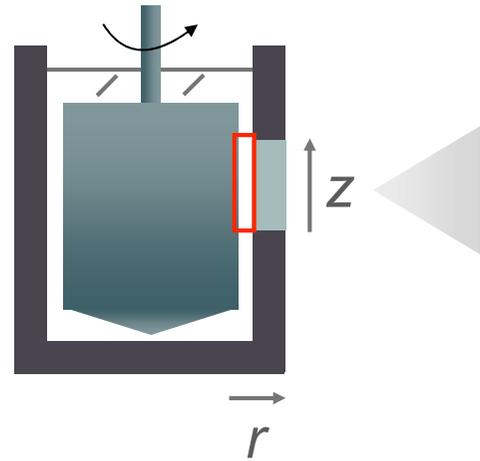
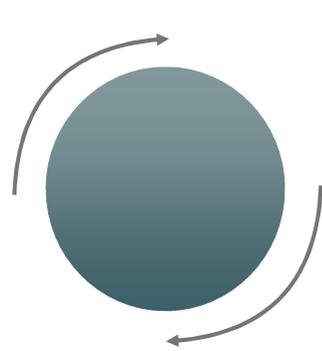


Rheology: velocity profiles



- gap 2 mm ($R = 2$ cm)
- $z = 3$ cm
- spatial resolution $100 \mu\text{m}$
- time resolution 10 ms

