New covalent bonded polymer-calcium silicate hydrate composites

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Supplementary material (ESI) for Journal of Materials Chemistry : ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of the polymers ; Determination of the polymer content in the composites from thermogravimetric analysis.



Figure S1 : ¹H NMR spectra of polymers : 1 = PVP-T0; 2 = PVP-T9



Figure S2 : ¹³C NMR spectra of polymers : 1= PVP-T0 ; 2= PVP-T9



Figure S3: ¹H NMR spectra of polymers : 1=PDMA-AA ; 2= PDMA-T15-D0



Figure S4: ¹³C NMR spectra of polymers : 1=PDMA-AA ; 2=PDMA-T15-D0

Determination of the polymer content in the composites from thermogravimetric analysis.



Figure S5 : typical thermogram of a pure C-S-H sample and of a composite sample

The exothermic weight loss between 300 and 640°C (%(300-640°C)) in the composite is attributed to the polymer combustion and to desorption of small amount of water. In pure inorganic C-S-H, the weight loss between 300 and 640°C (%(300-640°C in C-S-H)) (about 5%) is only attributed to desorption of small amount of water. Therefore, the percentage of organic is given by the difference %(300-640°C) -%(300-640°C in C-S-H).

For all materials, the weight loss under 250°C (generally 10-15%) and above 640°C (less then 1%) are respectively attributed to desoption of physisorbed water and decarbonatation of CaCO₃. Above 850°C, no additional weight loss is observed and there only remains anhydrous calcium silicate. The percentage of anhydrous calcium silicate is given by the relation 100-%(25-850°C), where %(25-850°C) represents the total weight loss. The polymer

content in the composite with respect to anhydrous calcium sicilicate $(m_P/(m_{Si}+m_{Ca}))$ is therefore obtained by the following equation :

 $m_P/(m_{Si}+m_{Ca}) = [(\%(300-640^{\circ}C) -\%(300-640^{\circ}C \text{ in C-S-H})) \times 100] / [100-\%(25-850^{\circ}C)]$