



Performance of SCC Made with Limestone Fillers

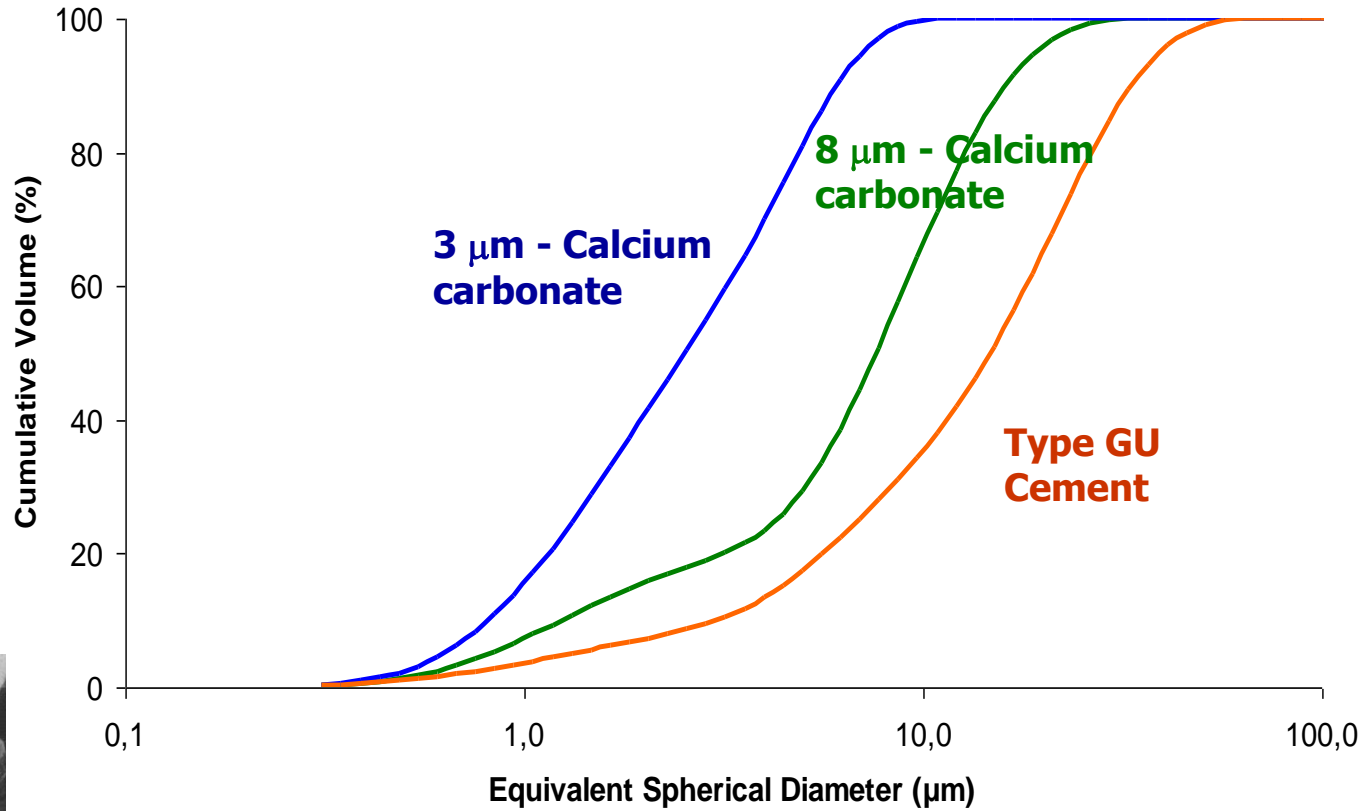
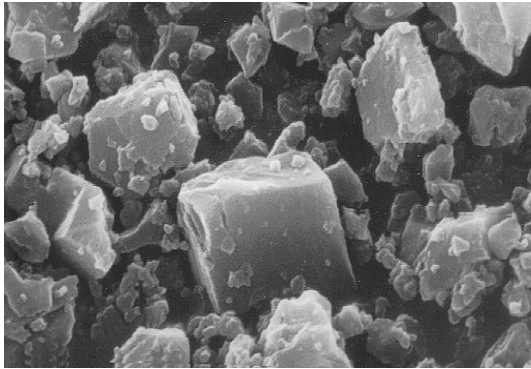
Kamal H. Khayat

