

التطورات الحديثة في تحسين أداء الخرسانة في الأجواء الحارة

Advances in Hot Weather Concreting

Presented By

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الخطوط العريضة

نظرة عامة

تعريف المشكلة

الاحتياجات البحثية

منهجية تجريبية

برنامج تجريبي

النتائج

الاستنتاجات



Hot weather concreting

- High water demand
- Low strength and durability
- Accelerate the rate of slump loss
- Faster setting time



What is SCC ?

Fresh concrete that can flow around reinforcement and consolidate within formwork under its own weight without vibration and that exhibits no defect due to segregation or bleeding.



Hot Weather Concreting Problems

- High **slump** loss.



- Difficulty in concrete **placement**.

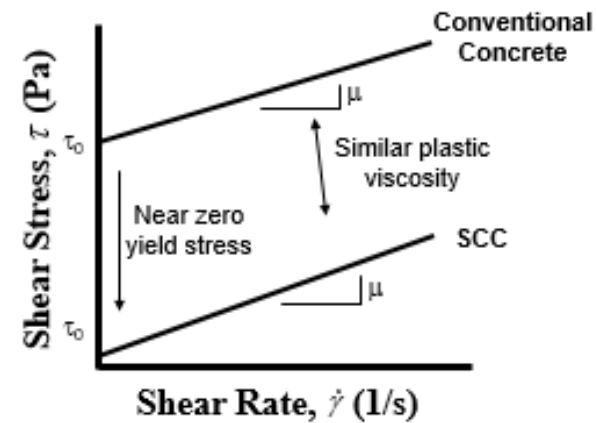


Hot Weather Concreting Problems

Durability Problems



SCC Rheology



Yield stress is the main difference between SCC and conventional concrete.

Coupled Effects of Mixing Time & Temp. on Rheological Properties of Cement Paste Incorporating SP

University of Western Ontario, Canada

- **Superplasticizers tested:**
 - Polycarboxylate (PCN)
 - Melamine (ML)
 - Naphthalene (NS)
- **Continuous Mixing was conducted in an environmental chamber for up to 110 min.**
- **Ambient temperature ranged from 20-45°C.**
- **Rheological test conducted from 20-110 min with 30 min interval between consecutive tests.**



Apparatus (cement Paste)

(Université Lille Nord de France)

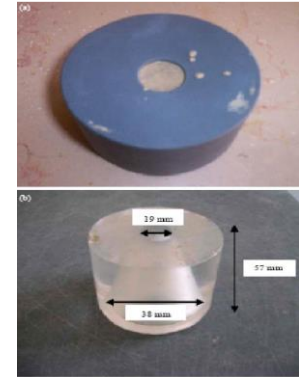
Cement Paste Mixer



vicat apparatus



Mini Slump flow



Cement Paste Rheometer



Coupled Effects of Mixing Time & Temp. on Rheological & Mechanical Properties of Concrete Incorporating SP

University of Ryerson, Canada

- **Superplasticizers tested:**
 - Polycarboxylate (PCN)
 - Melamine (ML)
 - Naphthalene (NS).
- **Continuous Mixing and was conducted in an environmental chamber for up to 110 min.**
- **Initial curing (up to 24 hours) took place in the same environment of mixing.**
- **Ambient temperatures ranged from 20-45°C.**
- **Rheological & mechanical tests were conducted from 20-110 with 30 min interval**



Materials

Abu Dhabi University

- Ordinary portland cement (similar to ASTM C150 Type I)
- Superplasticizers tested:
 - Polycarboxylate-based superplasticizer (PC) water to cement ratio (w/c) ranged from 0.325 to 0.45

Concrete

- fly ash
- w/cm=0.36
- Locally produced well graded crush stone coarse (max size: 10 mm) and fine aggregates were used
- Superplasticizers tested:
 - Polycarboxylate-based superplasticizer (PC)
 - Naphthalene sulfonate-based superplasticizer (NS)

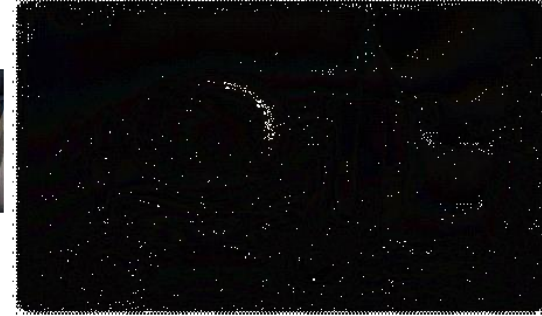


Apparatus(concrete)

(Abu Dhabi University)

- Concrete drum mixers:

- Concrete continuous mixing for up to 2-hrs.



