Đánh giá tiềm năng tái sử dụng bùn thải từ nhà máy nước để thay thế một phần xi măng trong vật liệu bê tông xây dựng

TÓM TẮT

Sự gia tăng nhanh chóng của dân số và đô thị hóa trong những năm gần đây đã làm gia tăng lượng chất thải, bao gồm cả bùn thải từ các nhà máy xử lý nước sinh hoạt, nước thải và các quy trình công nghiệp. Theo phương pháp truyền thống, bùn thải thường được xử lý bằng cách chôn lấp tại các khu vực quy định, gây ra vấn đề môi trường và chi phí cao. Đồng thời, nhu cầu ngày càng lớn về vật liệu xây dựng, đặc biệt là bê tông – một trong những vật liệu xây dựng chủ đạo trên toàn cầu – đã làm gia tăng việc khai thác tài nguyên thiên nhiên và góp phần đáng kể vào lượng phát thải CO_2, nhất là từ sản xuất xi măng Portland. Những vấn đề trên cho thấy sự cần thiết phải tìm kiếm các vật liệu thay thế nhằm giảm thiểu tác động môi trường. Trong bối cảnh đó, việc sử dụng bùn thải từ nhà máy xử lý nước như một phần thay thế xi măng trong sản xuất bê tông nổi lên như một giải pháp tiềm năng. Cách tiếp cận này mang lại nhiều lợi ích: giảm chất thải, tiết kiệm tài nguyên, giảm tiêu thụ năng lượng và hạn chế phát thải CO_2 từ sản xuất xi măng. Nghiên cứu này nhằm đánh giá tiềm năng sử dụng bùn thải xử lý nước như một chất thay thế một phần cho xi măng trong các hỗn hợp bê tông. Kết quả cho thấy tính khả thi của giải pháp và đóng vai trò làm nền tảng cho các nghiên cứu tiếp theo, hướng đến ứng dụng thực tiễn và phát triển bền vững trong xây dựng.

Từ khóa: *bùn thải nhà máy nước, bê tông, thay thế xi măng, phát triển bền vững.*

Assessing the Potential of Water Treatment Sludge for Cement Replacement in Concrete

ABSTRACT

The rapid growth of population and urbanization in recent years has led to a significant increase in waste generation, including sludge produced from domestic water treatment plants, wastewater treatment facilities, and various industrial processes. Conventionally, the disposal of such sludge is carried out through landfilling at designated sites, which not only poses environmental challenges but also incurs substantial associated costs. Concurrently, the rising demand for construction materials, particularly concrete, which constitutes a major portion of global building materials has escalated the consumption of natural resources and contributed to considerable CO2 emissions, especially from the production of Portland cement. These concerns underscore the urgent need to explore alternative materials that can mitigate environmental impacts. In this context, the reuse of sludge from water treatment plants as a partial replacement for cement in concrete production emerges as a promising solution. This approach offers multiple benefits, including waste reduction, conservation of raw materials, energy savings, and a decrease in CO2 emissions associated with cement production. This study aims to evaluate the potential of utilizing water treatment sludge as a partial substitute for cement in concrete mixtures. The results highlight the feasibility of this approach and serve as a foundation for further research toward its practical application, contributing to sustainable development in the construction sector..

Keywords: *water sludge treatment, concrete, cement replacement, sustainable development.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The production of waste materials is an ever-increasing global challenge, particularly the large quantities of sludge generated by wastewater treatment processes and water treatment plants (WTPs) [1–3]. In Danang city, significant amounts of municipal sewage sludge was estimated at approximately 6 millons m3/year [4]. The direct disposal of this sludge, whether from wastewater or water treatment, poses serious environmental concerns due to the presence of pathogens, heavy metals, unstable organic matter, and limited landfill space [1,2,4,5]. These issues necessitate a critical search for effective and environmentally safe management alternatives.