ACI Fall Convention
Denver, November 10, 2015

Bonneau, O., Tchieme, F., Khayat, K.H., Kanduth, B., *Use of Manufactured Calcium Carbonate in SCC Targeted for Commercial Applications*, Proc. 5th Int. RILEM Symp. on SCC, Vol. 3, Ghent, Belgium, Ed. G. De Schutter, V. Boel, Sept. 2007, 1105-1112.

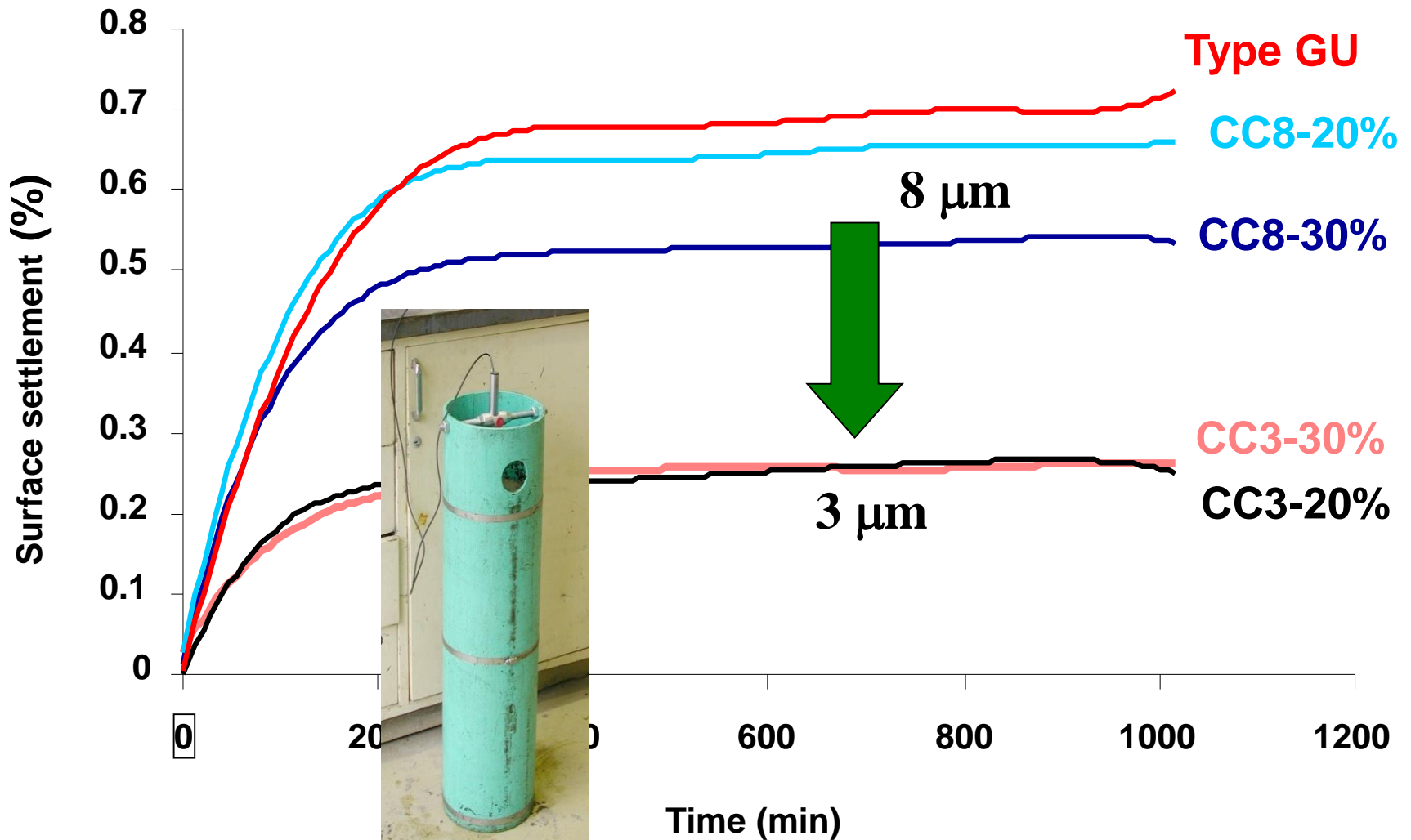
MISSOURI
S&T

Manufactured Calcium Carbonate



Calcium Carbonate 95%
 Magnesium Carbonate 2%

Selection of Calcium Carbonate Cast-in place SCC w/p = 0.42



Objective

Investigate performance of manufactured calcium carbonate (CC3) in air-entrained SCC:

- **Cast-in-place SCC for commercial applications**
 - 28-d $f'c \geq 32$ MPa
- **Precast-prestressed structural applications**
 - 28-d $f'c \geq 55$ MPa, ≥ 30 MPa after 18 h of steam curing
- **Precast architectural applications**
 - 28-d $f'c \geq 35$ MPa, ≥ 15 MPa after 18 h of steam curing

Calcium carbonate $D_{50}=3 \mu\text{m}$ (CC3)

SCC	Binder (kg/m³)	w/p	Polysac -caride VEA (mL/m³)	PC-based HRWRA Targeted slump flow	AEA Targeted air volume
Cast-in-place, Commercial Type GU cement 0, 10, 15, 20% CC3	425	0.42	750	630 mm	6%-9%
Precast, prestressed Type III cement 0, 10, 15, 20% CC3	460	0.35	0	650 mm	6%-9%
Precast, architectural Type I/II cement 0, 10, 15, 20% CC3	480	0.38	580	650 mm	6%-9%