- Hot room

- Temperature ranged from 26 to 45 °C.



- Electrical heaters.



Apparatus, Cont.

•Rheology Test:

•Concrete Rheometer

$$T = G + HN$$

T (Nmm) is the torque resistance

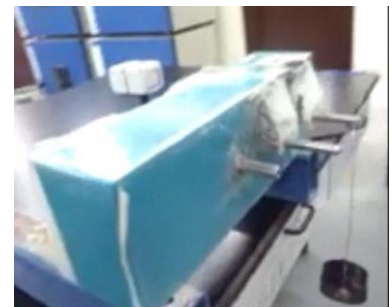
G (Nmm) is the flow resistance

H (Nmm·s) is the viscosity factor

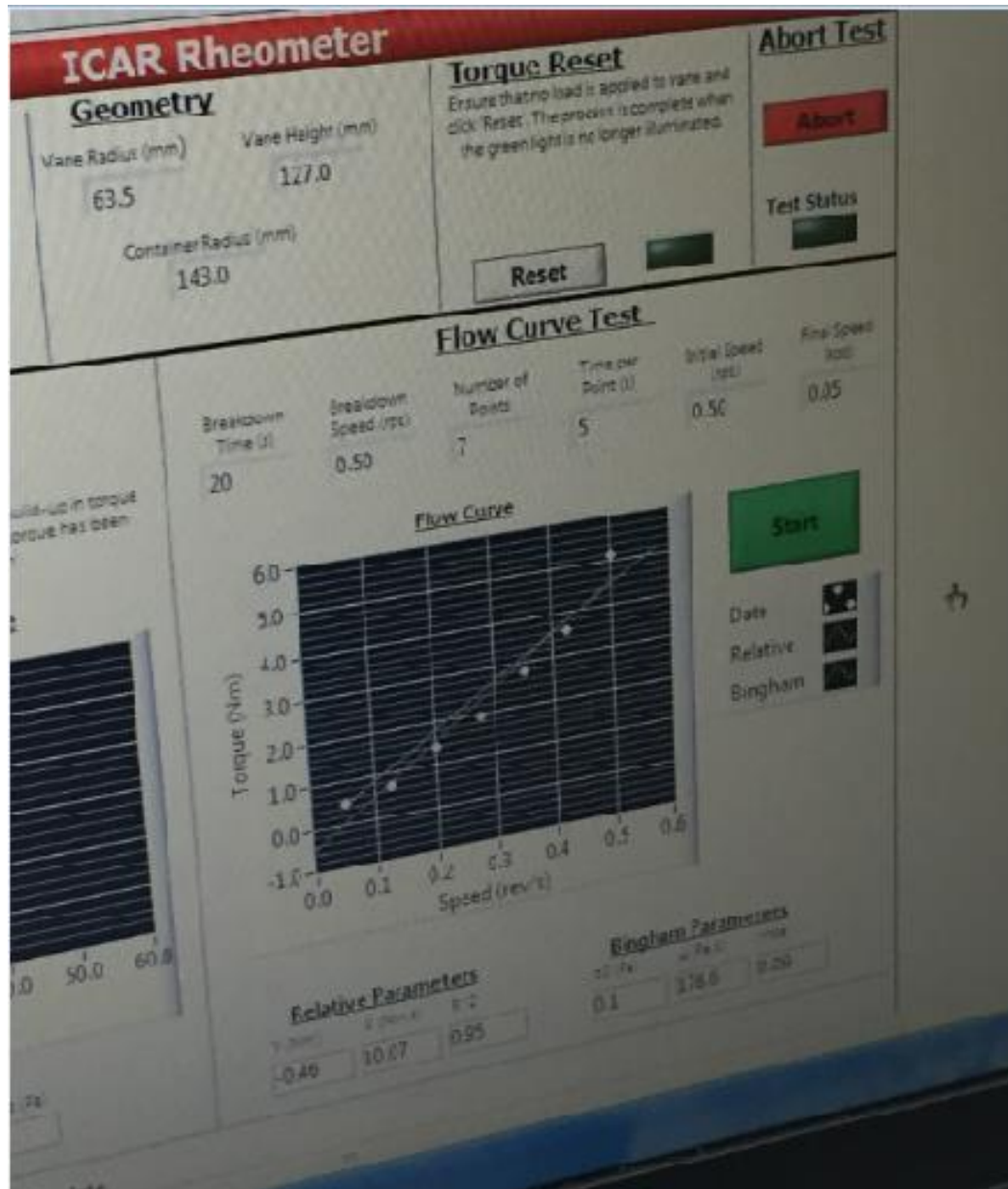
N is the rotational speed (m/s)