The construction industry, known for its high demand for resources and materials, presents a significant opportunity for the valorization and use of waste materials generated by its own activities and other sectors [6]. Utilizing waste in construction can decrease energy consumption, conserve non-renewable natural resources, and reduce the volume of material sent to landfills [6]. Given its substantial volume and potential environmental impact, sludge from water and wastewater treatment has been identified as a material with potential for application in the construction sector [6,7]. However, the application of wastewater treatment sludge is constrained by the presence of undesirable constituents, such as heavy metals and complex organic compounds, as well as the need for extensive pre-treatment. Conversely, water treatment sludge (WTS) originating from drinking water treatment plants typically contains lower levels of these contaminants, rendering it more suitable and increasingly considered for use in construction materials. Various recycling and recovery options have been developed for sewage sludge, including its use in manufacturing ceramic tiles and bricks, synthesizing lightweight materials, producing cementitious inorganic binders, and as an alternative fuel in the clinkerization process. Water treatment sludge (WTS) has also been explored for use in ceramic materials and as lightweight aggregate [3,7].

Previous research has explored the effects of incorporating WTS, in various forms and treatments, into concrete and cement-based materials. Using WTS as a partial replacement for aggregate in concrete has shown potential benefits regarding mechanical properties and durability [8]. Investigations into replacing clinker or cement with WTS have shown varying results. For example, studies on eco-cement produced with dry WTS as a partial replacement of raw materials indicated that chemical composition is comparable to ordinary Portland cement, though properties like specific gravity, fineness, setting times, and workability are affected [2,9]. Mechanical strengths can be comparable to control samples, particularly at later curing ages, but can also see notable reductions depending on the replacement level and water/cement ratio.The incorporation of raw or wet WTS has generally been found to reduce concrete strength, making it less suitable for structural applications, though viable for non-structural concrete at low replacement levels [7]. The porous and irregular morphology of sludge particles can increase water demand and negatively affect workability.

Despite the promising potential and environmental benefits, the widespread implementation of using sludge as a cement replacement faces technical, economic, and legal challenges. This paper aims to investigate the potential of using WTS collected from a WTP in Danang city as a partial replacement for Portland cement in concrete. Drawing upon previous findings and addressing identified knowledge gaps, this study evaluates the effects of various replacement levels on the compressive strength of the resulting concrete composites. The findings will contribute to assessing the technical feasibility and promoting the sustainable recycling of WTS in the concrete industry

2. COLLECTION OF WATER TREATMENT SLUDGE FROM WATER TREATMENT

The water treatment sludge (WTS) utilized in this study was sourced from the Cau Do Water Treatment Plant, located in Cam Le District, Da Nang City, Vietnam. The facility, occupying an area of approximately 124,916 m², abstracts raw water from the Cam Le River for treatment and serves as a primary source of potable water for the urban population. Initially designed with a treatment capacity of 170,000 m³/day, the plant underwent an upgrade in 2020, increasing its capacity to 290,000 m³/day. Future development plans aim to further expand this capacity to 390,000 m³/day by 2030 to accommodate the city's growing water demand. The Cau Do Water Treatment Plant is a critical component of Da Nang's water supply infrastructure, accounting for approximately 82% of the city's total water treatment capacity.

Figure 1. Location of Cau Do Water Treatment Plant.

During the treatment (Figure 2) of raw river water for domestic use at the Cau Do Water Treatment Plant, the processes of suspended solids and turbidity removal result in the generation of substantial quantities of sludge. The principal sources of this sludge include the sedimentation process, following the dosing of coagulant chemicals, where flocculated particles aggregate and settle at the bottom of sedimentation basins, and the routine backwashing of sand filters, which removes accumulated particulates. Sludge from the sedimentation tanks, along with the solids-laden backwash water, is collected via an integrated system of pipelines and pumps and subsequently conveyed to the plant’s designated sludge treatment facility. At this site, the sludge undergoes dewatering processes and is then encapsulated in specialized containment bags to facilitate handling, transport, and subsequent disposal or treatment

