



BIO-CALCIUM SULFATE PREPARATION FROM DUCK EGGSHELL VIA CHEMICAL REACTION PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

Calcium sulfate dihydrate ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) was prepared from a chemical reaction between duck eggshell and sulfuric acid at room temperature (25°C). When calcium sulfate dihydrate is dried in an oven at 110°C , it can change to calcium sulfate hemihydrate or plaster of Paris ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$). After that, calcium sulfate hemihydrate ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) was calcined at 700° , 800° , and 900°C , it can transform to anhydrite or anhydrous calcium sulfate (CaSO_4). Calcium sulfates (calcium sulfate dihydrate ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), calcium sulfate hemihydrate ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$), and anhydrite (CaSO_4)) can be applied for various applications i.e. construction, ceramic, petroleum and petrochemical, dental and medical industries functioning as a filler, binder, coagulant, adsorbent, catalyst, and starting material such as bone cement, mold making, cement, tissue engineering, etc. Furthermore, the raw material used in this research is raw duck eggshell which is the waste eggshell generated from food processing and egg powder industries from the transformation of liquid to solid powder. The obtained anhydrous calcium sulfate or anhydrite has true density, color, specific surface area, avg. pore diameter, and avg. particle size equal to 2.95 g/cm^3 , white powder, $3.57 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, 96.98 \AA , and 3.983 \mu m , respectively. In addition, characteristics, microstructures, phase transformation, and physical properties of raw materials and calcium sulfates are reported here by using XRF, SEM, XRD, pycnometer method, and BET.

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INTRODUCTION

Calcium sulfate is a ceramic material useful for many kinds of industrial applications i.e. a binder for building material, bone graft materials, periodontal disease treatment, endodontic lesions, alveolar bone loss, maxillary sinus augmentation, filler for plastic, rubber, coating, and construction materials, desiccant, coagulant, and catalysts [1, 2, 3]. In general, calcium sulfate compounds in the form of -or -anhydrite (the nearly anhydrous) namely anhydrous calcium sulfate, calcium sulfate hemihydrate or plaster of Paris, and gypsum ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) are the most abundant sulfate mineral in nature [4]. Natural gypsum or calcium sulfate dihydrate is a monoclinic-prismatic mineral with a layered crystal lattice containing the water. When the crystal lattice heated can be converted to the metastable hemihydrate and anhydrite III, which has a similar lattice structure. Anhydrite III can be transformed to anhydrite II with the most densely packed ion lattice and does not react very readily with water at high temperature [5].

Therefore, phase transformation, crystal structure, morphology, and growth rate of calcium sulfate depend on temperature, pressure, dissolved electrolytes or organics, and other minerals [4]. There are many types calcium sulfate i.e. calcium sulfate dihydrate or gypsum ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), subhydrate calcium sulfate ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 0.81\text{H}_2\text{O}$), - and - hemihydrate calcium sulfate ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 1/2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$), calcium sulfate anhydrite I, II, and III (CaSO_4) [6-12]. The synonyms, characteristics (color, odor, and density values), crystal structures, chemical solubility performances, physical-optical-mechanical properties (translucence, refractive index, hardness, etc.) and their applications are some differences. The calcium sulfate compounds can be prepared by a variety of processes, i.e. dissolved in aqueous sulfuric acid, flue gas desulfurization (FGD), reverse micro-emulsion, chemical precipitation, ion exchange, adsorption, reverse osmosis and electro-chemical methods, etc. [13-21].

Eggshell is a calcium source obtained by the consuming and industries such as food, drug, cosmetics, filler in other industries, etc. The by-product eggshell represents about 11% of the total weight approximately 60 g of an egg [22-24]. The main composition of eggshells is calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) known as calcite more than 94 wt% and the other oxides, including organic compounds 6 wt% [22-24]. Therefore, the

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eggshell acts as a useful waste in many kinds of applications [22-27].

The objective of this research is that the duck eggshell was used as a raw material to react with sulfuric acid under calcination temperature in order to prepare the calcium sulfate compounds i.e. calcium sulfate dihydrate or gypsum, hemihydrate or plaster of Paris, and anhydrite. The characteristics, micro- structures, phase transformation, and physical properties of samples were reported here by using XRF, SEM, XRD, pycnometer method, and BET.

Experimental

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Duck eggshell was collected from the cafeteria at Kasetsart University, Thailand. The duck eggshells were cleaned with tap water, dried in the air for 2 days, and ground with high-speed mill for 120 min. **Hydrosulfuric acid (H₂SO₄)** is in high purity with 98% and was purchased from Arsom Co., Ltd., Thailand. Hydrosulphuric acid is colorless, odorless, melting temperature at 104°C and 1.0 atm.

