

# TENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUPERPLASTICIZERS AND OTHER CHEMICAL ADMIXTURES IN CONCRETE



## SCC and HPC (70 MPa) for a Massive Block Foundation



"do Laboratório de Pesquisa ao Canteiro de Obras"

**Carlos Britez**

**Juan Gadea**

**Paulo Helene**

*PhD Engenharia*

*IBRACON*

*Universidade de São Paulo*

International Conferences

October 29, 2012

Prague, Czech Republic

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# TENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUPERPLASTICIZERS AND OTHER CHEMICAL ADMIXTURES IN CONCRETE



SCC and HPC (70 MPa) for a Massive Block Foundation

***...from university lab  
research to job site...***



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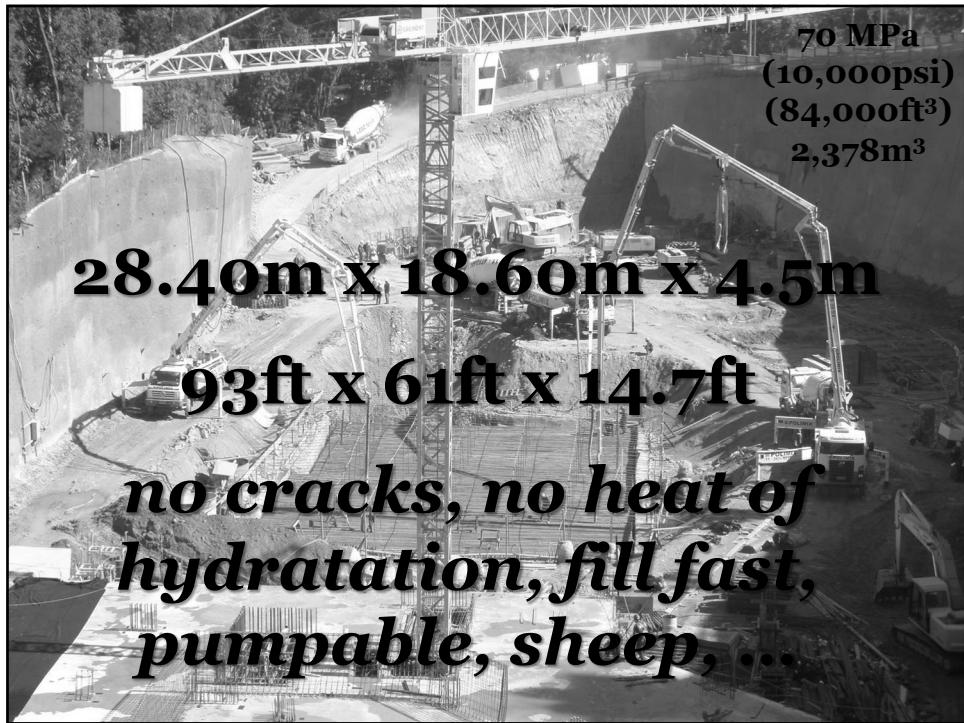
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## Cement & Admixture

- 0,5% → SIKAMENT 735 plasticizer admixture
- 1% → SIKAMENT 5700 superplasticizer admixture
- ABNT NBR 11768 (S & SP)
- ASTM 494 (A & F)
- PCE modified
  
- compatibility tests
- blast furnace cement {60% + 40% (clinker + gypsum)}

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World Business Council for Sustainable Development

## Cement Sustainability Initiative

WBCSD → CSI, said in the “Getting the Numbers Right”, 2010:

1. ...“Brazil is the leader in the use of biomass as substitute fuel, with 12% of total thermal energy generated...;
2. also ... "cement / clinquer = 0.58, one the best relation ship in the world..."

