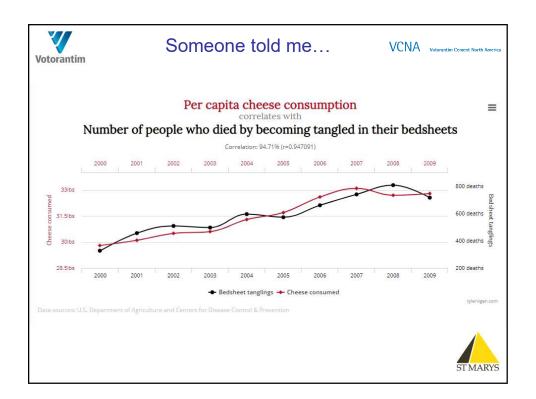


VCNA Votorantim Cement North Americ

# FT Durable Concrete -What's Up?

Nick Popoff Vice President Product Performance and Technical Services St. Marys Cement Inc







#### **Science of Mix Design**

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- Water content
- Air Entrainment
- Cementitious Materials
- Curing
- Exposure Conditions





**W/C Ratio- Duff Abrams** 

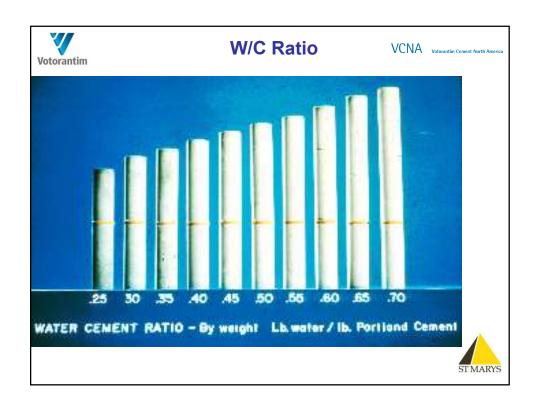
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## **WATER/CEMENT RATIO LAW**

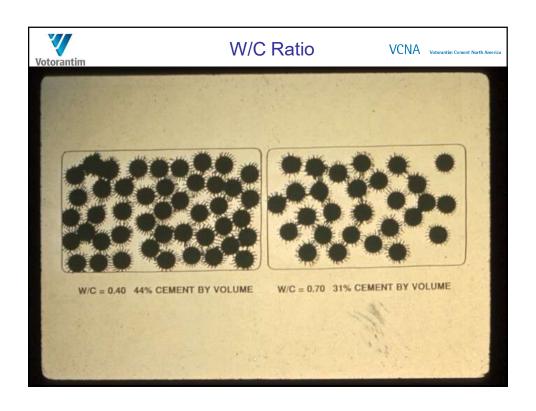
For given materials the strength of the concrete depends **solely** on the amount of water for a given amount of cement.

