

Associated States, City and State Institutes
Sustainable Infrastructure Development Organization


Objectives

Sustainability

Improving Service Life of Concrete

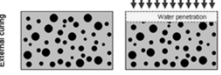
Reducing Cement and Clinker

Summary

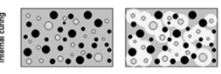


Improving Sustainability with Internal Curing


External curing



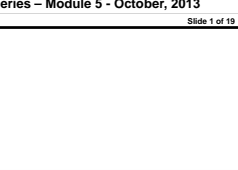
Internal curing




Initial specimen



After curing



Internally Cured Concrete Series – Module 5 - October, 2013



Objectives

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Sustainability


Improving Service Life of Concrete

Reducing Cement and Clinker

Summary

- Sustainability is a concern for the concrete construction industry
- To discuss potential ways that internal curing can be used in sustainable design
- To understand how service life can be improved by using internal curing
- To understand how internal curing can be used to reduce cement/clinker





The Concrete Sustainability Change

Objectives

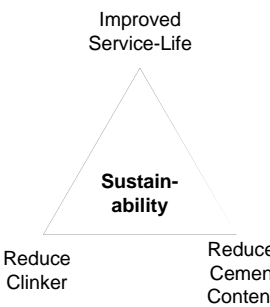
Sustainability

Improving Service Life of Concrete

Reducing Cement and Clinker

Summary

- Construction industry is actively developing sustainable solutions
- Three Prong Approach



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 of the Portland Cement Association

The Concrete Sustainability Challenge

Objectives

- Construction industry is actively developing sustainable solutions

Sustainability

Improving Service Life of Concrete

Reducing Cement and Clinker

Summary

Three Prong Approach

- Reduce Clinker
- Reduce Cement Content

Improved Service Life

Sustainability

Module 5: Improving Sustainability with Internal Curing Slide 4 of 19

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Benefits of Internal Curing

Objectives

- Internal curing increases hydration, reduces porosity, reduces interfacial zones

Sustainability

- Internal curing reduces absorption and reduces chloride diffusion
- Internal curing shows similar freeze-thaw resistance
- Internal curing reduces the potential for cracking
 - Cracks accelerate fluid ingress and corrosion of reinforcing steel

Reducing Cement and Clinker

Summary

Pease et al. 2008

Module 5: Improving Sustainability with Internal Curing Slide 5 of 19

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Service Life Modeling Bridge Decks Conventional vs. High Performance

Objectives

- Substantial improvements can occur in service life when HPC mixtures are used

Sustainability

- Model does not account for cracking which shortens life however IC reduces crack risk

Improving Service Life of Concrete


Reducing Cement and Clinker

Summary

Age of Bridge Deck	INDOT Class C (%)	INDOT Class C IC (%)	NYDOT IC HPC L (%)	NYDOT IC HPC T (%)
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	0.01	0.005	0.002	0.001
20	0.02	0.01	0.005	0.002
30	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.004
40	0.07	0.03	0.015	0.006
50	0.10	0.04	0.02	0.008
60	-	0.05	0.025	0.01
70	-	0.06	0.03	0.012
80	-	0.07	0.035	0.014
90	-	0.08	0.04	0.016
100	-	0.09	0.045	0.018

Corrosion Limit

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Life Cycle Cost Analysis

Objectives

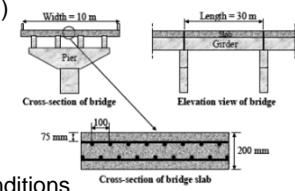
Sustainability

Improving Service Life of Concrete

Reducing Cement and Clinker

Summary

- Cusson et al. 2010 reported results of a case study that compared a convention, high performance and high performance internally cured deck
- 200-mm (8 in) thick bridge deck
- 75 mm (3 in) cover
- Canadian exposure conditions




Cross-section of bridge Elevation view of bridge

Cross-section of bridge slab

Cusson (2010)

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Cusson et al. 2010 Service Life Model