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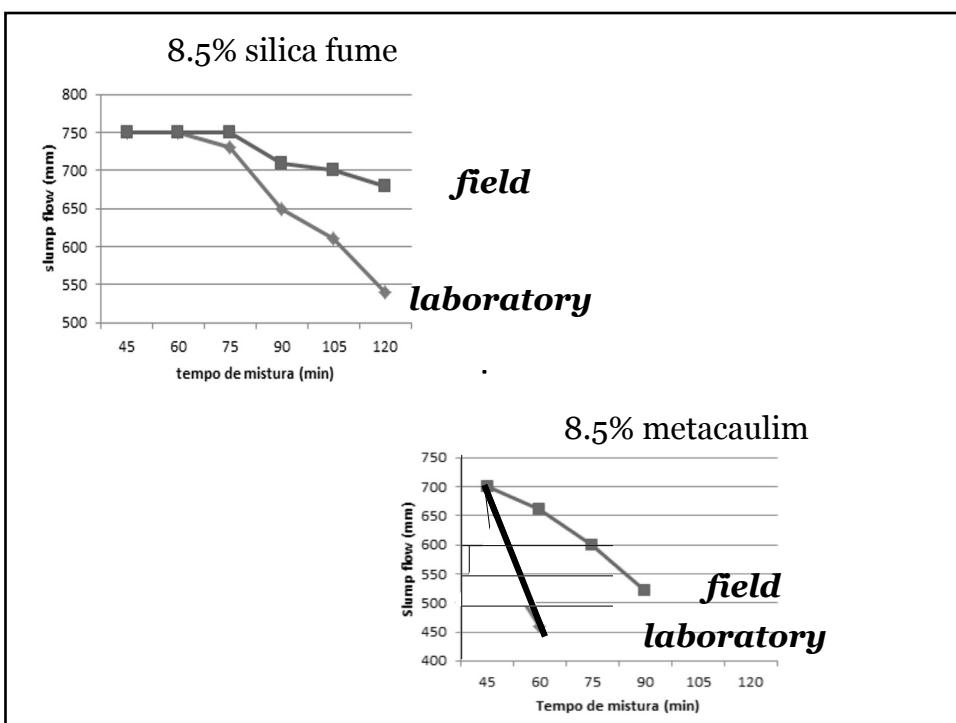
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- blast furnace cement {60% + 40% (clinker + gypsum)}
- 8.5% silica fume
- W/cementitius = 0.36

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## *5 steps procedures*

- ✓ mix design lab tests
- ✓ thermal simulations
- ✓ concrete production procedures
- ✓ concrete casting and control procedures
- ✓ technical control at site

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## ***IBRACON Concrete Mix Proportion Method***



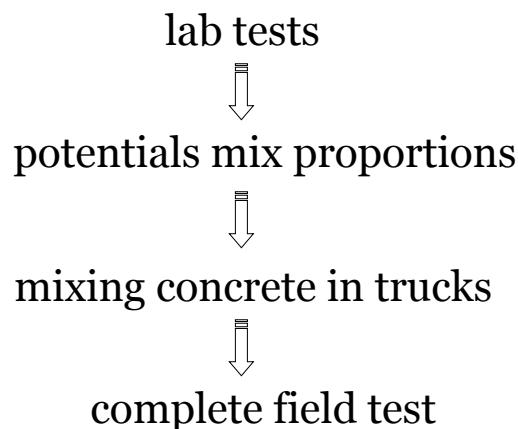
*optimal mortar proportion*



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# *Mix Design Research*

*50 days before fundation block casting*



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## Control of Materials



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## *complete field test*

casting parking columns  
concrete no ice  
slump: SCC  
severe test conditions  
concrete temperature  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$   
ambient temperature  $32^{\circ}\text{C}$



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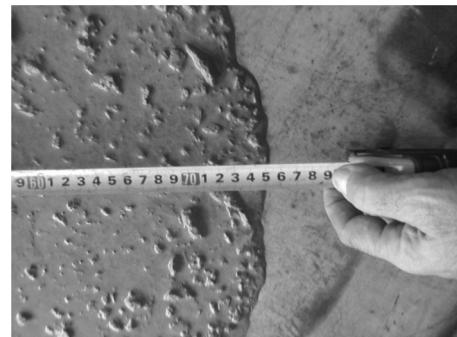
# Temperature and Times

Controle de tempo	
beginning in concrete plant	12:55
go out of concrete plant	13:35
arriving at job site	14:30
finishing casting	16:00
job site concrete temperature	
	37,5 °C

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plasticizer → slump (20 – 40mm)  
superplasticizer → flow (600 – 750mm)



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## Density and air entrapped



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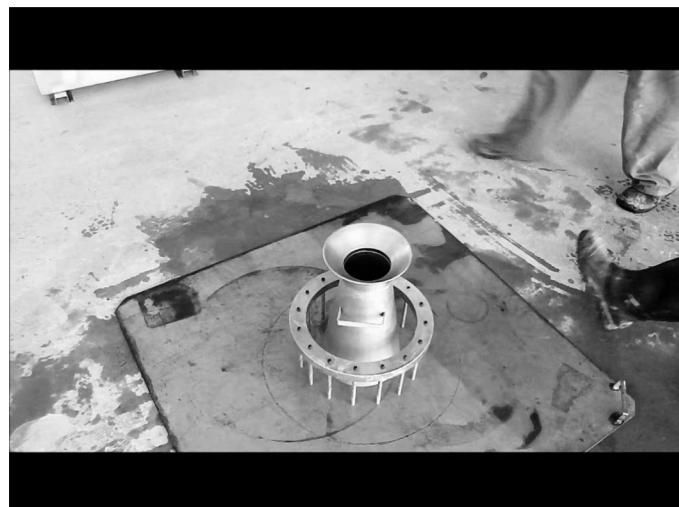
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flow and t500 → NBR 15823 → Parte 2  
ASTM C 1611 & EN 12350-8