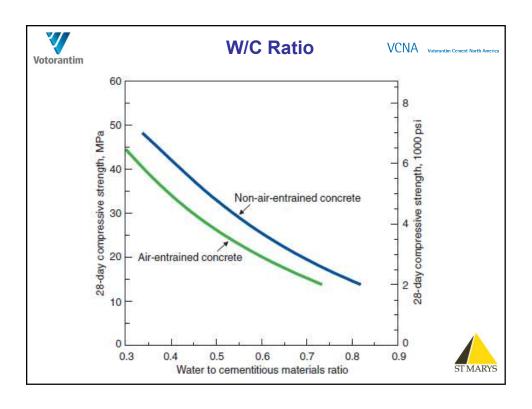
100 years ago











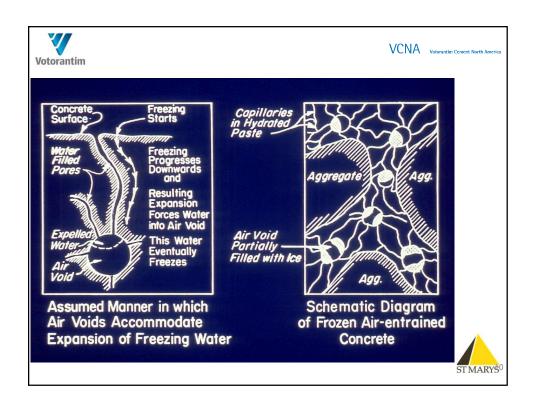


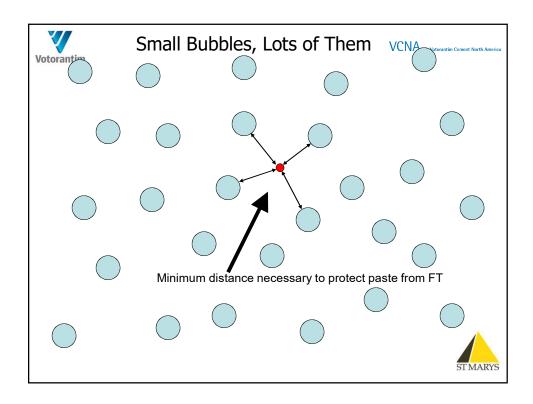
#### **Air Entrainment**

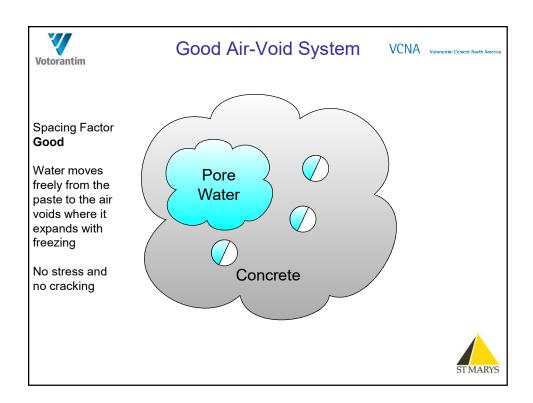
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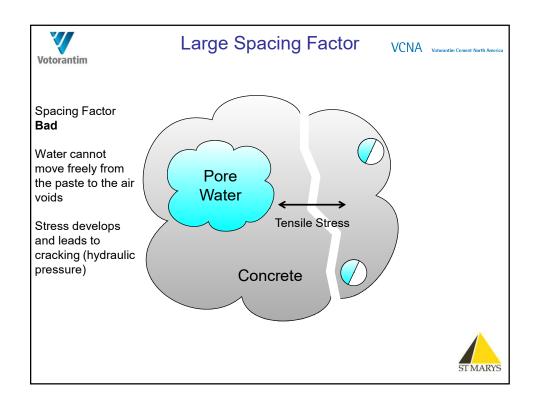
- Late 1930s
- One of the most significant discoveries in concrete history
- Freeze thaw durability

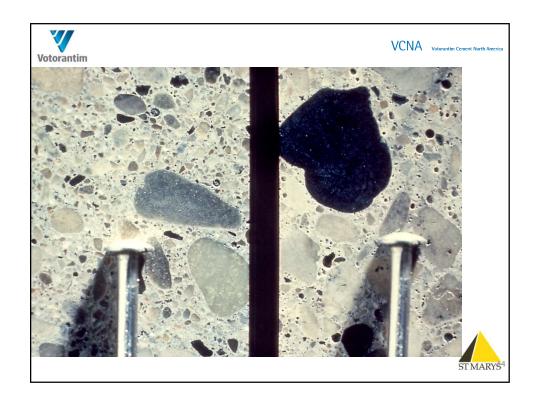














# **Curing**

Cured concrete looks like uncured concrete but doesn't perform the same.

The next greatest leap in technology will not come from new materials BUT learning to use the materials that we now have effectively.



# Cement Hydration VCNA VOLUMENT CONNECT NORTH AND

Hydration begins as soon as water contacts cement.

The rate of reaction increases as temperature increases and decreases as the temperature drops.