Objectives

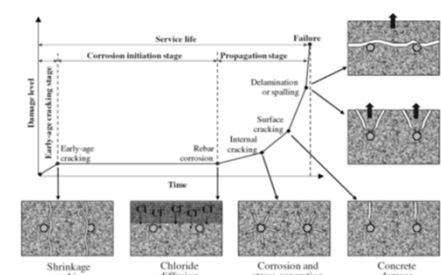
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Improving Service Life of Concrete

Reducing Cement and Clinker


Summary

- Schematic of life cycle model used



Shrinkage cracking Chloride diffusion Corrosion and stress generation Concrete damage

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Cusson et al. 2010 Service Life Model

Objectives

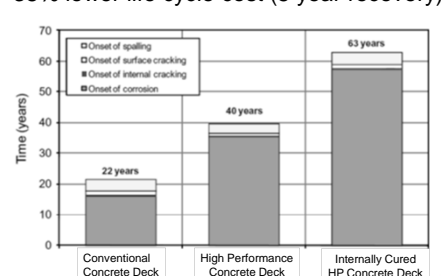
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Improving Service Life of Concrete

Reducing Cement and Clinker

Summary

- Internal curing improved service life
- 38% lower life cycle cost (5 year recovery)



Deck Type	Onset of Corrosion (years)	Onset of Internal Cracking (years)	Onset of Surface Cracking (years)	Onset of Spalling (years)	Total Time (years)
Conventional Concrete Deck	~15	~18	~20	~22	22
High Performance Concrete Deck	~35	~38	~40	~42	40
Internally Cured HP Concrete Deck	~55	~58	~60	~63	63

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originally prepared 2012

ESCSI
Enhanced Service Life and Sustainable Solutions for Infrastructure Applications

The Concrete Sustainability Triangle

Objectives

- Construction industry is actively developing sustainable solutions

Sustainability

- Improving Service Life of Concrete
- Reducing Cement and Clinker

Summary

Three Prong Approach

- Reduce Clinker
- Reduce Cement Content
- Service Life Performance
- Sustainability

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Enhanced Service Life and Sustainable Solutions for Infrastructure Applications

Cement and CO₂ Production

Objectives

- Cement accounts for 7-8% of global CO₂ (Mehta 1998)

Sustainability

- Where does CO₂ come from
 - Calcination (50)
 - Combustion (40)
 - Transportation (10)
- Concrete has relatively low carbon emission per unit; however we use a large volume

Summary

Module 5: Improving Sustainability with Internal Curing Slide 11 of 19

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Enhanced Service Life and Sustainable Solutions for Infrastructure Applications

Potential Approach for Sustainability

Objectives


- Reduce the cement (clinker) content of concrete used in transportation structures

Sustainability

- Current limits of 20-25% fly ash
- Can higher volumes of ash be used?
 - Contractors and agencies are concerned with slow strength development
 - Other concerns: slow set time, admixture incompatibilities, scaling, freeze-thaw damage, extended times for moist curing

Summary

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Project Thought Process

Objectives

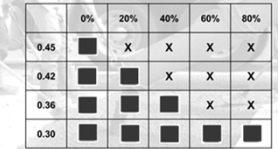
Sustainability

Improving Service Life of Concrete

Reducing Cement and Clinker


Summary

- de la Varga et al. examined potential use of high volume fly ash mixtures (HVFA)
- Typical w/cm 0.42 concrete bridge deck mixture modified using HVFA to obtain similar early age strengths
- Similar paste volume
- Similar workability obtained with chemical admixtures



	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%
0.45	■	X	X	X	X
0.42	■	■	X	X	X
0.36	■	■	■	X	X
0.30	■	■	■	■	■

• Reference Mixture (INDOT – BASE CASE) >> 0.42
 • Constant Paste Volume, Volume Replacements



Early Age Compressive Strength

Objectives

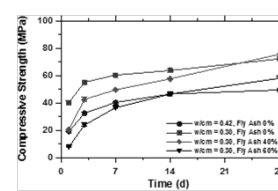
Sustainability


Improving Service Life of Concrete

Reducing Cement and Clinker

Summary

- As the w/c is reduced and the fly ash volume is increased similar strengths can be obtained at early ages
- Transport properties were also greatly improved
- However, as the w/c is reduced, the autogenous shrinkage and cracking potential can increase