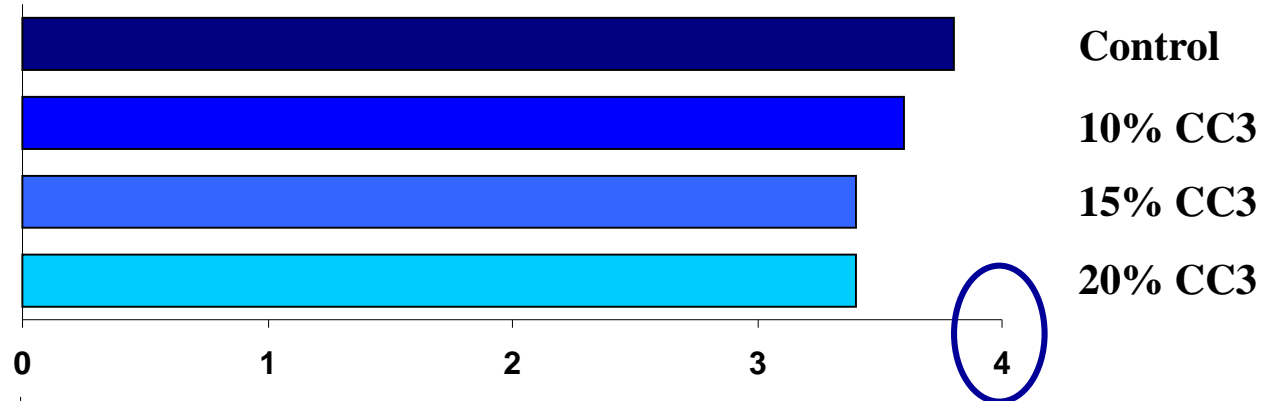
Testing Program

Cast-in-place and precast SCC

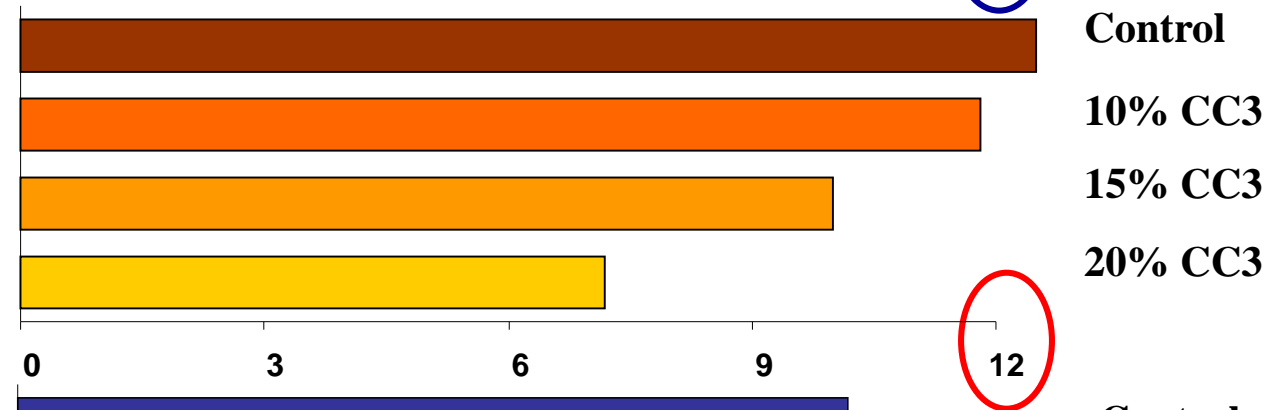
Fresh state	<p>Slump flow</p> <p>Air volume</p> <p>Filling capacity</p> <p>L-box</p> <p>J-ring</p>	<p>V-funnel flow (65x75 mm)</p> <p>Rheometer</p> <p>Surface settlement</p> <p>Segregation index</p> <p>Temperature rise</p>
Mechanical properties	<p>Compressive strength @ 1, 7, 28 d</p> <p>Flexural strength @ 28 d</p> <p>Elastic modulus and Poisson's ratio @ 28 d</p>	
Shrinkage	<p>Drying Shrinkage after 7 d of water curing</p>	
Durability	<p>Frost resistance (ASTM C666 Proc. A)</p> <p>Air-void system (ASTM C457)</p> <p>Scaling resistance (ASTM C672)</p> <p>Rapid chloride-ion penetration (ASTM C1202)</p>	

HRWRA demand (L/m³)