At about 32°F the reaction STOPS.

When the concrete dries out the reaction also STOPS.

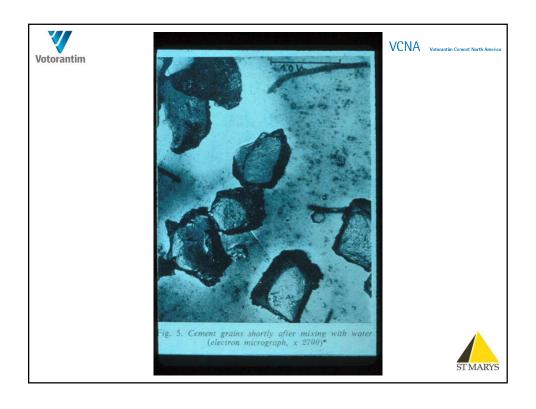


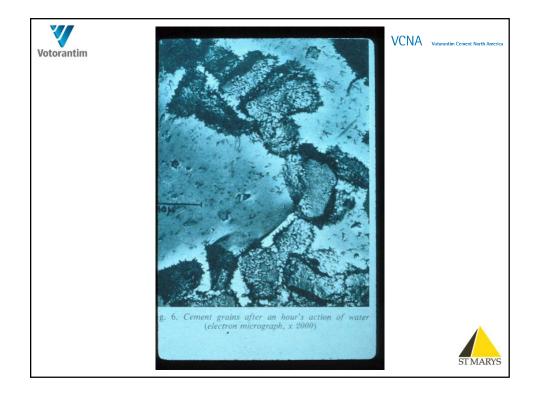


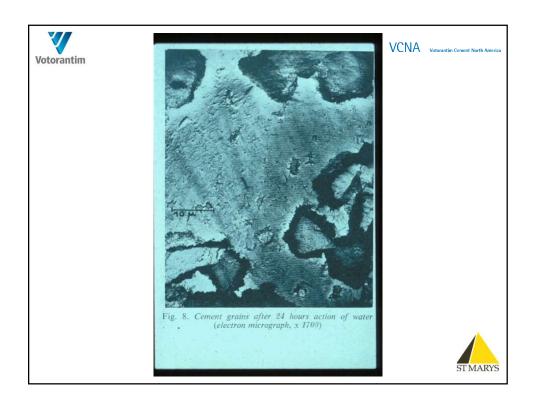
# Hydration Reaction VCNA voterantin Come

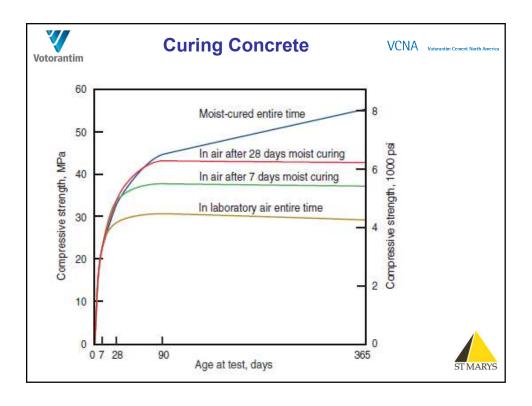
 $C_3S(C_2S) + H20 = CSH +$ CH + Heat Calcium + Water= Tobermorite+ Calcium Silicates Hydroxide Gel