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J Ring → NBR 15823 → Parte 3  
ASTM C 1621 & EN 12350-12



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**L Box → NBR 15823 → Parte 4  
EN 12350-10**



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**V Funnil → NBR 15823 → Parte 5  
EN 12350**



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Column segregation → NBR 15823 → Parte 6  
ASTM C 1610



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**Hour/Time → Temperature → RU%**



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## **Mix Proportions per cubic meter**

### ***Mix proportions per feet cubic***

Cement content	= 447kg	= 27.8 lb
Silica fume	= 38kg	= 2.4 lb
Artificial sand	= 481kg	= 30.0 lb
Natural sand	= 321 kg	= 20.9 lb
Crushed stone 9 – 19mm	= 194 kg	= 12.0 lb
Crushed stone 19 - 25mm	= 777 kg	= 48.4 lb
Total water	= 175 L	= 10.5 lb
Density	= 2,438 kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Density	= 152 lb / ft <sup>3</sup>	

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## **Mix Proportions per cubic meter**

### ***Mix proportions per feet cubic***

<b>OPC</b>	= <b>180kg</b>	= <b>11.0 lb</b>
<b>Blast furnace</b>	= <b>268kg</b>	= <b>16.7lb</b>
<b>Silica fume</b>	= <b>38kg</b>	= <b>2.4 lb</b>
Artificial sand	= 481kg	= 30.0 lb
Natural sand	= 321 kg	= 20.9 lb
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## *5 steps procedures*

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## *Ice thermal calculations*

Material	Consumo kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Calor específico kcal/kg.°C	q=m.c (kcal/m <sup>3</sup> .°C)	T (°C)	Q (kcal/m <sup>3</sup> )
Cimento.CPIII-40	447,0	0,222	99,2	70	6946,3
Sílica	38,3	0,191	7,3	40	292,6
Areia Artificial	480,9	0,175	84,1	23	1935,6
Areia Natural	320,6	0,181	58,0	26	1508,7
Brita 0	194,2	0,175	33,9	26	883,6
Brita 1	776,8	0,175	135,9	26	3534,4
Água	134,9	1,000	134,9	26	3508,0
Umidade Miúdo Ar.	24,0	1,000	24,0	26	625,1
Umidade Miúdo Nat.	16,0	1,000	16,0	26	416,7
Umidade Graúdo	0	1,000	0	26	0
Betoneira					1000
Total			593,6604		20651,4
Transporte (Ganho)	2,0°C				
T Lançamento=		36,8°C			

**without ice**

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## *Ice thermal calculations*

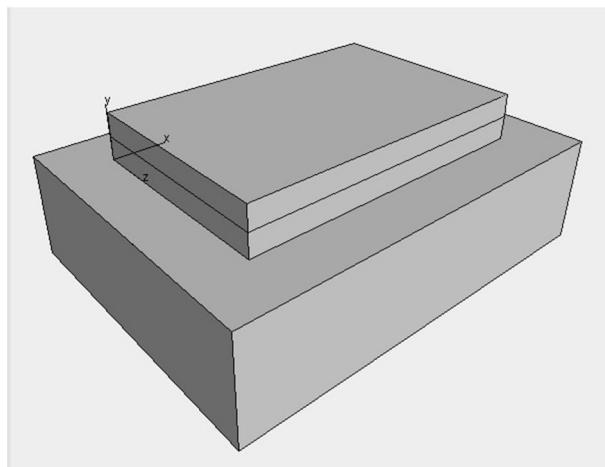
Material	Consumo kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Calor específico kcal/kg.°C	q=m.c (kcal/m <sup>3</sup> .°C)	Ti (°C)	Tf (°C)	Ti-Tf (°C)	Q (kcal/m <sup>3</sup> )
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Água	0	1,000	0	26	0	26	0
Umidade Miúdo Art.	24,0	1,000	24,0	26	0	26	625,1
Umidade Miúdo Nat.	16,0	1,000	16,0	26	0	26	416,7
Umidade Graúdo	0	1,000	0	26	0	26	0
Gelo	134,9	0,500	67,4	-10	0	-10	-674,6
Fusão Gelo	134,9	1,000	134,9	0	0	0	-10794,0
Gelo + Água	134,9	1,000	134,9	0	18	-18	-2428,6
Betoneira							1000
Total			796,0				3246,0
Transporte (Ganho)		2,0°C					
T Lançamento=		6,1°C					