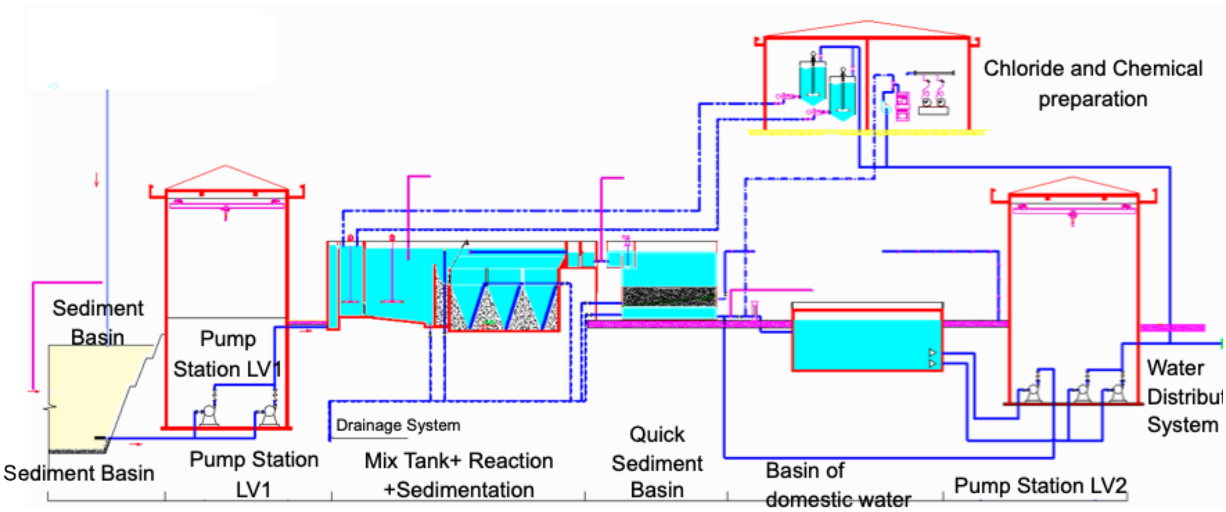

Figure 2. The process of a Water treatment plant.

3. CONCRETE MIXTURE WITH WATER TREATMENT SLUDGE AS PARTIAL CEMENT SUBSTITUTE

Water treatment sludge collected from the treatment plant is subjected to thermal processing at temperatures of 300°C in a controlled heating chamber (Figure 3). This thermal treatment aims to eliminate residual moisture content within the sludge. The heating process is considered complete when the mass difference between two consecutive weight measurements becomes negligible, indicating the attainment of a constant weight.

Figure 4 presents the chemical compositions of WTS at its original state (sample M1) and after heating at 300°C (sample M2). Following thermal treatment, the Loss On Ignition (LOI) content significantly decreased, from nearly 30% in the original state to approximately 5% at 300°C. This expected behavior reveals a possibility to remove unwanted moisture and organic matter from the WTS for further use as a cement substitute.

Following thermal treatment, the water treatment sludge (WTS) was allowed to cool to room temperature, after which it underwent crushing and sieving to obtain particles with a diameter less than 0.09 mm—comparable to the fineness of Portland cement. To prevent agglomeration caused by ambient moisture, the processed WTS was subsequently stored in sealed plastic bags and placed in a controlled dry chamber to maintain its stability prior to further use

Figure 3. Heating Chamber

The concrete mixtures was designed for concrete of strength B15 according to The Vietnamese Standard TCNV 5574:2018 [10]. There are different mixtures corresponding to different replacement ratio of WTP for Portland cement: 0%, 5% and 10% at 300°C. Various cubic concrete samples with dimensions of 150mm x 150mm x 150mm were casted, cured and compressively tested according to the Vietnamese standard TCVN 3118:2022.

Concrete mixtures were designed to achieve a target compressive strength of grade B15 in accordance with the Vietnamese Standard TCVN 5574:2018 [10]. The experimental program included mixtures with varying replacement levels of Portland cement by water treatment sludge (WTS) calcined at 300°C, specifically at substitution rates of 0%, 5%, and 10% by mass. Cubic concrete specimens measuring 150 mm × 150 mm × 150 mm were prepared, cured, and subjected to compressive strength testing in accordance with the Vietnamese Standard TCVN 3118:2022

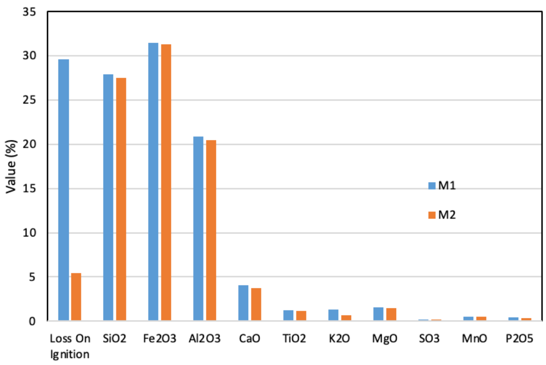

Figure 4. Chemical composition of WTS after thermal treatment

Table 1. Mixture of concrete with partial replacement of cement by WTP

No	Substitution Rate	Adhesive Aggregate (kg)		Stone (kg)	Sand (kg)	Water to Cement Ratio	Heating Temperature (°C)	Number of sample
		Cement	WTS					
1	0%	305.00	0	1120.9	728.3	0.69	0	3
2	5%	289.75	15.25	1120.9	728.3	0.69	300	3
3	10%	274.50	30.50	1120.9	728.3	0.69	300	3