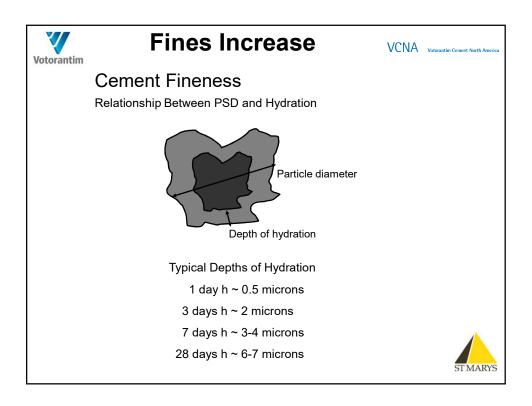


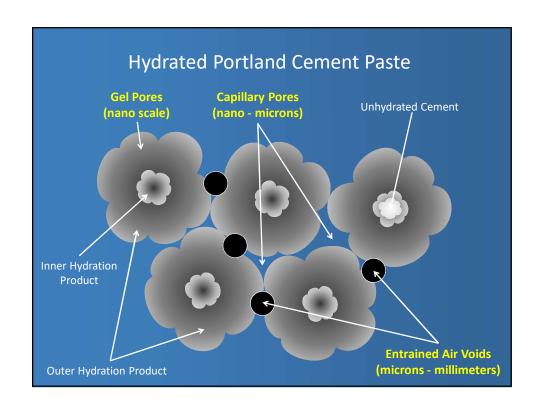


















# Membrane-Forming Coumpounds







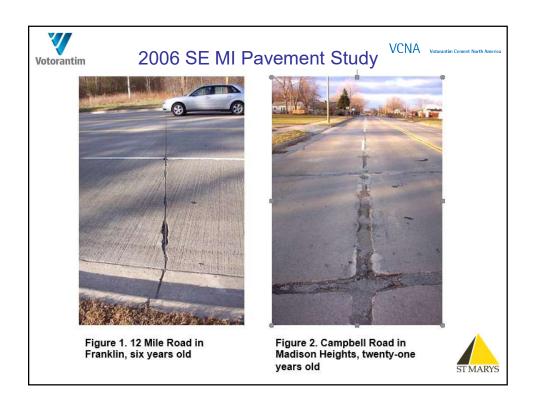
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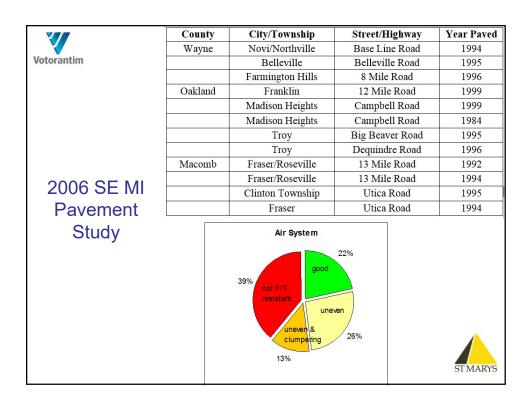


#### Paste Freeze-Thaw Damage

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- The freeze-thaw (F-T) action of water is one of the most destructive forces that concrete faces
  - Places concrete "under tension"
- The hydrated cement paste is protected against F-T damage by
  - Reduced permeability
  - Acceptable air-void system
- Typically appears within 1 to 5 years after construction



























#### Materials & Permeability

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- Concrete is a porous material water goes in, out and is absorbed
- Porosity (permeability) is a result of:
  - Degree of hydration
  - Mix design (w/c)
  - The materials used (aggregates) and SCMs