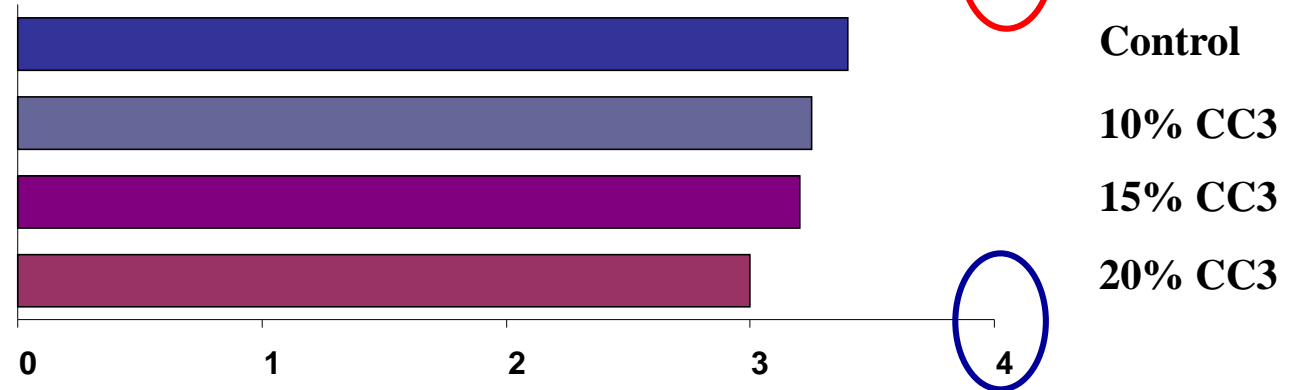
**Cast-in-place
Commercial
w/p = 0.42**