**with ice**

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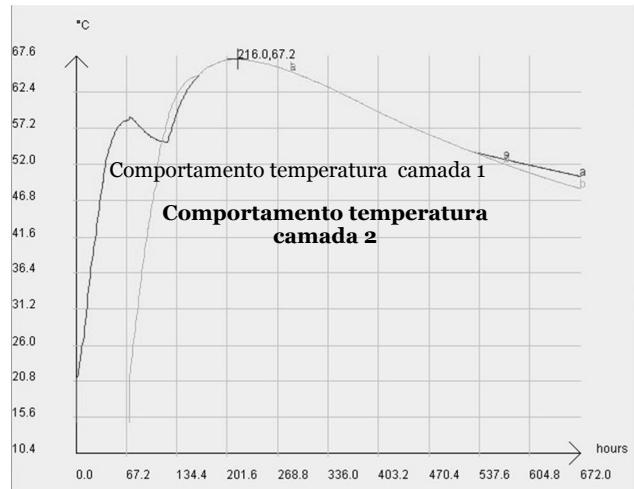
## *Thermal simulations for 2 layers*



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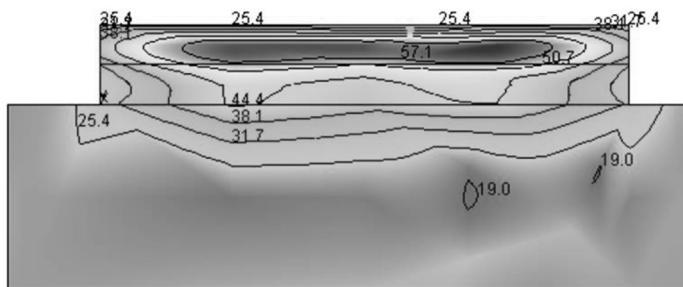
## *3 days → temperatures*



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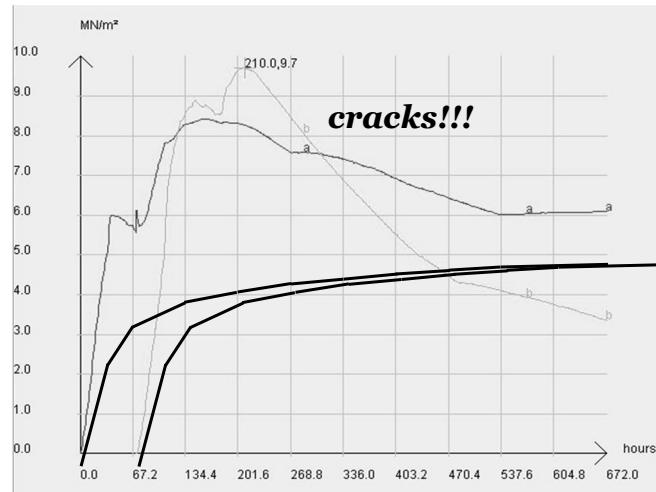
## *Thermal curves*



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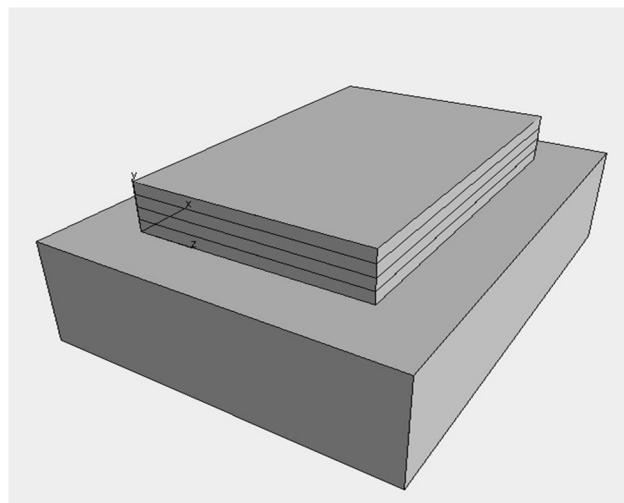
## *tensions*



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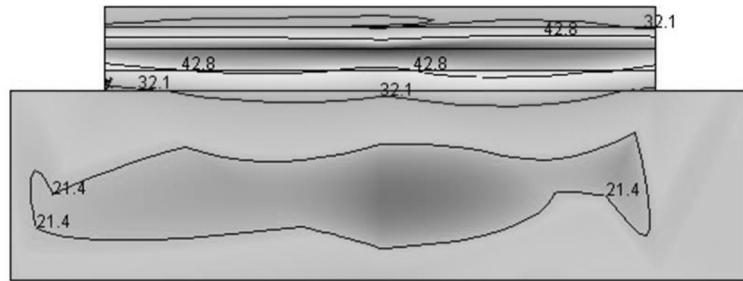
## *Thermal simulations 4 layers*