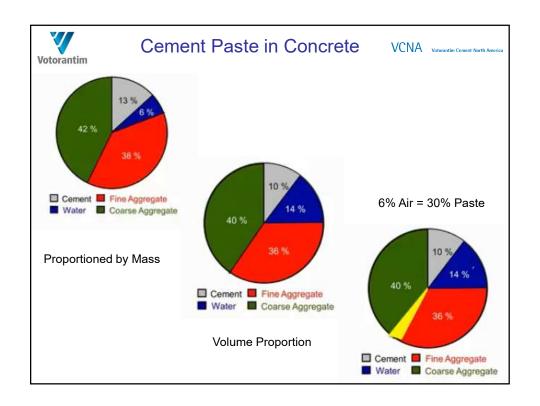


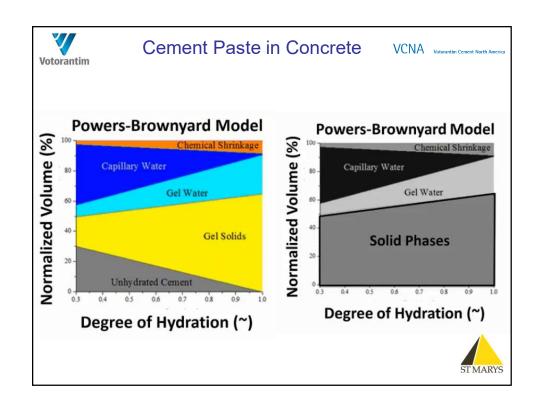
#### Pore Structure in Concrete

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- Capillary Pores
  - Depend on initial separation of cement particles, which is controlled by the w/c
- Gel Pores
  - Space between layers in CSH









#### **Hydration Reaction**

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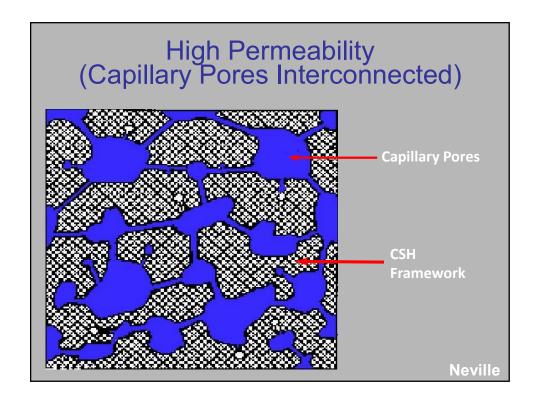
C<sub>3</sub>S (C<sub>2</sub>S) + H20 = CSH + CH + Heat Calcium + Water = Tobermorite+Calcium Silicates Gel Hydroxide

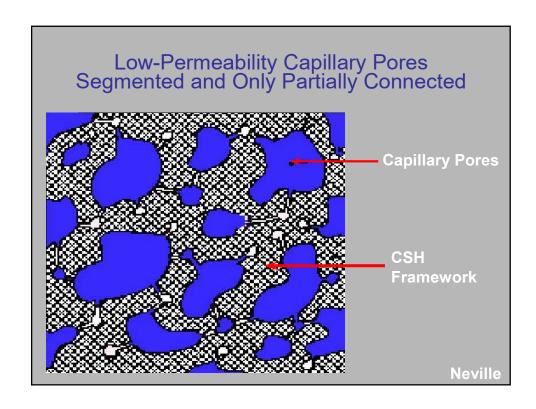
# **Supplementary Reaction**

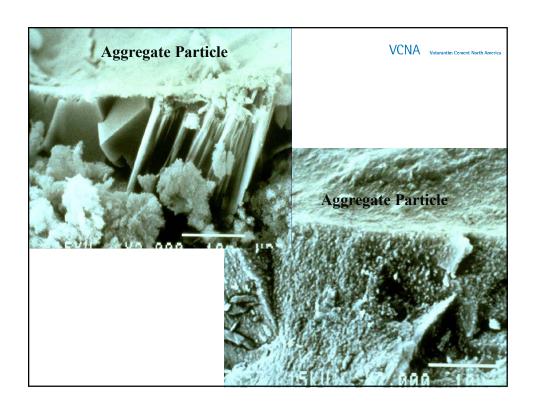
CH + S = CSH

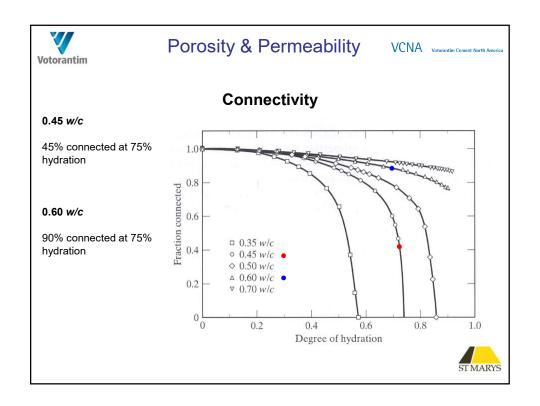
Calcium + Amorphous= Tobermorite
Hydroxide Silicates Gel