Instruments

Muffle furnace (Nabertherm, Ceramotherm with thermocouple type K, NiCr-Ni) was used to calcine the duck eggshells at 900° C for 2 hr with a heating rate of 5°C/min. The muffle furnace was used to calcine the precipitate calcium sulfate powder prepared from the reaction between duck eggshell and concentrated sulfuric acid at room temperature, and then calcined at firing temperature 700°, 800°, and 900°C for 2 hr with a heating rate of 10°C/min. The **High-speed mill** model RM 1105 with speed 500 rpm was supplied by Compound Clay Co., Ltd., Thailand. The rapid mill is a porcelain pot containing the amount of 2/3 porcelain ball mills of the porcelain pot volume. The rapid mill was used for grinding the duck eggshell to be fine powder for the calcium sulfate preparation. **X-ray diffraction (XRD)** was taken and analyzed using a Bruker AXS analyzer (D8 Discover) with VANTEC-1 Detector. Samples were analyzed using a double-crystal wide-angle goniometry. Scans were measured from 5°- 80° 2θ at a scan speed of 5° 2θ /min in 0.05° or 0.03° 2θ increments using CuK radiation (λ = 0.15406 nm). Peak positions were consistent with those of the International Center for Diffraction Data Standard (JCPDS) patterns to identify crystalline phases. **Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM)** was taken and characterized using SEM, JEOL-5200. The samples of raw material and compliant electrode samples were mounted on a stub using carbon paste and were sputter-coated to ~0.1 μm of gold to improve conductivity. The acceleration voltages of 11 and 13 kV with magnifications of 1,000 and 5,000 times were used.

Calcium Sulfate Powder Preparation (CaSO₄· 2H₂O, CaSO₄·0.5H₂O, and CaSO₄)

The duck eggshell that had been ground for 120 min acted as calcium carbonate source (CaCO₃) reacts to sulfuric acid at room temperature (25°C) according to the chemical reaction and equations as shown in (1) and (2):

When the chemical reaction between CaCO₃ and H₂SO₄ occurred completely, the precipitated calcium sulfate or calcium sulfate dihydrate (CaSO₄·2H₂O) powder was filtered, rinsed with tap water 2-3 times, and dried in the oven at 110°C for 24 hr. Calcium sulfate dihydrate (CaSO₄·2H₂O) can

transform to calcium sulfate hemihydrate (CaSO₄·0.5H₂O) according to the equation (3). After that, the dried calcium sulfate hemihydrate powder was calcined at 700°, 800°, and 900°C for 2 hr. Calcium sulfate hemihydrate converted to anhydrite or anhydrous calcium sulfate (CaSO₄) according to the equation (4). The obtained calcined powder was measured by the physical properties and characterized by SEM, XRD, particle size distribution, BET, and pycnometer measurement.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Raw Material and Calcium Sulfate Powder

The chemical compositions of duck eggshell and calcined duck eggshell were measured by XRF as data tabulated in Table 1. The main raw duck eggshell composed of calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) 98.101 wt% and other oxide compounds 1.899 wt%. While the calcined duck eggshell composed of calcium oxide (CaO) 97.805 wt% and the other oxide compounds such as MgO, Na₂O, K₂O, SiO₂, etc. 2.195 wt%. The raw duck eggshell and calcined duck eggshell can react with sulfuric acid at room temperature (25°C) according to the equations (1) and (2) to obtain calcium sulfate dihydrate or gypsum. When calcium sulfate dihydrate was heated, it can transform to calcium hemihydrate or plaster of Paris and anhydrite according to equations (3) and (4), respectively.

Table 1 Chemical composition of raw materials measured by XRF

Raw duck eggshells		Calcined duck eggshells	
Compounds	Weight (%)	Compounds	Weight (%)
Na ₂ O	0.204	Na ₂ O	0.161
MgO	0.286	MgO	0.656
Al ₂ O ₃	0.035	SiO ₂	0.255
SiO ₂	0.073	P ₂ O ₅	0.775
P ₂ O ₅	0.443	SO ₃	0.215
SO ₃	0.764	Cl	0.053
Cl	0.035	K ₂ O	0.059
K ₂ O	0.038	CaO	97.805
CaCO ₃	98.101	SrO	0.019
CuO	0.009		
SrO	0.013		