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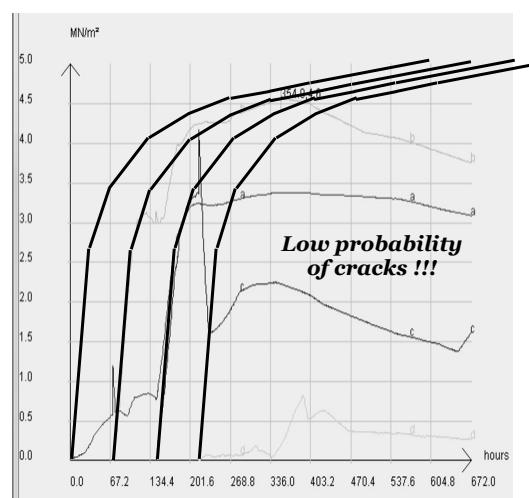
## *Thermal curves, 4 layers each 3days*



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## *tensions*



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## *5 steps procedures*

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## *Procedures*

### **Concrete Production at Concrete Plant :**

- Medir temperatura agregados e cimento
- Molhar agregado graúdo (refrigeração)
- Substituição de toda a água de amassamento por gelo
- Pesagem dos sacos de gelo para determinar peso médio
- Medir umidade da areia
- Carregar apenas 6m<sup>3</sup> por CB, já com aditivo
- Fluxo constante de caminhões betoneira

### **Acceptance Control at job site :**

- Medir temperatura do concreto
- Medir consistência
- Moldar corpos de prova (compressão e módulo)
- Medir temperatura do concreto da viga com termopares

### **Casting procedures :**

- Posicionamento bombas
- Precaução contra chuva
- Cálculo das formas
- Cura

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## *Concrete production at Concrete Plant*



**Wetting aggregates**

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## *concrete production at concrete plant ice in cubes*



Direitos Reservados 2009

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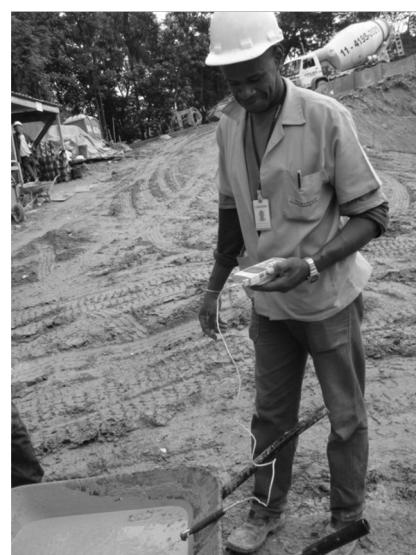
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## **concrete temperature**



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# concrete flow



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## Temperature control inside concrete thermal couples



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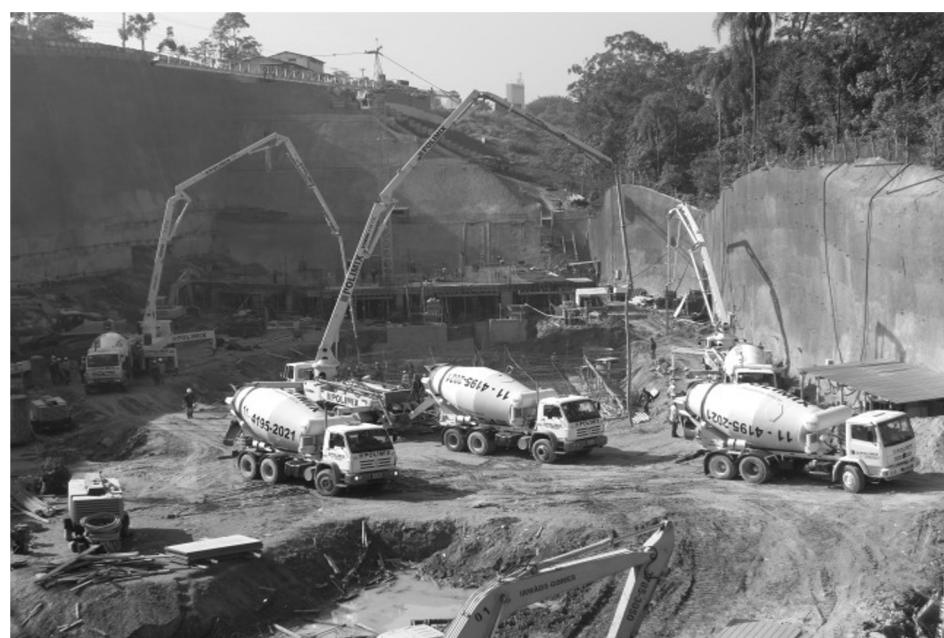
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*plan concrete casting in job site*



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*concrete casting in job site*