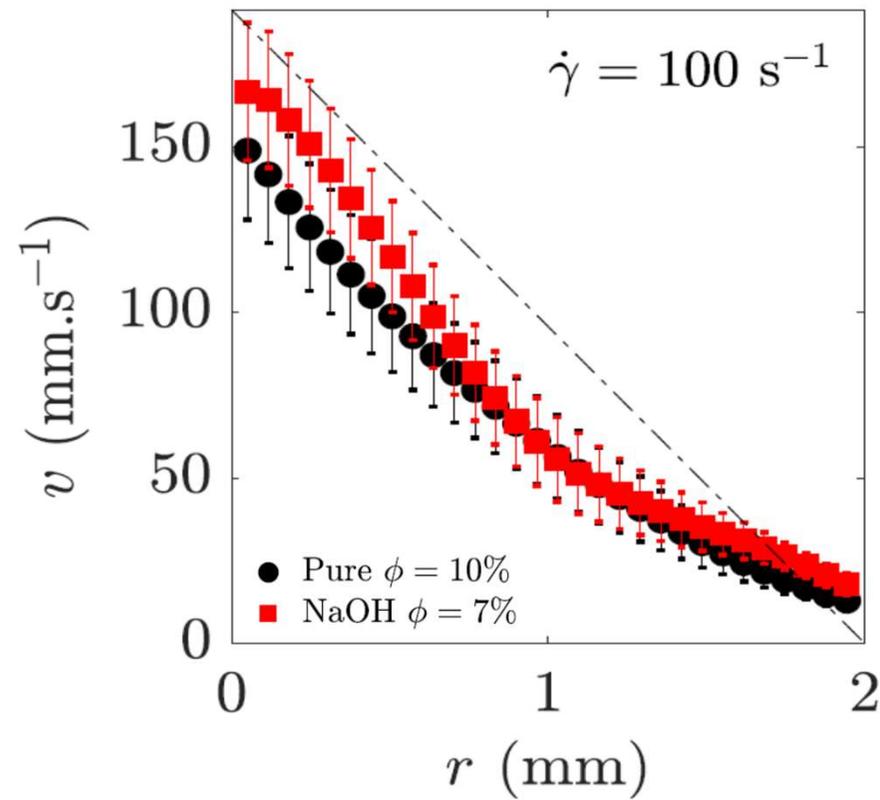
Rheology: velocity profiles



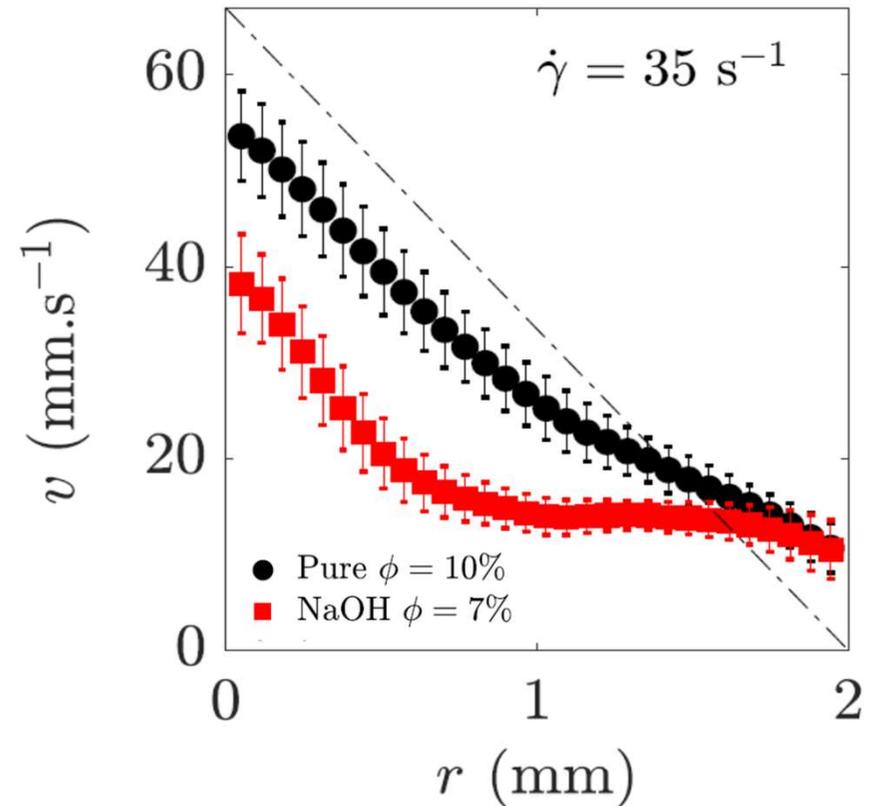
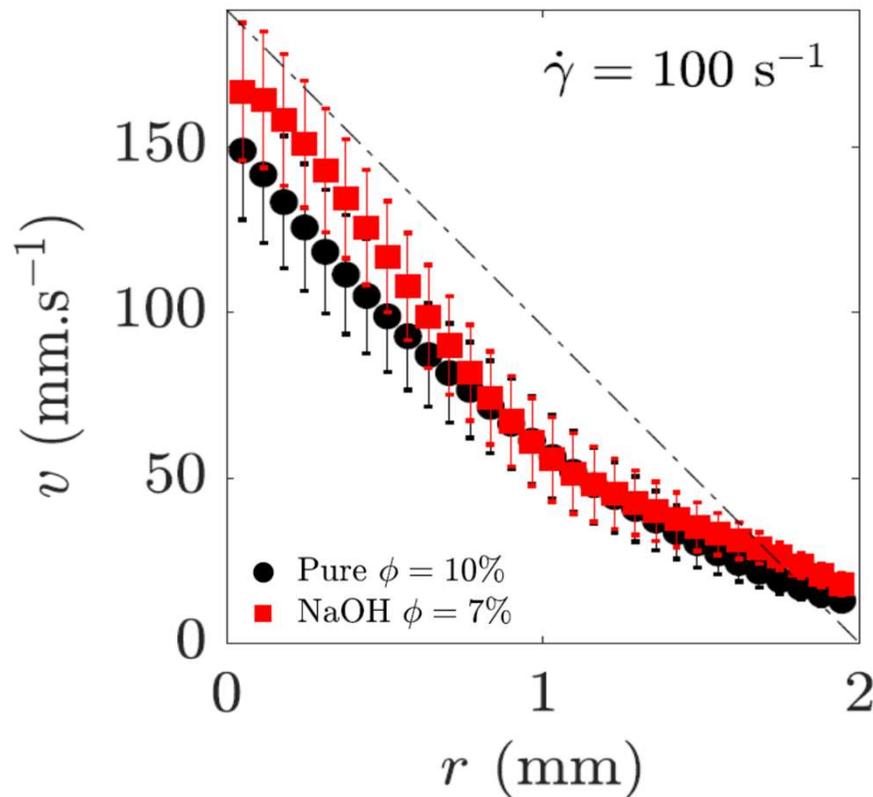
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spatial homogeneity