Physical Properties and Microstructures of Calcium Sulfate Powder

The physical properties (average particle size, true density, specific surface area, and average pore diameter) of raw duck eggshell and anhydrous calcium sulfate calcined at 800° and 900°C were measured and reported on the data in Table 2. The particle size distribution at d₉₀, d₅₀, d₁₀, and d_{avg} of raw duck eggshell are 90.02, 15.75, 1.55, and 34.35 μm, respectively. The true density, specific surface area, and average pore diameter of the raw duck eggshell are 2.25 g/cm³, 7.79 m²/g, and 196.90 Å, respectively. While the particle size distribution at d₉₀, d₅₀, d₁₀, and d_{avg} of the raw duck eggshell reacted to sulfuric acid and calcined at 900°C for 2 hr are equal to 7.39, 3.13, 1.08, and 3.99 μm,

respectively. Furthermore, the true density, specific surface area, and average pore diameter of the raw duck eggshell reacted to sulfuric acid and calcined at 900°C for 2 hr are 2.95 g/cm³, 3.57 m²/g, and 96.98 Å, respectively. The porosity of the anhydrous calcium sulfate calcined at 900°C for 2 hr is in the range of mesoporous structure (20Å-500Å). The adsorption-desorption isotherm of anhydrous calcium sulfate or anhydrite is consistent and according to the Kelvin equation having the hysteresis loop at a lower relative pressure, causing a lower free energy state and the thermodynamic equilibrium. The physical properties of the raw duck eggshell and calcium sulfate samples, i.e. particle size and shape, specific surface area, true density, solubility, etc., are important factors for calcium sulfate formation and applications [6, 29, 30].

Table 2 Physical properties of samples

Samples	Avg. particle size (µm)	True density (g/cm ³)	Specific surface area (m ² /g)	Avg. pore diameter (Å)
Raw duck eggshell	34.35	2.25	7.79	196.90
CaSO ₄ calcined at 800°C	5.560	2.87	N/A	N/A
CaSO ₄ calcined at 900°C	3.983	2.95	3.57	96.98

The XRD peak patterns of the raw duck eggshell before and after firing at 900°C for 2 hr, and the dried calcium sulfate powder obtained from the raw duck eggshell react with sulfuric acid calcined at 700°, 800°, and 900°C, for 2 hr, as shown in Fig. 1. The XRD peak pattern of the raw duck eggshell shows the crystalline phase formation of rhombohedral or calcite consistent with the JCPDS file no. 01-086-2339 at the (hkl): (104) 29.364°, (012) 23.058°, and (113) 39.424° while the XRD peak pattern of the calcined raw duck eggshell shows the crystalline phase formation of lime or calcia being consistent with the JCPDS file no. 00-037-1497 at the (hkl): (200) 37.347°, (220) 53.856°, and (111) 32.204°. The main XRD peak pattern of the dried precipitated calcium sulfate powder before firing shows the rhombohedral structure of calcium sulfate hemihydrate (CaSO₄.0.5H₂O) consistent with JCPDS file no. 01-070-0909 at the (hkl): (020) 25.432°, (104) 29.364°, (012) 31.366°, (022) 38.648°, (212) 40.820°, and (032) 48.696°. Then, the dried precipitated samples, calcium sulfate hemihydrate (CaSO₄.0.5H₂O) powder calcined at 700° and 800°C for 2 hr, show the same XRD peak patterns of the metastable phase of anhydrous calcium sulfate (CaSO₄) in hexagonal phase formation consistent with the JCPDS file nos. 01-089-1458 and 01-070-0909 at the (hkl): (100) 14.665°, (200) 29.577°, (102) 32.011° and (020) 25.432°, (012) 31.366°, and (212) 40.820°, respectively, mixed with a small amount of the calcium hydroxide or portlandite (Ca(OH)₂) belonging to orthorhombic consistent with the JCPDS file no. 00-004-0733 at the (hkl): (101) 34.089°, (102) 47.124°, and (110) 50.795°. Furthermore, the dried precipitated calcium sulfate dihydrate sample calcined at 900°C for 2 hr, shows the stable crystalline phase formation of hexagonal namely anhydrite structure (CaSO₄) consistent with the JCPDS file no.01-089-1458 at the (hkl): (020) 25.432°, (012) 31.366°, and (022) 38.648°, respectively, consistent with the anhydrite crystal structure obtained by Zhao, Wu et al [3]. Therefore, the obtained XRD phase transformation of calcium sulfate dihydrate (CaSO₄.2H₂O) can transform to calcium sulfate hemihydrate

or plaster of Paris (CaSO₄.0.5H₂O) or anhydrite (CaSO₄) crystal structures depending on the firing temperature and firing time consistent with the dehydration-rehydration of calcium sulfates flowchart reported by Singh, N.B. and Middendorf, B. [31].