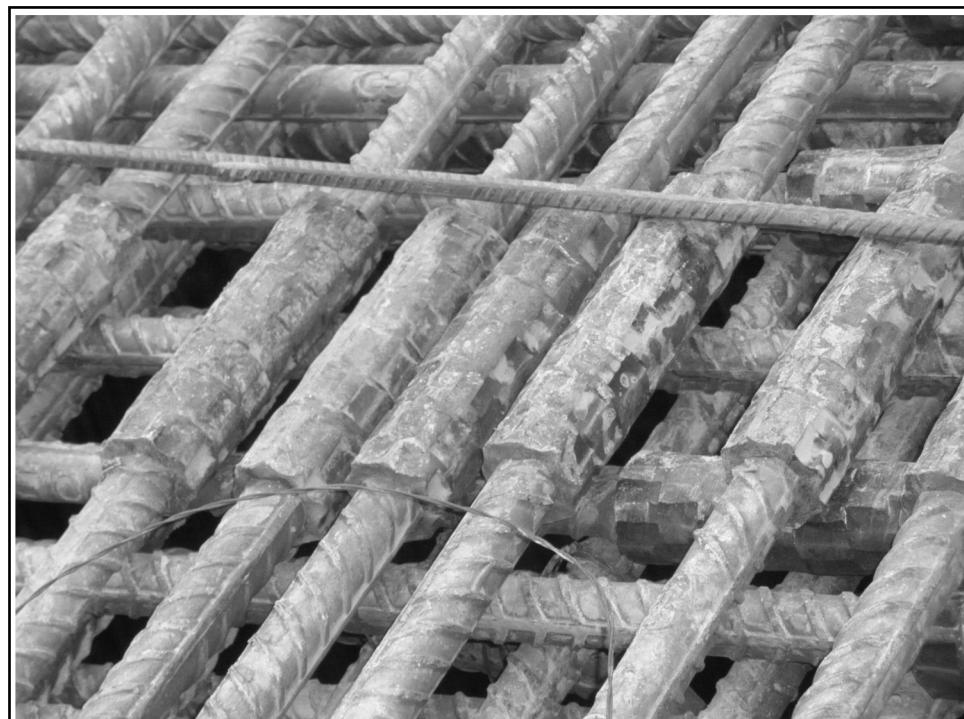


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## *Why SCC?*



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## Concrete casting



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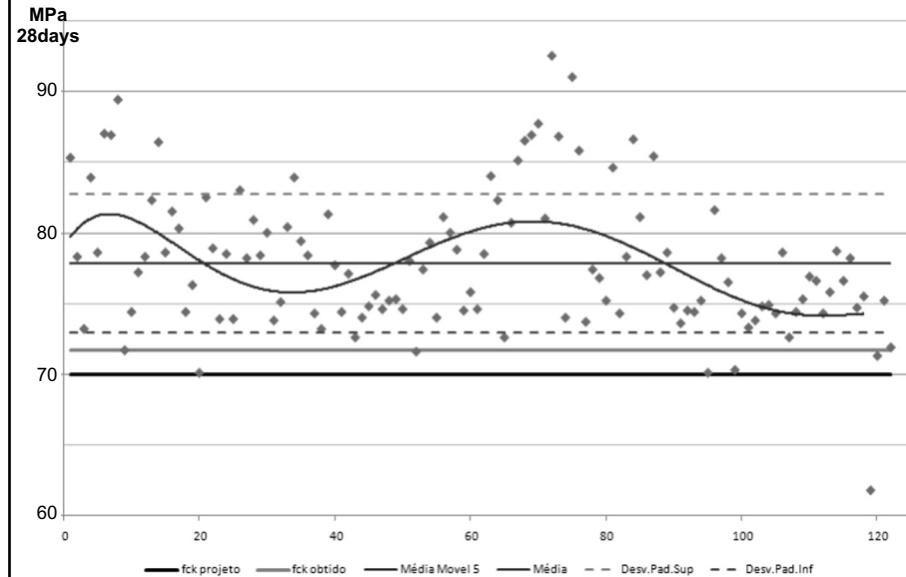
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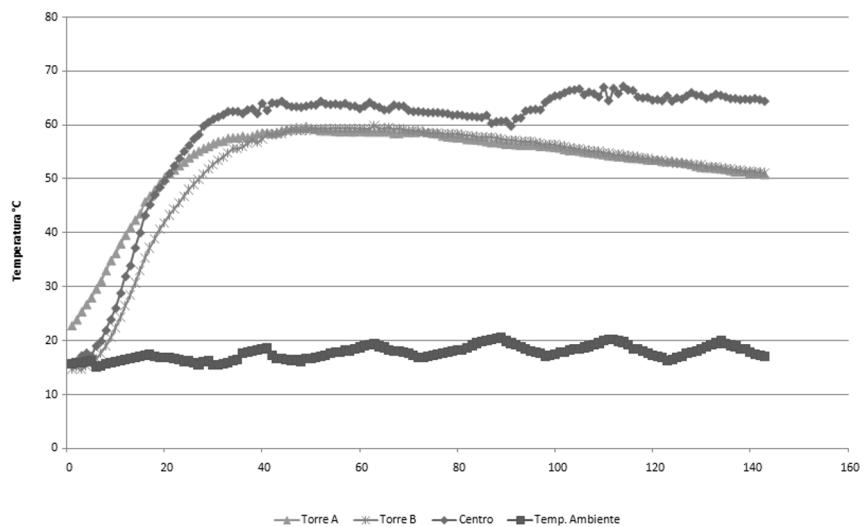
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## *concrete strength in cylinders*



