

Electronic Supplementary Material

AN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY APPROACH FOR CHARACTERIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION

MATERIALS: DETERMINATION OF TRACE, MINOR, AND MAJOR ELEMENTS BY SLURRY

SAMPLING HIGH RESOLUTION CONTINUUM SOURCE GRAPHITE FURNACE ATOMIC

ABSORPTION SPECTROMETRY

Beatriz Gómez-Nieto^{a,*}, Carmen Isabel-Cabrera^a, María Jesús Gismera^a, María Teresa Sevilla^a,

Jesús R. Procopio^a, María Isabel Sánchez de Rojas^b

^a Departamento de Química Analítica y Análisis Instrumental. Facultad de Ciencias. Avda. Francisco Tomás y Valiente, 7. Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. 28049 Madrid, Spain.

^b Departamento de Cementos y Reciclado de Materiales, Instituto de Ciencias de la Construcción Eduardo Torroja (IETcc-CSIC). C/ Serrano Galvache 4, 28033 Madrid, Spain

*E-mail corresponding author: beatriz.gomez@uam.es

Preparation of mortar samples

Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC), Ceramic Waste (CW), and biomass-fired power plant bottom ash (BA) were mixed in the proportions indicated in Table S1. Mortar samples were prepared by blending one part of the corresponding mixture (indicated in Table S1) with three parts of standard sand and adding purified water at a 1/2 water/solid ratio. Then, they were cured for 360 days.

Table S1. Composition of mixtures used to prepare mortars-

Sample	% of OPC	% of CW	% of BA
Mortar 1	100	-	-
Mortar 2	60	20	20
Mortar 3	70	20	10