•Probes calibration



ICAR Portable Rheometer



Coupled Effects of Mixing Time & Temp. on Rheological & Mechanical Properties of Concrete Incorporating SP

University of Ryerson, Canada

Testing Procedure (Compressive Strength)

- Specimens were taken at 20, 50, 80, and 110 min.
- After initial curing (up to 24 hours), samples were cured in a standard curing room.
- Compressive strength was determined at ages of 12 hours, 1, 3, 7, and 28 days.



Visual Stability Index(VSI) Rating

(ASTM C 1611. 05)

VSI: It is a visual evaluation of the segregation of the SCC during the slump flow test.

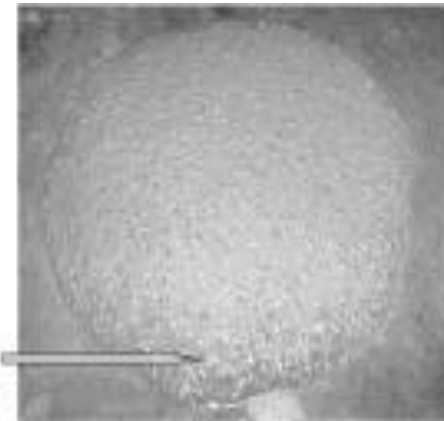
[0] No evidence of segregation in slump flow patty concrete



0

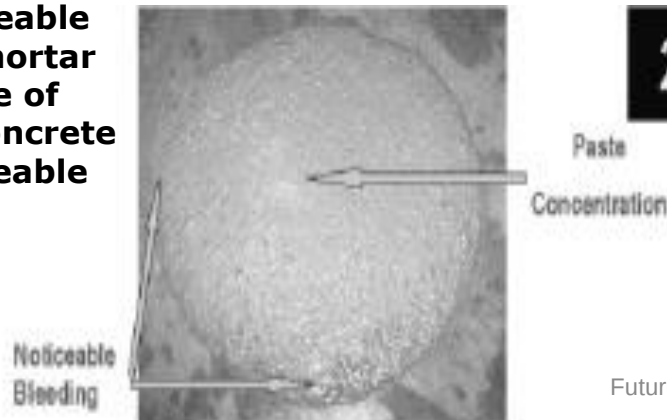
[1] some slight bleeding on surface of

Slight Bleeding



1

[2] noticeable layer of mortar on surface of testing concrete and noticeable bleeding

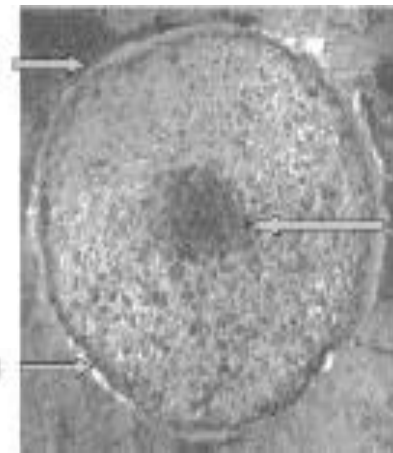


2

[3] Clearly segregating by evidence of thick layer of mortar and/or bleed water on surface of testing concrete

Mortar Halo

Noticeable Bleeding



Aggregate Pile/
Clear Segregation

3

Apparatus(concrete), Cont.