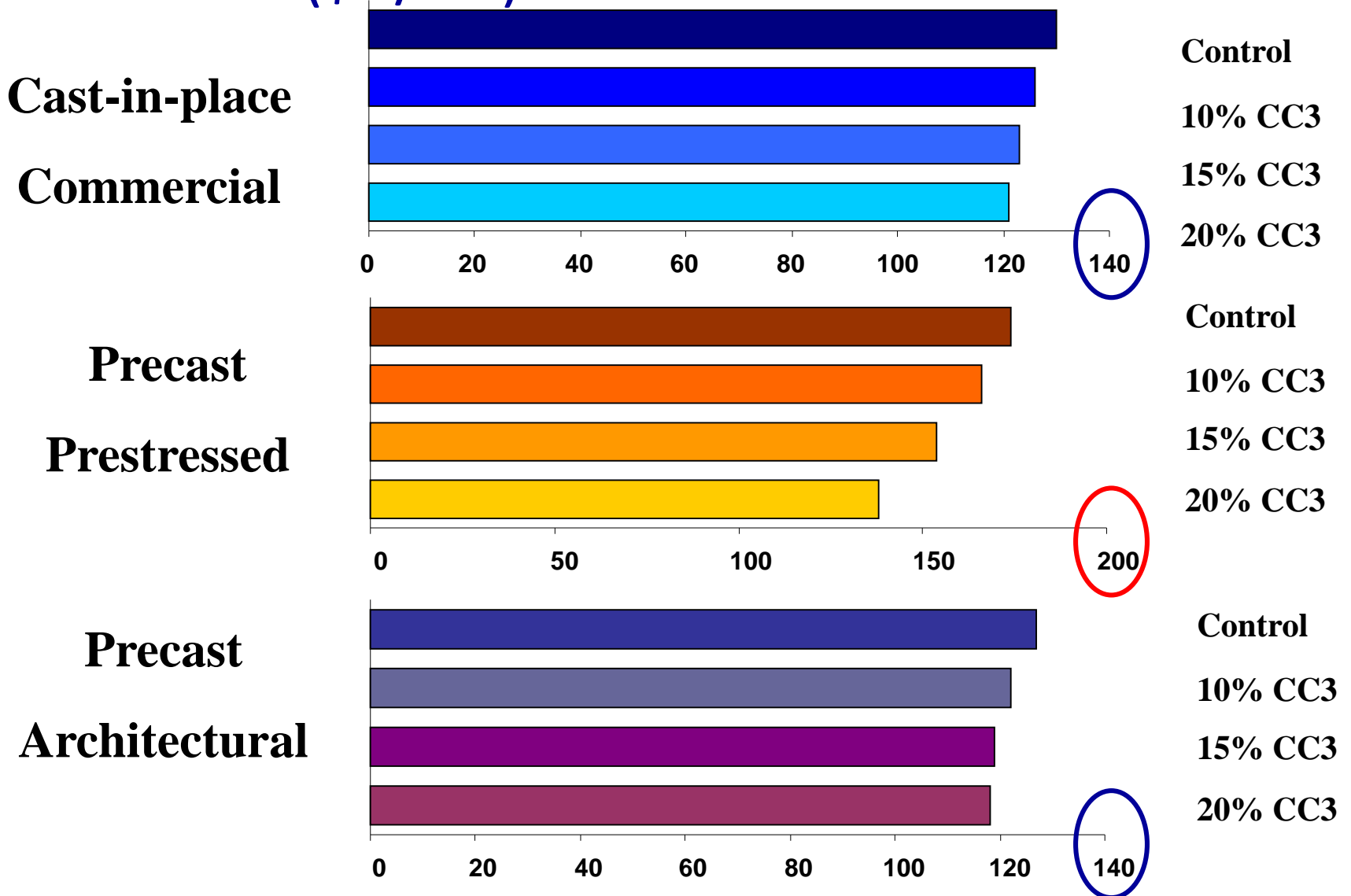
**Precast
Prestressed
w/p = 0.35**



**Precast
Architectural
