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MgO
 [9; 5],
 ($C > 20\%$) MgCl₂ : 3MgO·MgCl₂·11 H₂O,
 5MgO·MgCl₂·13 H₂O, 7MgO·MgCl₂·15 H₂O, MgCl₂
 Mg[(OH)_nCl_{2-n}], Mg(OH)₂, Mg(OH)₂
 (MgO/MgCl₂) (MgO)
 (MgCl₂)
 3MgO·MgCl₂·11 H₂O, 5MgO·MgCl₂·13 H₂O, Mg(OH)₂, MgO–
 ·H₂ 20–30
 2 5 %
 Mg(OH)₂, (R 30) 1,5 / (13 % 1,1 / ³)
 MgO Mg(OH)₂ (MgCl₂)
 3MgO·MgCl₂·11 H₂O 5Mg·MgCl₂·13H₂ Mg
 2,5 / (= 21 % 1,18 / ³) (5Mg·MgCl₂·13H₂), (3MgO·MgCl₂·11 H₂O),
 : Mg(OH)₂,
 = 1,28 / ³,
 :

STUDY OF CHEMICAL INTERACTION OF MAGNESIA CEMENT WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE SOLUTIONS

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Summary. Problem statement. In activating MgO by electrolyte salts, as a result of formation of non water-resist magnesium silicate hydrate are obtained the durable cement stone having the low water-resist. I. P. Vyrodiv considers [9; 5], that magnesia cement curing in mixing with sufficiently concentrated ($C > 20\%$) solutions MgCl₂ is caused with the crystallization of oxyhydrochloride composition: 3MgO·MgCl₂·11 H₂O, 5MgO·MgCl₂·13 H₂O and 7MgO·MgCl₂·15 H₂O. In the lower concentration parts of MgCl₂ solution is formed a transitional compound of Mg[(OH)_nCl_{2-n}] with isomorphous Mg(OH)₂ structure. At very low Cl concentration only Mg(OH)₂ is practically formed. **Purpose.** The Formation of water-resist magnesium silicate hydrates for obtaining of fast curing and solid structure of the magnesia stone. **Conclusion.** The dependence of the formation of the magnesia stone from the ratio

(MgO/MgCl₂) of the magnesia cement (MgO) and the magnesium chloride solution (MgCl₂) of different density has been identified in order to obtain the best content for oxyhydrochloride 3MgO·MgCl₂·11 H₂O, 5MgO·MgCl₂·13 H₂O and magnesium hydroxide (Mg(OH)₂). In putting into the system MgO—H₂O of the silicic acid or fine ground quartz grains with size of less than 20 – 30 microns, over 1 month for the magnesium silicate hydrates formation is needed, where from 2 to 5 % of the total number of newgrowths are created. The study is proved by the expert opinion, that magnesium silicate hydrates do not have binding properties, unlike calcium silicate hydrates, and the main role in the system curing is played with the Mg(OH)₂ gel recrystallization, which provides the acceptable stone strength (R = 30MPa) in a few years. It has been also established, that in mixing of cement with low concentration MgO solutions of less than 1,5 mol/l (or 13% 1,1g/sm³), the final product in the stone structure is Mg(OH)₂. With increasing the sealer (MgCl₂ solution) there is formed by turn in structure 3MgO·MgCl₂·11 H₂O and 5MgO·MgCl₂·13H₂O. The increase of the sealer concentration to more than 2,5 mol/l (C = 21 % or 1,18 g/sm³) leads to the formation of system MgO·MgCl₂—H₂O consisting of a three phase of pentoxyhydrochloride (5MgO·MgCl₂·13H₂O), trioxyhydrochloride (3MgO·MgCl₂·11 H₂O), and remains of non-reacted Mg(OH)₂. It has shown in the result of testing that the samples produced from the mixture of cement and bishofit with ρ = 1,28 g/sm³ have the biggest strength.

Key words: magnesia cement, magnesium chloride, sealer, curing time, crystallization, liquid phase, solid phase, x-ray phase analysis, differential and thermal analysis

[1 – 7; 9].

(t = 20 – 50 °C) MgO—MgCl₂—H₂O [3].