(Abu Dhabi University)

•Flowability Evaluation:

- Slump test
- T_{50} time
- Visual Stability Index(VSI) Rating



•Flexure test



•Compressive Strength after 1 day, 3, 7 and 28days



ASTM (C 1202)

- Cured in outdoor environment
- Casted after 110 min of mixing
- 6 hr of testing at interval of 30 min





Sustainable Concrete using Recycled Aggregate and Supplementary Cementitious Materials

Common Sustainable Practice in Concrete Industry

- Partial replacement of cement content with common supplementary cementitious materials (SCM)
- The SCM materials are waste by-products of other industries, which can improve the quality of concrete making it more durable



GGBS



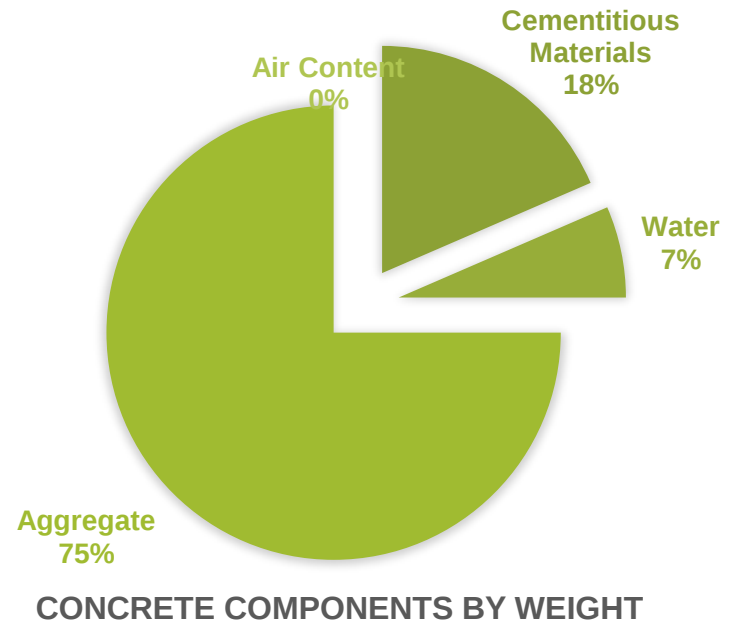
Flyash



Microsilica

Use of Recycled Aggregate as Sustainable Material

- Coarse and fine aggregates constitute around 75% by weight of an non-air entrained concrete
- Cement occupy only 16% to 18% of concrete mix by weight.
- Replacing part of the aggregate content with available sustainable materials will be more beneficial for environmental protection.
- Also it Reduces energy and cost of excavation of natural aggregate.
- it reduces the impact of waste material in the environment



Experimental Program

Recycled Aggregate Used About the Recycling Plant - Facts

➤ About the Source of Recycled Aggregate Used

Al Dhafra Recycling Industries is responsible for the processing of construction and demolition materials across the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

➤ Target:

Reduce the level of construction and demolition material being disposed of in Abu Dhabi's landfills.

➤ Al Dhafra Recycling Industries' recycling facility can process between 5000 and 7000 tones of material per shift.



Al Dhafra Recycling Industries, located adjacent to the Al Muqadhara
Abu Dhabi, UAE

Acknowledgment

The authors would like to acknowledge the financial support of Abu Dhabi University (ADU), Grant received in 2015 from the Centre of Excellence on Sustainable Built Environment at ADU (cost center No. 19300078). The authors would like also to thank Al Dhafra Recycling Aggregates Company in Abu Dhabi for donating the recycled aggregates used in this research. Thanks are also due to admixtures and additives suppliers who contributed materials used in this investigation.

***ADU Master Student Ahmed Khartabil supervised by
Dr. Samer Al Martini is the Winner of:***

1 st FIB- UAE Graduate Fellowship Award, March 21-Society of Engineers for their research proposal “Improving Mechanical, Durability & Structural Properties of Sustainable Recycled Aggregate Concrete by Incorporating Nano-Supplementary Cementitious Materials.” The award comes with an amount of AED 20,000