Velocity profiles comparison

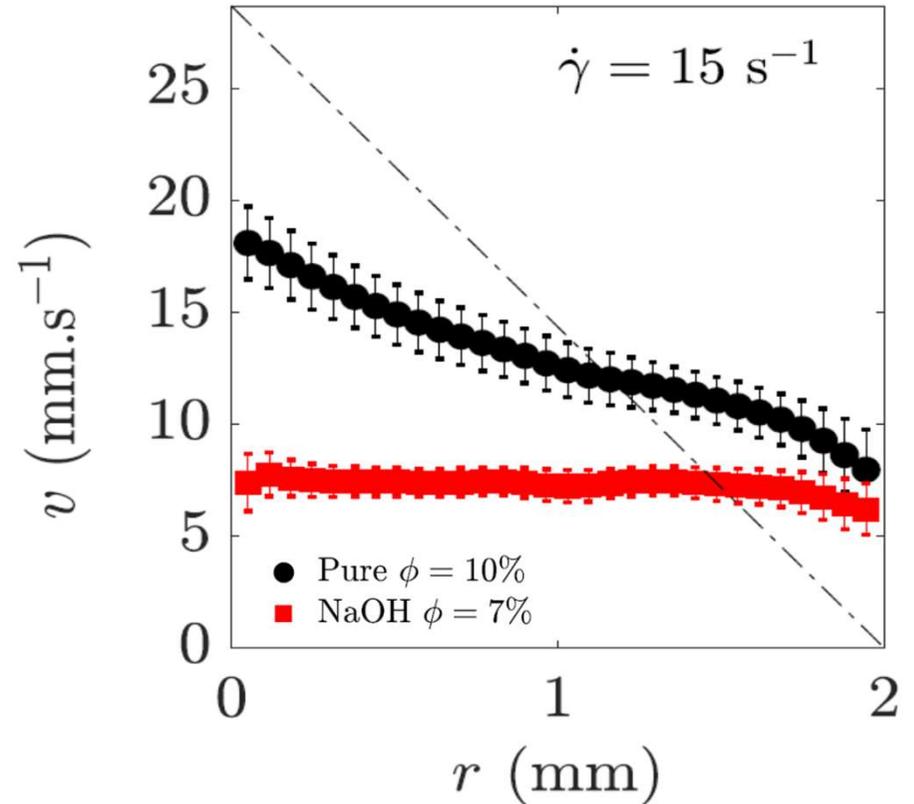
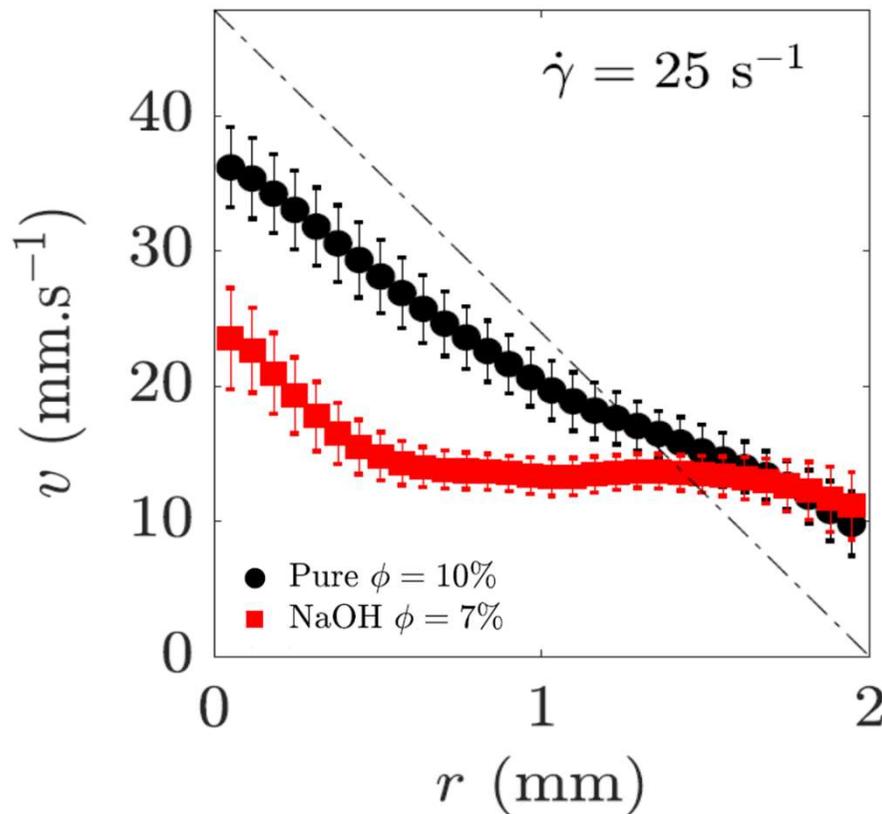