w/p = 0.38**

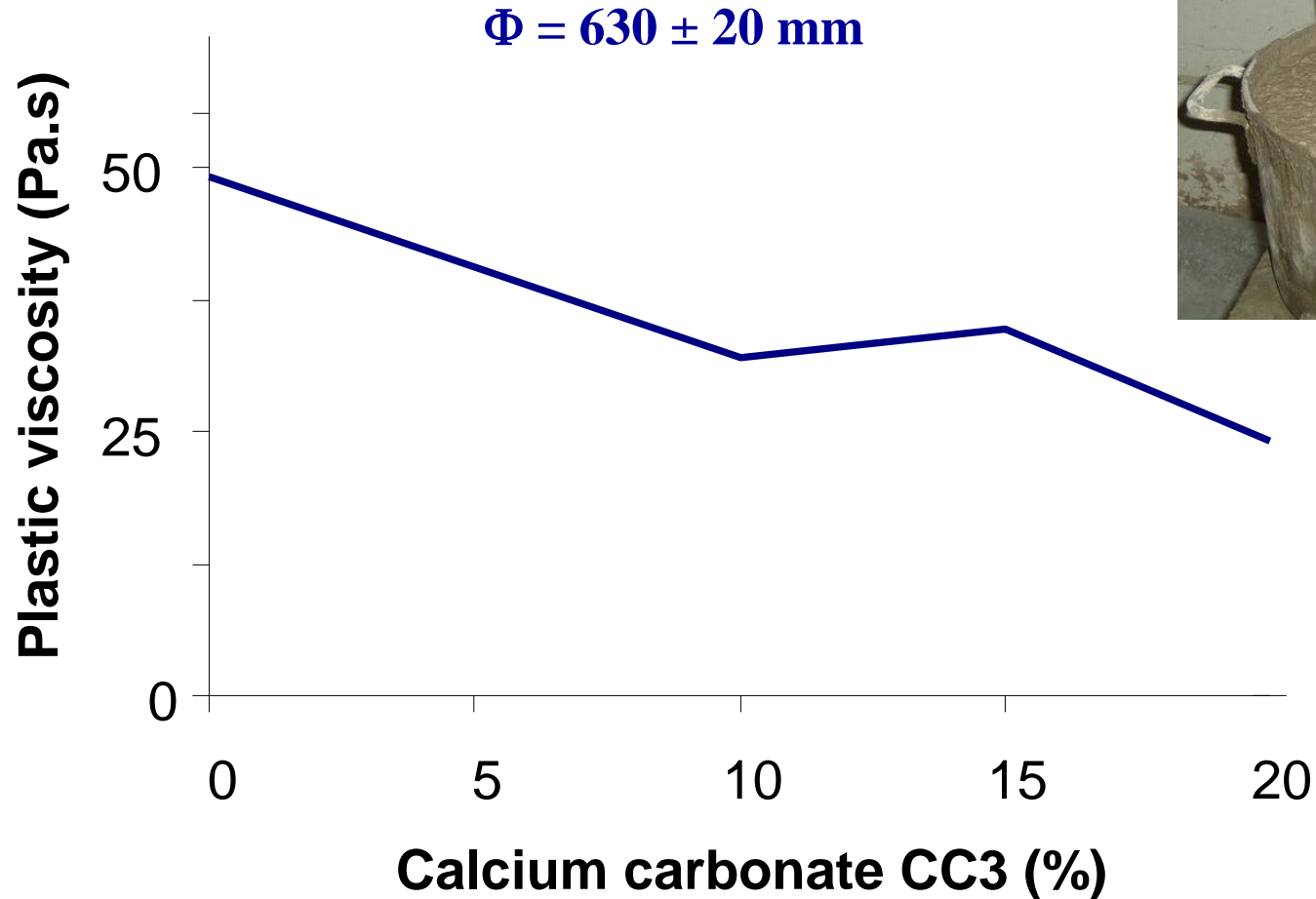


Unit Cost (\$C/m³)