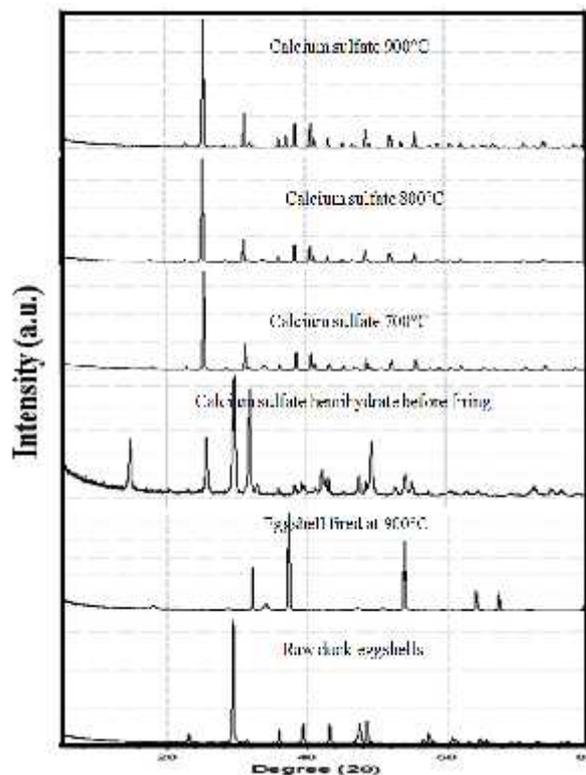


Fig.1 XRD peak patterns of the duck eggshell before and after calcination at 900°C for 2 hr and calcium sulfate hemihydrate powder calcined at 700°, 800°, and 900°C, for 2 hr, respectively.

The SEM micrographs of duck eggshell powder, calcium sulfate hemihydrate powder before firing, and dried precipitated calcium sulfate hemihydrate powder calcined at 700°, 800°, and 900°C with the magnifications of 1000 and 5000 times as shown in Fig. 2. The SEM micrographs of the ground raw duck eggshell powder show the particulate agglomeration and non-uniform size as shown in Figures 2a) and 2a-1). The SEM micrographs of the precipitated calcium sulfate hemihydrate powder, dried at 110°C without firing, show uniform needle shape crystal structure consistent with the results obtained by Freyer, D et al. [4], Licong, D. et al. [13], and Azimi G. et al. [32]. The SEM microstructures show starting the agglomeration of the needle shape to form plate- or disk-like shape due to phase transformation at the firing temperature 700°C as shown in Figures 2c) and 2c-1) consistent with the SEM result obtained by Gartner, E.M. [33], and then the microstructures changed to more plate-like of the needle shape or crystallized as a metastable phase at firing temperature 800°C as shown in Figure 2d) and 2d-1). Furthermore, the microstructures changed and crystallized completely to form the small rod-like in shape that belong to stable anhydrite at calcination temperature 900°C as shown in Figures 2e) and 2e-1) consistent with the SEM results obtained by Azimi G. et al. [32].