Velocity profiles comparison



- Wall slip for both samples
- NaOH: **shear banding** (starting from 50 s^{-1})

Velocity profiles comparison



Second signature : Pure calcite paste never shows shear-bands

Attractive suspension exhibits shear-bands

Literature comparison

PRL 96, 138302 (2006)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
7 APRIL 2006

Yielding and Flow in Adhesive and Nonadhesive Concentrated Emulsions

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(Received 9 December 2005; published 3 April 2006)

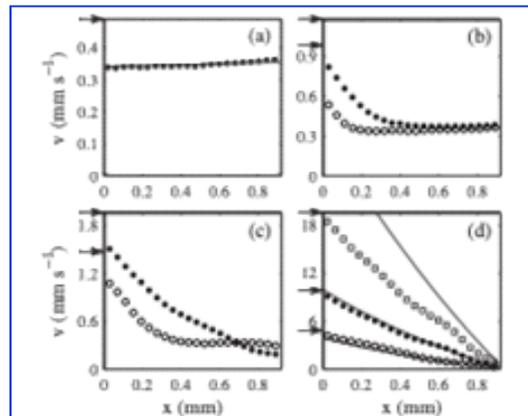


FIG. 4. Velocity profiles in the adhesive emulsion for (a) $v_0 = 0.49$, (b) $v_0 = 0.98$ (\square), 1.17 (\bullet), (c) $v_0 = 1.47$ (\square), 1.96 (\bullet), and (d) $v_0 = 4.78$ (\square), 9.78 (\bullet), and 19.5 mm s^{-1} (\square). Arrows indicate the wall velocity v_0 . The solid lines correspond to solid body rotation in (a) and to the Herschel-Bulkley model with $\sigma_0 = 88.9 \text{ Pa}$, $A = 11.0$, and $n = 0.41$ in (d) [see Eq. (3)].