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## *temperatures analysis*



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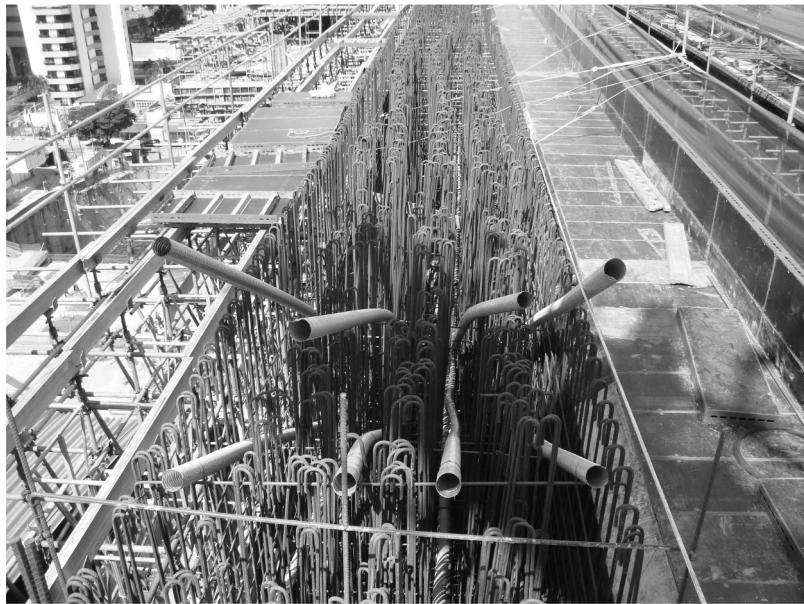


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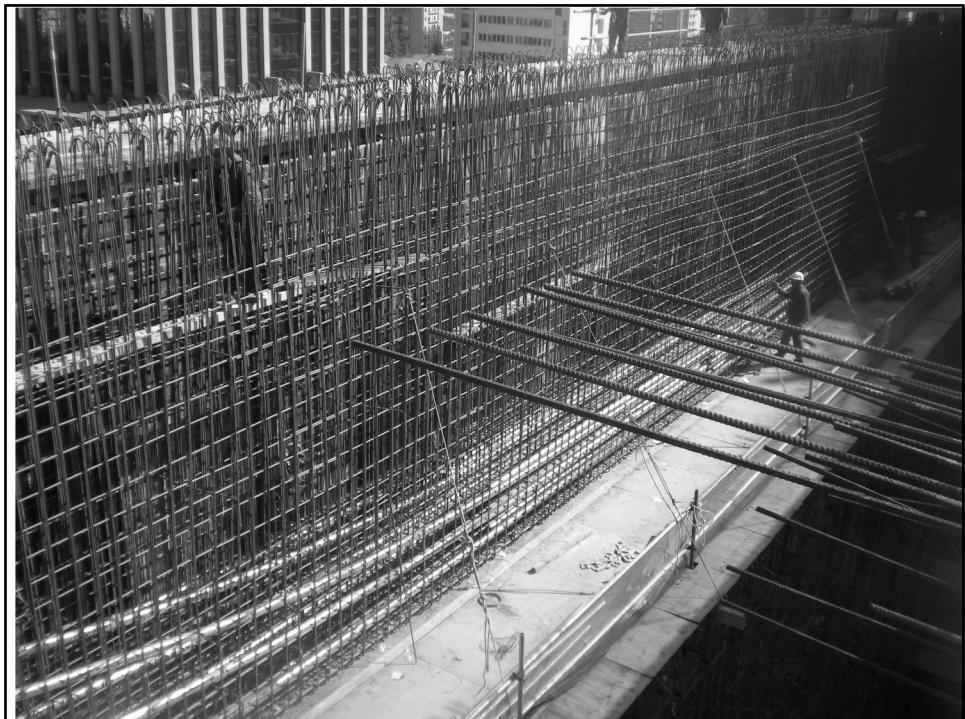