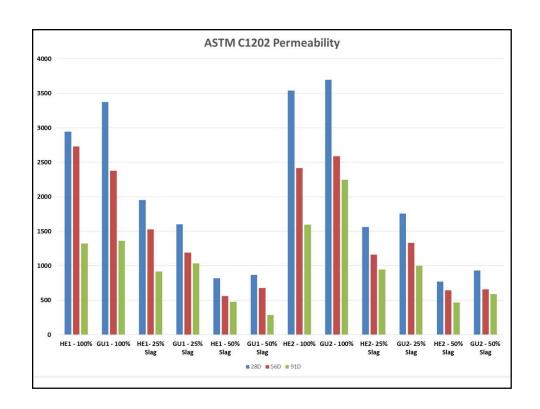


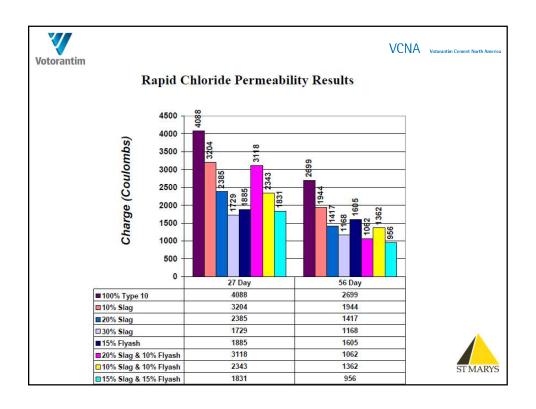


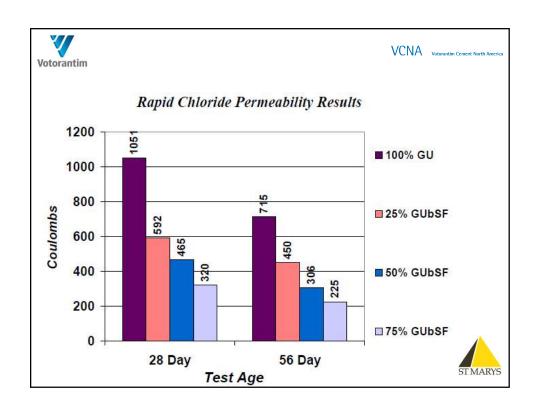


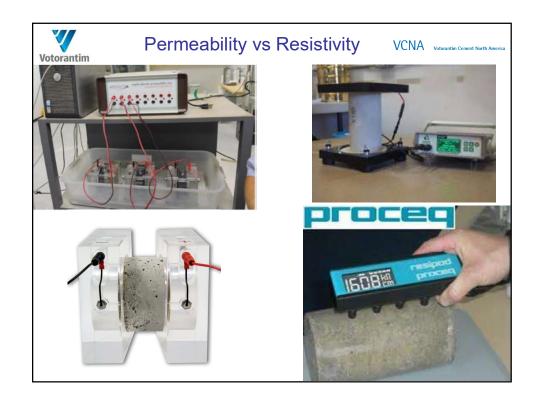


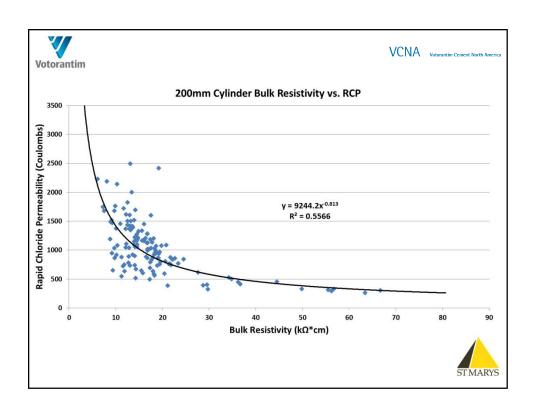


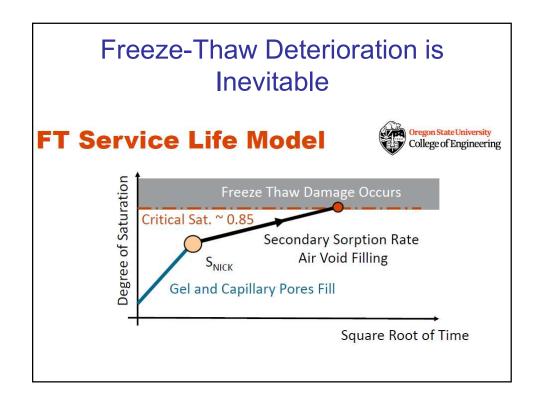


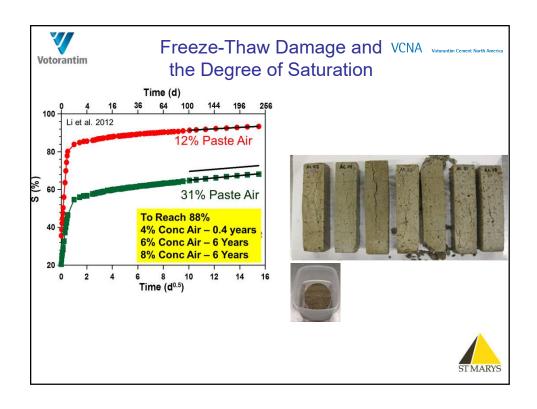


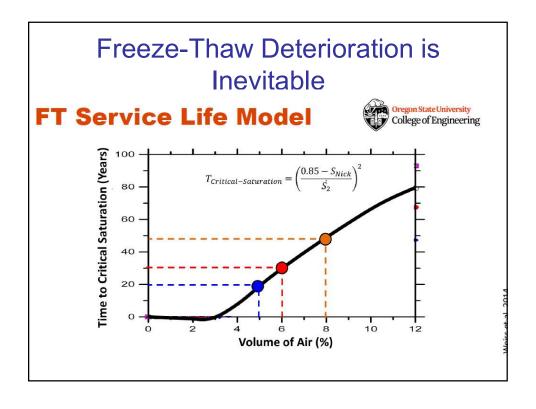


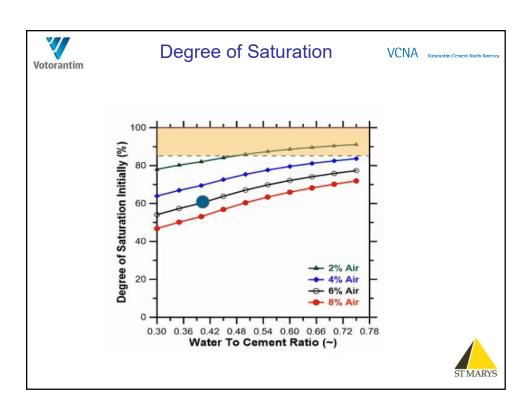














#### Take Aways - Paste F-T

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- · Concrete porosity is inevitable
- Concrete porosity (permeability) is directly linked to w/c
- Air is entrained to protect the paste but it is not fool-proof
  - Critically saturated paste will crack when frozen
- Need proper air content and air-void system (spacing factor, specific surface)



#### **Summary**

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- Keep fluids out of concrete and all materials-related distress is minimized
- · Good Quality AVS- stable during placement
- · Materials selection is very important
  - Low w/c
  - Low paste content
  - Use SCMs
- Curing is essential
  - Keep the mixture water in and allow the materials time to form dense, impermeable, hydration products