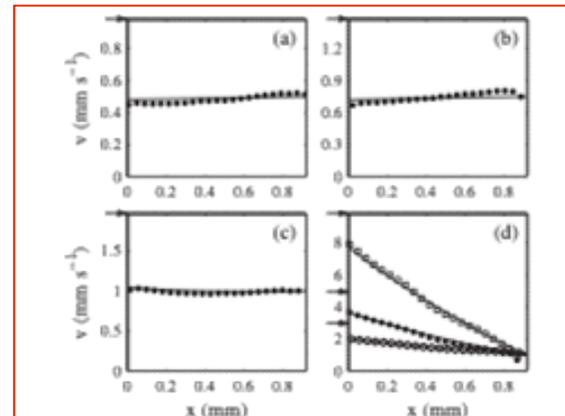


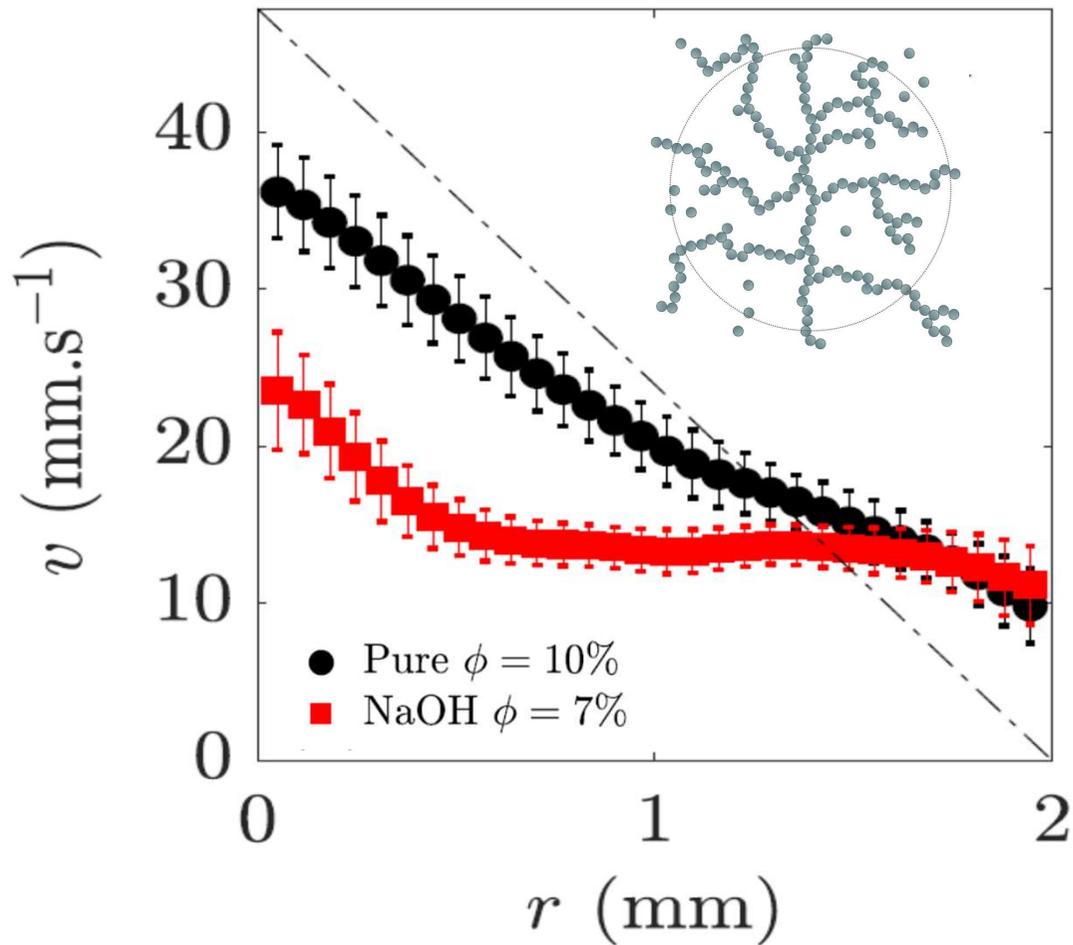
FIG. 3. Velocity profiles in the nonadhesive emulsion for (a) $v_0 = 0.98$, (b) $v_0 = 1.47$, (c) $v_0 = 1.96$, and (d) $v_0 = 2.94$ (\square), 4.90 (\bullet), and 9.79 mm s^{-1} (\square). Arrows indicate the wall velocity v_0 . The solid lines correspond to solid body rotation in (a) and (b) and to the Herschel-Bulkley model with $\sigma_0 = 58.0 \text{ Pa}$, $A = 11.4$, and $n = 0.45$ in (c) and (d) [see Eq. (3)].

attractive
glass with
shear banding

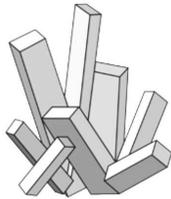
glassy
emulsion
homogeneous
throughout the
yielding
transition

- Yielding transition in jammed system (300 nm)
- SDS surfactant tuning short range attractive forces (depletion forces)
- Flow: **adhesive** (8% wt SDS) and **nonadhesive** (1% wt SDS) systems

Conclusion



- Colloidal fractal gel
- Simple ions tuning interactions
- * **Signature of interactions:**
 - Homogeneous flow for low attractive system
 - Shear-bands for strong attractive



LE-MERRER Marie



LBERTO Teresa

Questions?
Suggestions?
Comments?

DOLIQUE Vincent



ÉCOLE NORMALE
SUPÉRIEURE
DE LYON

MANNEVILLE Sebastien

SAINT-MICHEL Brice