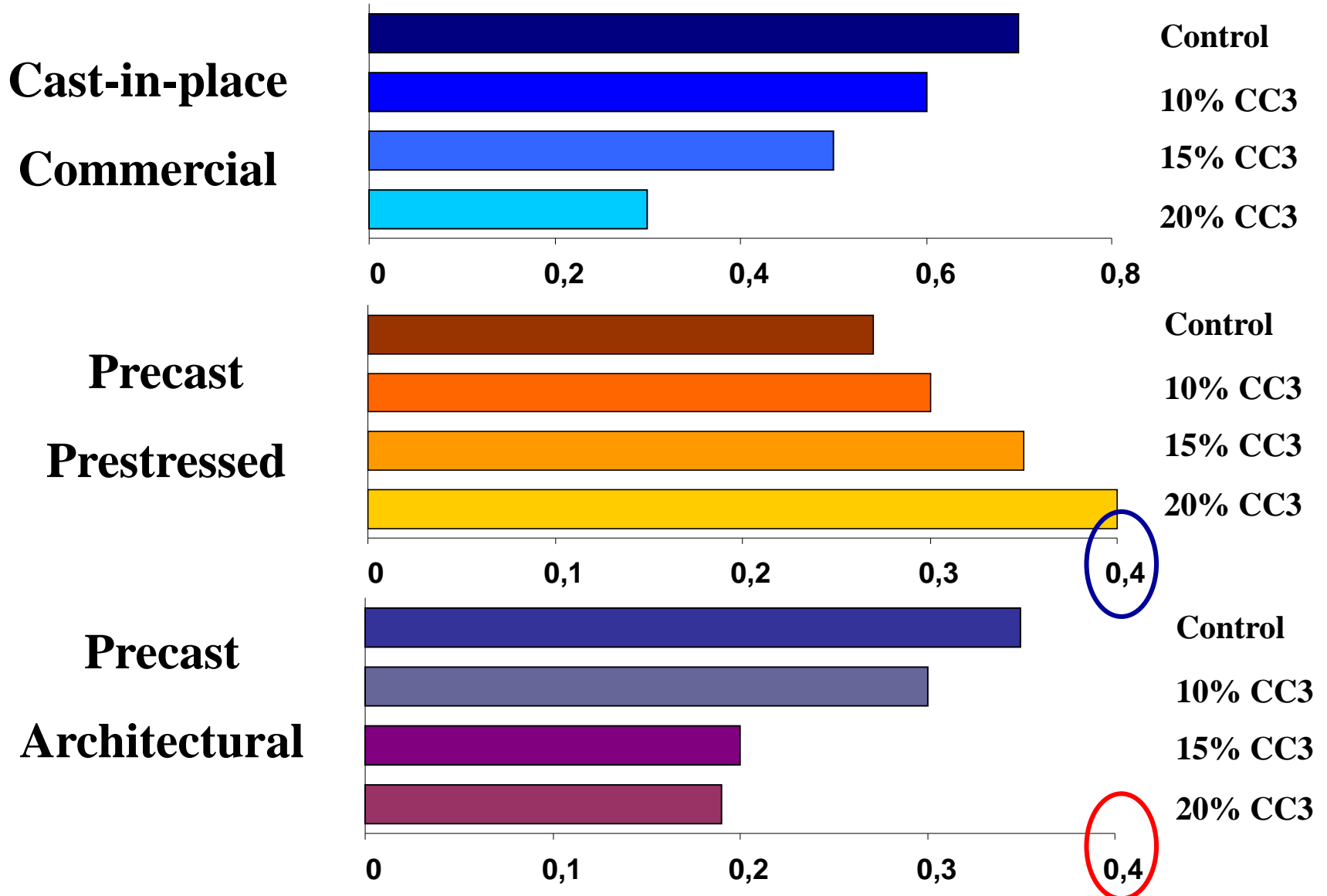


Rheology

Cast in-place commercial applications



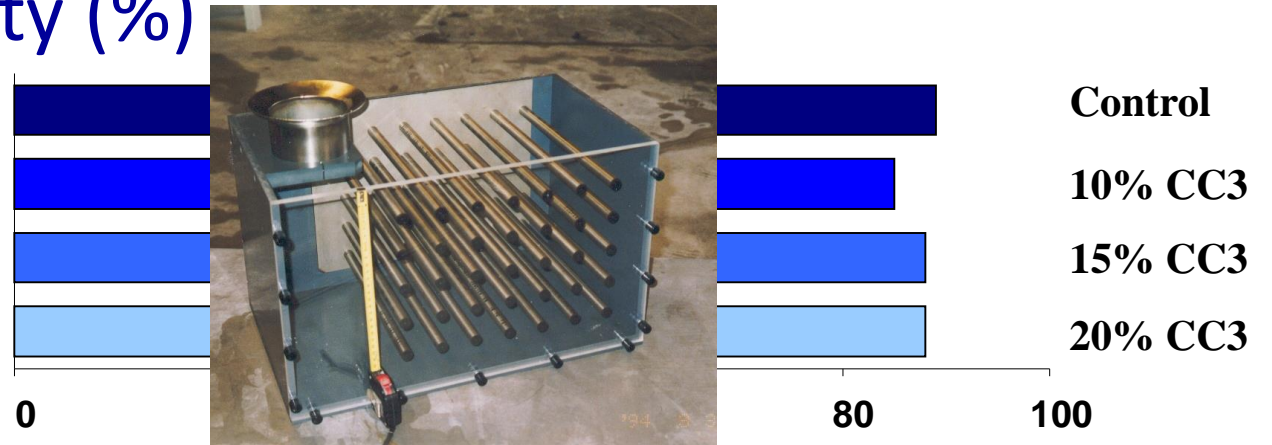