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## *Why SCC?*



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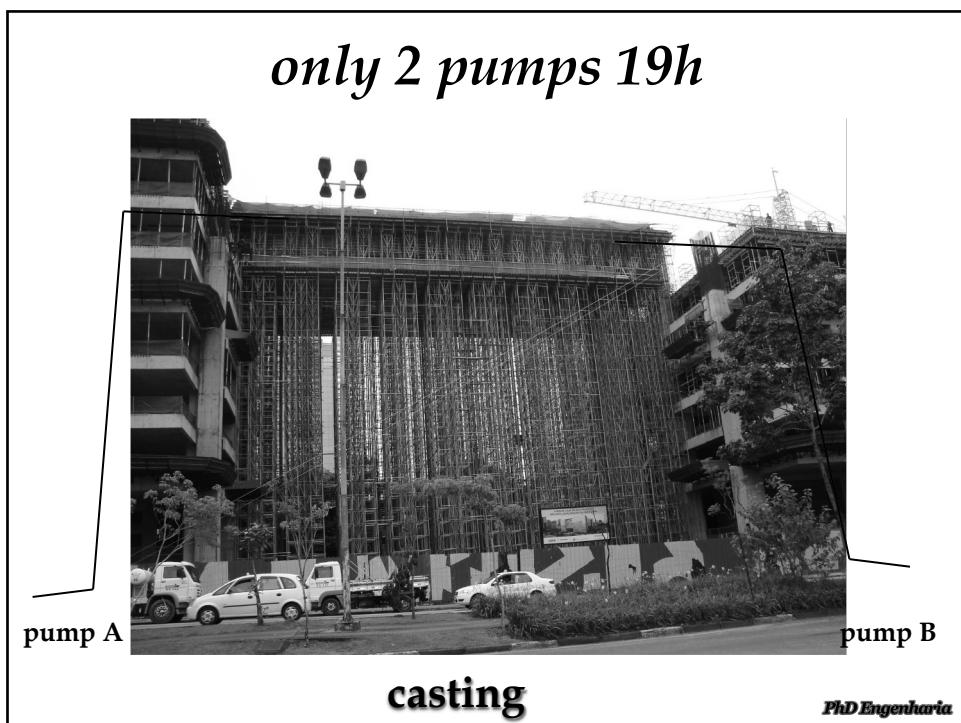


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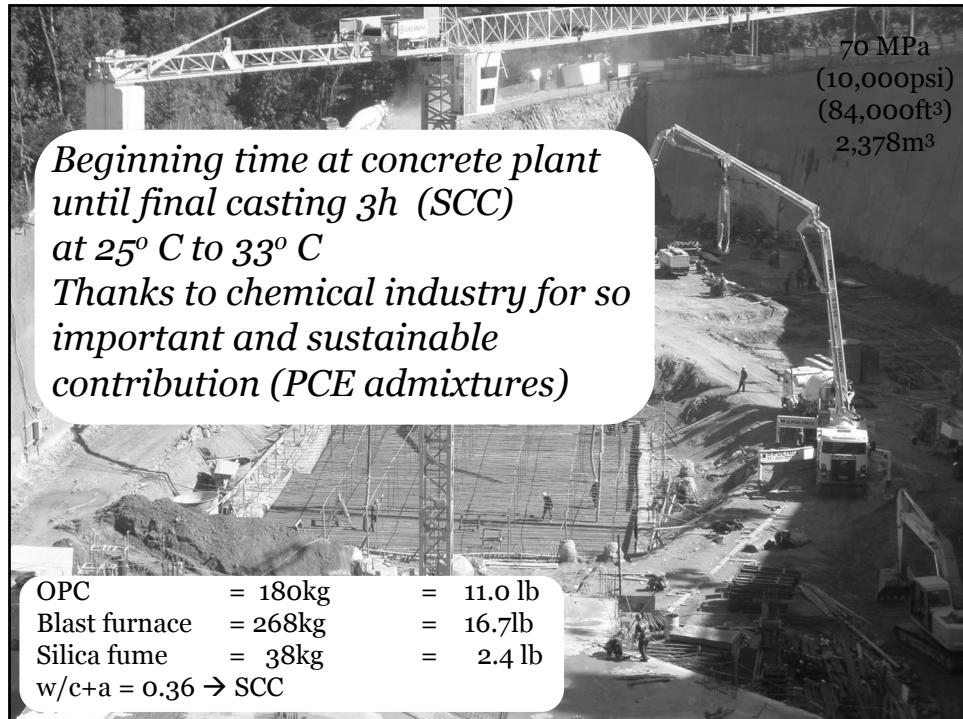
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## **advances in concrete technology**

- it is possible no problems
- admixture evolution must be know
- needs some experimental tests
- needs to control the quality
- needs holistic vision and SCM
- it is a team job and SCM
- must know standards and literature

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