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Prediction of Drying Shrinkage For Internally Cured High-Performance Concrete



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Project Goals

- Investigate the effectiveness of the incorporation of pre-wetted FLWA and SRA in terms of reducing drying shrinkage and external curing duration;
- Identify a drying shrinkage threshold criteria for HPC bridge deck to ensure high crackingresistance concrete
- Develop a simple testing procedure which can be easily used by contractors or materials suppliers to evaluate the cracking-resistant performance



















Drying Shrinkage ACI-209 Model Features of Drying Shrinkage development curve: Monotonic increasing; $\varepsilon_{sh}(t,t_c) = \frac{(t-t_c)^{\alpha}}{f+(t-t_c)^{\alpha}} \cdot \varepsilon_{shu}$ · Increasing rate slows down in time; • Should have a theoretical ultimate value. $\varepsilon_{shu} = 780\gamma_{sh} \times 10^{-6} mm/mm \ (in/in)$ (converge to an asymptote). $$\begin{split} \epsilon_{ah}(t,t_2) &= \text{shrinkage strain at concrete age t since the start of drying at \\ &= age t_s, mn/mm (in/in); \\ \epsilon_{ahu} &= ultimate shrinkage strain, mm/mm (in/in); \\ a_f &= constants defining the shape of time-dependent curve; \\ y_{ah} &= the cumulative product of the applicable correction factors including initial moist curing duration, ambient relative humidity, size of the drying specimen in terms of the volume-surface ratio, and fresh concerte properties. \end{split}$$ Thus, a good prediction model should: • Good description of the time function; · Converge to an asymptote; · Easy to use. concrete properties/ Oregon State Oregon State



Mixture	Number of days from initiation of drying (14 day curing, µm/m)										Difference between
	28	35	42	49	56	70	84	98	120	180	selected cut- off date and 180 day
1	1090	1050	1000	950	970	980	990	950	930	910	4.4%
1A	910	980	910	890	870	860	-	-	840	860	3.5%
2B	760	730	730	720	710	720	740	740	750	780	-7.7%
2C	730	750	740	750	750	770	760	770	770	780	-3.8%
3A	880	820	810	800	780	780	780	780	780	820	-2.4%
3B	920	900	860	850	840	840	840	840	850	860	-1.2%
3C	870	880	840	840	830	830	830	830	870	880	-4.5%
3D	910	980	910	890	870	860	-	-	-	860	3.5%
1-SRA	NC	2850	1680	1300	-	860	780	780	790	790	-1.3%
3C-SRA	NC	-	-	-	820	-	670	670	640	660	1.5%

Proposed Procedure • Perform ASTM C157 test . After 28 days of drying, perform curve fitting to all data at hand using ACI full equation, determine the three parameters ($\varepsilon_{sh} \alpha$, and f); Keep tracking the shrinkage development till the fitted ε_{sh} is stable at certain drying period (cut-off time), take the last fitted ε_{sh} as the ultimate shrinkage value; Cut-off time in this research:

- 50 day for HPC;
- 50 day for HPC with FLWA;
- 90 day for HPC with SRA.

Conclusions

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- SRA effectively reduced drying shrinkage, and synergy with FLWA worked best;
- To achieve less drying shrinkage in the long term, a higher FLWA replacement ratio is needed;
- It is possible to predict long term shrinkage, using ACI 209 model, based on short term (50~90 days) shrinkage measurement (ASTM C157).

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Future Work Collect more data to verify the proposed procedure; Understand the physical mechanism of drying shrinkage; Understand the mathematical feature behind the ACI 209 model to stop the test at the minimum age and predict reasonably accurate long-term drying shrinkage; Incorporate this model in the drying shrinkage limits criterions; ASTM C1581 (Ring) Test.

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