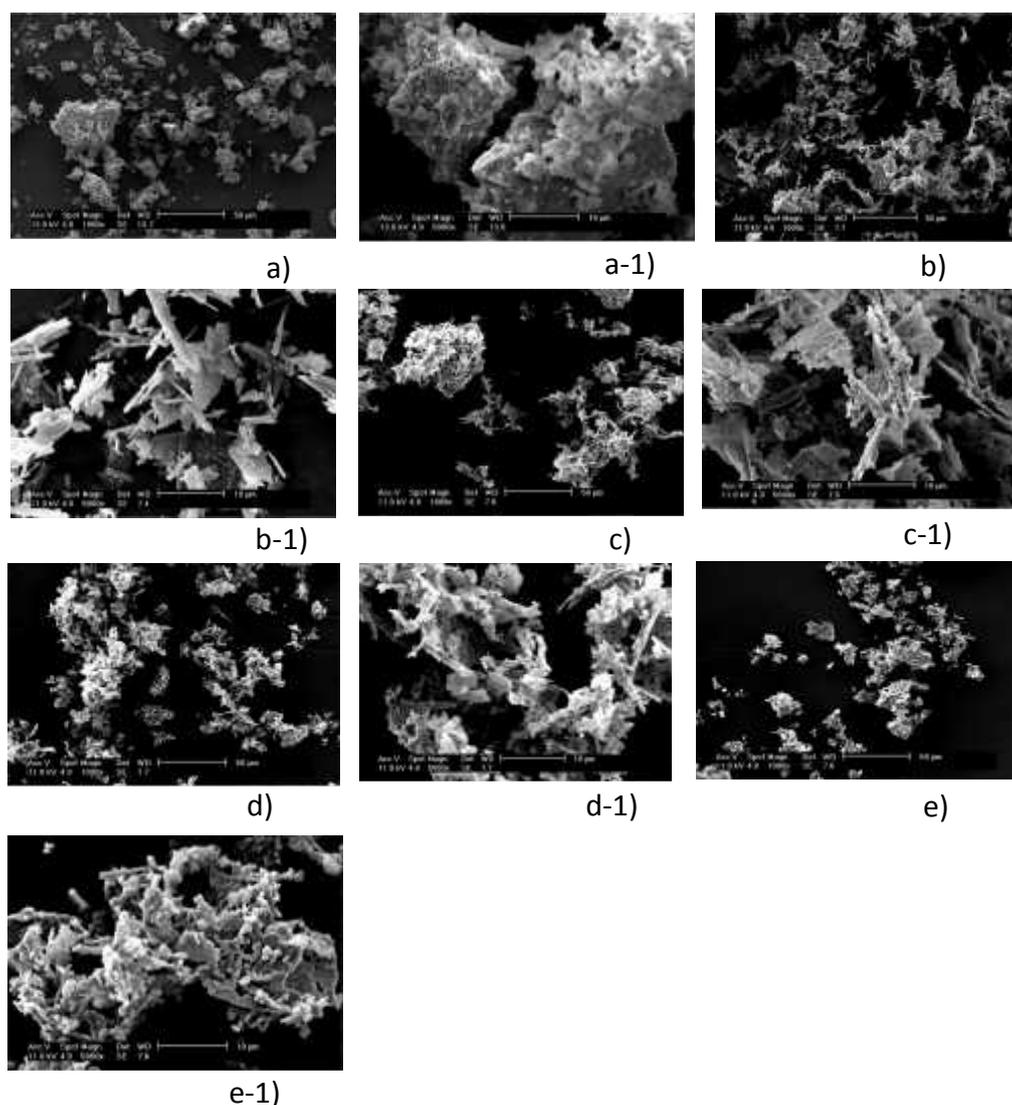


Fig. 2 SEM micrographs of samples at magnifications of 1,000 and 5,000 times: a) and a-1) duck eggshell powder; b) and b-1) calcium sulfate hemihydrate ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) powder before firing; c) and c-1) calcium sulfate hemihydrate powder calcined at 700°C ; d) and d-1) calcium sulfate hemihydrate powder calcined at 800°C ; and e) and e-1) calcium sulfate hemihydrate powder calcined at 900°C .

Summary

Duck eggshell is a potential material for use as the calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) source to react with sulfuric acid in order to prepare the calcium sulfate dihydrate or gypsum ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), calcium sulfate hemihydrate or plaster of Paris ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$), and stable anhydrite (CaSO_4) in terms of $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($x = 0.0-2.0$) by thermal process. Calcium sulfate can form hydration and dehydration process due to water adsorption-desorption ability within the layered microstructure. Calcium sulfates have a potential candidate function as a binder, filler, absorbent, catalyst, and coagulant in a variety of buildings, ceramics, petroleum and petrochemical, dental and mechanical industries. Calcium sulfate dihydrate or gypsum is one of the important materials suitable for building, mold making, etc., whereas anhydrite or anhydrous calcium sulfate is suitable for function as a filler in various industries such as the paint, plastic, rubber, coating, cement, etc. [34-36]. There are many advantages of the chemical precipitation method used in this study for calcium sulfate compounds preparation i.e., easy and convenient forming, low price, and high purity calcium sulfate including waste eggshell reduction.

The obtained calcium sulfate dihydrate or gypsum can form at room temperature. When the calcium sulfate dihydrate ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) is dried at 110°C , they can change to calcium sulfate hemihydrate or plaster of Paris ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) and transform to anhydrite or anhydrous calcium sulfate (CaSO_4) in terms of type III, type II, and type I at a temperature from 300°C to 1000°C . The XRD phase formation of calcium sulfates will change from rhombohedral (gypsum) to hexagonal (anhydrite) crystal structure. The SEM micrograph will change from needle-like shape (hemihydrate or plaster of Paris) to plate- or disk-like shape, and to rod-like shape (anhydrite). The true density, color, odor, specific surface area, average pore diameter, and average particle size of the best anhydrite or anhydrous calcium sulfate obtained in this study calcined at 900°C are equal to 2.95 g/cm^3 , white powder, odorless, $3.57 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, 96.98 \AA , and $3.983 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$, respectively.

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