4. EVALUATION OF COMPRESSION STRENGTH OF CONCRETE USING WATER TREATMENT SLUDGE

This section presents the compressive strength results of various concrete mixtures incorporating water treatment sludge (WTS) as a partial replacement for cement. The WTS was collected from a municipal water treatment facility and subsequently dried at 300°C to eliminate residual moisture. Following this pre-treatment, the WTS was used to partially replace cement in different concrete mix designs, as detailed in Section 3. Compressive strength tests were conducted at curing ages of 3, 7, and 28 days (**Figure 5**). For comparison, the compressive strength of a reference concrete mix without WTS was also evaluated at each corresponding age.

As illustrated in ***Figure 5***, the compressive strength of concrete increases with curing time. However, achieving compressive strength comparable to the reference mixture is challenging when incorporating WTS as a partial cement replacement. Across all tested mixtures, those without WTS consistently exhibited higher compressive strength than those containing WTS. Nonetheless, the degree of compressive strength reduction varied with different replacement ratios. Among the investigated proportions, a 5% WTS replacement demonstrated the most favorable performance, consistently yielding higher compressive strength than 10% replacement level. Notably, at 28 days, the compressive strength of the 5% WTS mixture approached 91% of the reference value when dried at 300 °C. These findings suggest that a 5% WTS replacement may represent an optimal ratio for maintaining compressive strength comparable to conventional concrete formulations. This result is in accordance with study of Gomes et al,.[3,7] where negative effect of WTS was more significant with WTS percentage higher than 5%.

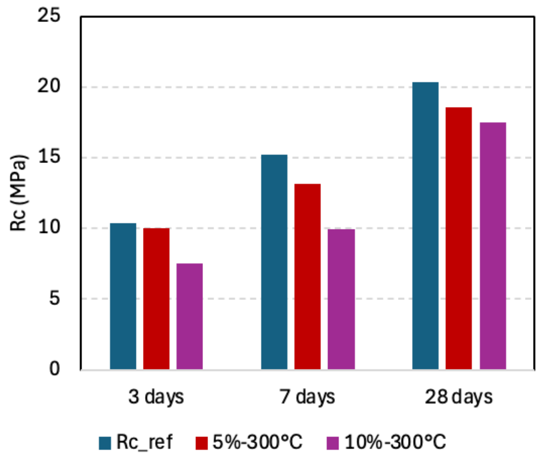

Figure 5. Compression Strength of different concrete mixture with WTS drying at 300*°C.*

5. CONCLUSIONS

This study investigated the potential use of water treatment sludge (WTS), sourced from the Cau Do Water Treatment Plant in Da Nang City, as a partial replacement for Portland cement in concrete mixtures. The WTS was thermally treated at 300°C, then incorporated into concrete at replacement levels of 5% and 10% by mass. The compressive strength of the resulting concrete specimens was evaluated at 3, 7, and 28 days. The results demonstrated that incorporating WTS generally led to a reduction in compressive strength compared to the control mixture. However, the extent of strength loss was influenced by both the replacement level and the calcination temperature. A 5% replacement level yielded the most favorable performance at 300 °C. Especially when the sludge was treated at 300°C, retaining up to 91% of the reference compressive strength at 28 days. This suggests that proper thermal treatment enhances the pozzolanic activity of WTS, thereby improving its suitability as a cementitious material. These findings indicate that WTS can be feasibly used as a partial cement replacement in non-structural concrete applications, contributing to waste valorization and sustainability in construction. Further research is recommended to explore long-term durability, optimize calcination temperatures, and evaluate other performance parameters such as workability, shrinkage, and environmental impacts to support broader practical implementation.

Acknowledgments

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