Mg(OH)₂, MgCl₂, 3MgO·MgCl₂·11 H₂O, MgCl₂·6H₂O, 3MgO·MgCl₂·11 H₂O, Mg(OH)₂ 5 – 15 % MgCl₂, 11 – 13 % (ρ = 1,25 – 1,5 g/cm³) MgCl₂ / (ρ = 1,16 g/cm³ (ρ ≈ 20 %)).

MgO [2]. Mg(OH)₂, 48 % MgCl₂.

MgO, [1].

5MgO·MgCl₂·13H₂O : Mg(OH)₂

5-

5-

(t = 800 °C, 30 min), MgCl₂ = 1,16 / 3,

(~ 1 100 °C) MgCl₂ = 1,16 / 3,

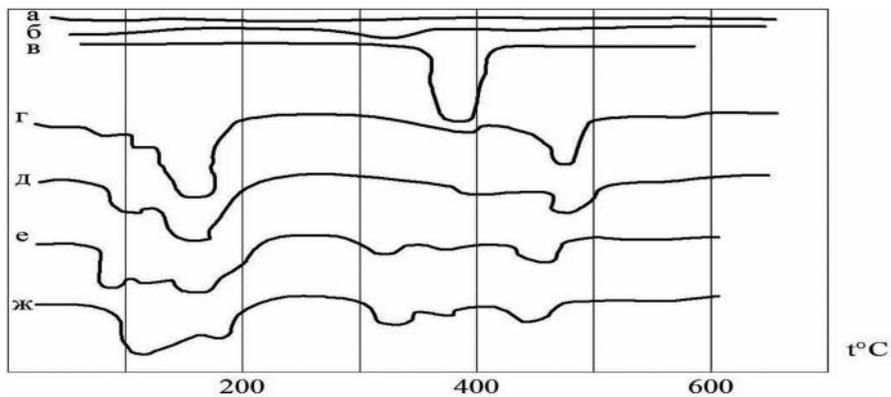
3-

Mg(OH)₂,

3-

(0 – 175 °) [7],	-	1 2.	-
0 – 100 °	5- 3-		-
	-		-
	-		-
0 – 25 ° ,	-	MgCl ₂ ·6H ₂ O	-
3-		2,5 / (= 21 %; ~ 1,18 / ³),	
		3,8 / (~ 29 %; ~ 1,26 / ³),	
	MgCl ₂ .	4,3 / (~ 32 %; ~ 1,28 / ³), 4,5	
		/ (~ 32,45 %, ~ 1,3 / ³),	
		t = 970 °	-
5Mg ·MgCl ₂ ·13H ₂ ,	-	(t
		= 800 ° 1 150 ° ,	
3MgO·MgCl ₂ ·11 H ₂ [1].	[7]		
5-			
	-		-
MgCl ₂ ;	,		-
	-	pH	-
			-
Mg(OH) ₂ -n 5Mg() ₂ ·MgCl ₂ ·8H ₂ ,	-		-
Mg(H) ₂ ·MgCl ₂ ·8H ₂ . . .	-		-
[5; 9],	-		-
	-		-
(> 20 %)	MgCl ₂		
	-		
		MgCl ₂ MgO	
: 3MgO·MgCl ₂ ·11 H ₂ ,		MgO	
5MgO·MgCl ₂ ·13 H ₂ 7MgO·MgCl ₂ ·15 H ₂ .			
	-	5Mg ·MgCl ₂ ·13H ₂	
MgCl ₂	-	3MgO·MgCl ₂ ·11H ₂	-
Mg[(OH) _n Cl _{2-n}],	-		-
Mg(OH) ₂ .		MgO 1 ,	
I ⁻	-	MgCl ₂ < 1,5 / (
Mg(OH) ₂ .		< 13 % < 1,1 / ³),	-
		Mg(OH) ₂ [2].	
	-		
MgO·MgCl ₂ ·H ₂	-	MgCl ₂ < 1,5 / ;	
	,	MgCl ₂ = 1,6461 / (156,772 / 14 %,	
	-	= 1,1198 / ³),	-
	-		
		3Mg MgCl ₂ H ₂ .	MgO
	;	3 2,5 / MgCl ₂ (~ 21 %,	
	,	= 1,18 / ³),	
	-	5MgO·MgCl ₂ ·13 H ₂ .	MgO
MgO		4,0 4,8	
	MgCl ₂	4,8 5,4	
			MgO -
		5,9 6,6 /	
		5MgO·MgCl ₂ ·13 H ₂ (. 1),	