HVFA with Internal Curing

Objectives

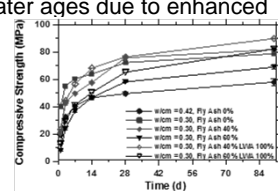
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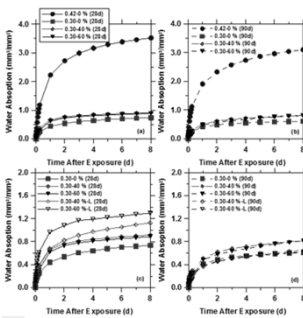
Improving Service Life of Concrete


Reducing Cement and Clinker


Summary


- Internal curing can improve the strength, especially at later ages due to enhanced hydration
- Internal curing has a residual stress that was much lower than the plain mixture, being similar or less than the 0.42 mixture with benefits of 60% less cement, improved strength, and transport



 <h3 style="text-align: center;">Water Absorption with HVFA</h3>	
<p>Objectives</p> <p>Sustainability</p> <p>Improving Service Life of Concrete</p> <p>Reducing Cement and Clinker</p> <p>Summary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conventional mixture shown in blue Replacing 60% of the cement with fly ash and using a lower w/c reduces transport Internal curing beneficial 
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 <h3 style="text-align: center;">Summary</h3>	
<p>Objectives</p> <p>Sustainability</p> <p>Improving Service Life of Concrete</p> <p>Reducing Cement and Clinker</p> <p>Summary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal Curing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases hydration, uses binder efficiently Reduces the potential for cracking Reduces chloride ingress, delays corrosion Service life model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Showed improved service life SCM can be used to reduce clinker per cubic yard of concrete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> w/c adjusted to counteract slow strength, improving transport and cracking resistance longer moist curing (offset poor curing)
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 <h3 style="text-align: center;">More Information</h3>	
<p>Objectives</p> <p>Concrete Problems</p> <p>Defining Internal Curing</p> <p>Science of Internal Curing</p> <p>Internal Curing Applications</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal Curing of High Performance Concretes - Laboratory and Field Experiences, ACI SP-256, Eds. D. Bentz and B. Mohr, American Concrete Institute, CD-RoM, 2008. Pease, B.J., Geiker, M. R., Stang, H. R. and Weiss, W. J., (2006) "Cracking Behavior of Reinforced Concrete Beams Under Service Loads," Advances in Concrete through Science and Engineering, RILEM Quebec abstract p. 281 (electronic proceedings pp. 11) Bentz, D. P. and Weiss, W. J., (2010) "Internal Curing: A State of the Art Review", NISTIR 7765 http://ciks.cbt.nist.gov/~bentz/NISTIR7765.pdf D Cusson, Z Lounis, L Daigle (2010) Benefits of internal curing on service life and life-cycle cost of high-performance concrete bridge decks – A case study Cement and Concrete Composites 32: 339-350. De La Varga, I, Bentz, D. P., and Weiss, W. J., (2012) "Application of Internal Curing to Mixtures Containing High Volumes of Fly Ash," Cement and Concrete Composites, Vol. 34/9, p. 1001-1008 The Economics, Performance, and Sustainability of Internally Cured Concrete, ACI SP-290, Eds. A.K. Schlinder, J.G. Grygar, and W.J. Weiss, American Concrete Institute, CD-RoM, 2012 http://www.escsi.org/ContentPage.aspx?id=205&ekmense=1b7c39fc_61_74_205_1
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	Acknowledgements/Disclaimer
Objectives	
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• These slides were developed as a part of a series for the Expanded Shale, Clay and Slate Institute by Jason Weiss.
Improving Service Life of Concrete	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• These materials are provided as general information and do not constitute legal or other professional advice.
Reducing Cement and Clinker	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any use of this information in the design or selection of materials for practice should be approved by the project owner and engineer-of-record.
Summary	

Module 5: Improving Sustainability with Internal Curing

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