(. 1) , , 3- , $d = 7,7$ (0,77),
 $3MgO \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 11 H_2O$, $d = 8,3$
 (. 1) - Å (0,83).
 400° , $t = 170$ - 4,5 / -
 180° . $MgCl_2$ MgO -
 , 360 – 370 ° 3 22 -
 2. $Mg = 3$ / ($MgCl_2 = 4,5$ /),
 $pH = 5,95 - 6,05$ 1
 $3MgO \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 11 H_2O$.
 Mg 6 -
 $MgCl_2$ 4,5 / -
 $5Mg \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot nH_2O$, Mg 8,4 -
 15 $MgCl_2 = 4,5$ / -
 $3MgO \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot nH_2O$, -
 30 $Mg > 15$ 22 -
 $3MgO \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 11 H_2O$.
 $5MgO \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 13H_2O$ -
 3- $MgCl_2 \cdot 6 H_2O$, 4,3 / -
 $Mg(OH)_2$ MgO -
 $5MgO \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 13H_2O$ (. 2
 . 3).



. 1. MgO :
 - MgO ; - MgO , ; - $Mg(OH)_2$;
 - $3MgO \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 11 H_2O$, ;
 - $3MgO \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 9,5H_2O$, 60° ;+ ;
 - $5Mg \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 13H_2O$, ;
 - $5MgO \cdot MgCl_2$, 60°

1

	C_{MgO} (/)	C_{MgCl_2} (/)	pH	MgO (%)	MgCl ₂ (%)	H ₂ O (%)	MgO:MgCl ₂ :H ₂ O
2 .	1,0	2,5	7,53	30,1	23,4	46,5	3,03 : 1 : 10,50
40 .	4,5			29,2	22,6	48,2	3,05 : 1 : 11,26
1 .	4,5		7,75	37,12	17,31	45,57	5,05 : 1 : 13,9
30 .	5,4			36,82	17,10	46,08	5,07 : 1 : 14,2
6 .	5,9	2,5	8,31	37,95	17,7	44,35	5,05 : 1 : 13,24
5 .	6,6		7,88	37,85	17,85	44,30	5,02 : 1 : 13,1

MgO:MgCl₂: 2 3)

(. 3),

1) : (. . MgCl₂ 1 -
0,747 : 0,242 : 2,6, 3,08 : 1 : 10,74 . . -

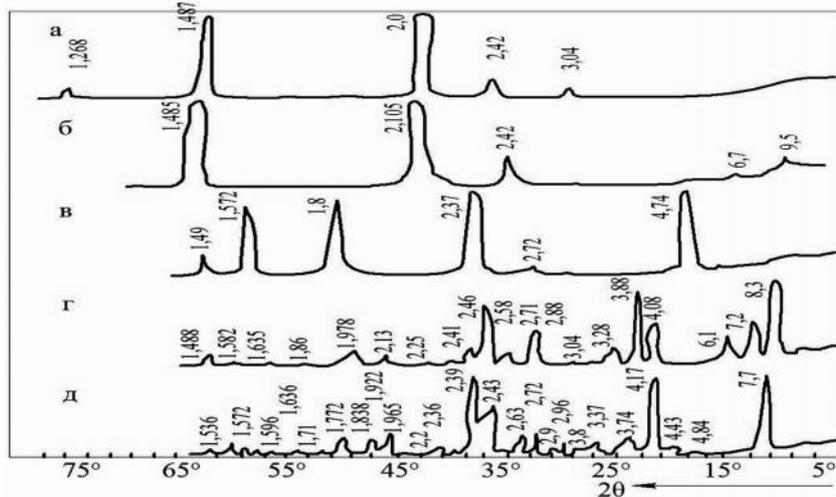
2) MgO = 30,15 % + MgCl₂ = 23,05 % + H₂O
= 46,8 % = 100 %;

MgO 4,3

MgCl₂

3.

:MgO = 30,15 : 40,32 = 0,747; MgCl₂=
23,05 : 95,213 = 0,242; 2 = 46,8 : 18 = 2,6;



. 2. MgO:
- MgO; - MgO (); - Mg(OH)₂; - 3MgO·MgCl₂·11 H₂O; - 5Mg·MgCl₂·13H₂O

MgCl₂ 4,5 /

MgO

4,5 / - 2

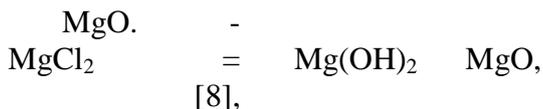
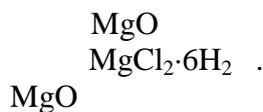
	MgO (/)	MgCl ₂ (/)	pH	MgO (%)	MgCl ₂ (%)	H ₂ O (%)	MgO:MgCl ₂ :H ₂ O
1 .	3	4,5	5,95	29,1	21,9	44,0	3,13 : 1 : 11,83
30 .			6,05	27,8	22,1	49,1	2,97 : 1 : 11,66
6 .	6	4,5	6	38,22	18,3	43,48	4,94 : 1 : 12,58
30 .				38,1	17,9	44,0	5,02 : 1 : 13,00
30 .	8,4	4,5	6,65	30,1	23,1	46,8	3,06 : 1 : 10,69
60 .	21,9		6,07	29,8	22,6	47,6	3,11 : 1 : 11,15

MgCl₂

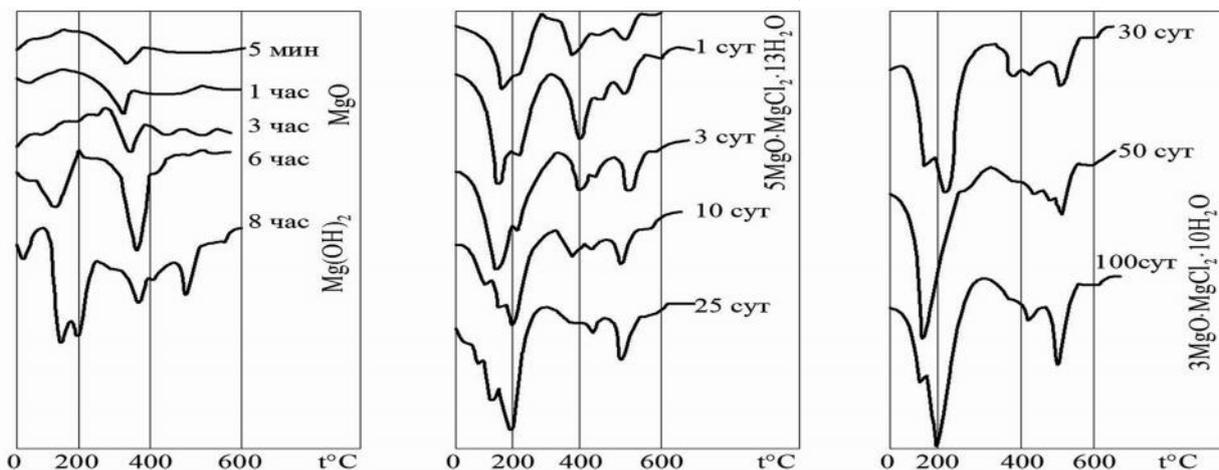
MgO

57 4,3 / 3

	MgO (/)	MgCl ₂ (/)	pH	MgO (%)	MgCl ₂ (%)	H ₂ O (%)	MgO:MgCl ₂ :H ₂ O
10 .	20	4,3	5	38,9	17,1	44,0	5,37 : 1 : 13,6
25 .				36,6	16,95	46,45	5,09 : 1 : 14,4
25 .	20	4,3	4,5	30,15	23,05	46,8	3,08 : 1 : 10,74
100 .				29,30	22,4	48,3	3,09 : 1 : 11,4
				28,9	22,2	48,9	3,03 : 1 : 11,6



1,176 / ³,



. 3.

MgO(2) 4,3

(~ 1,28 / ³) MgCl₂ (57)

(MgCl₂)

3MgO·MgCl₂·11 H₂O

5Mg ·MgCl₂·13H₂ .

2,5 / (=21

(MgO)
(MgCl₂)

% 1,18 / ³)

Mg ·MgCl₂·H₂ ,

3MgO·MgCl₂·11 H₂ ,
5MgO·MgCl₂·13 H₂
(Mg(OH)₂).

(5Mg ·MgCl₂·13H₂)

(3MgO·MgCl₂·11 H₂),

Mg(OH)₂.

MgO

1,5 / (13 % 1,1 / ³)

= 1,28 / ³,

Mg(OH)₂.

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2. / ; , 1959. – 144 .
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