Surface settlement (%)



Filling capacity (%)

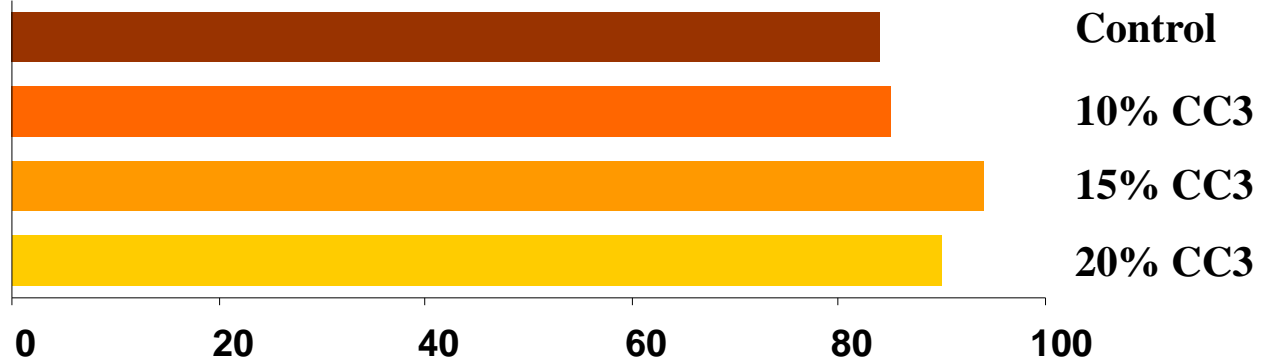
Cast-in-place

Commercial



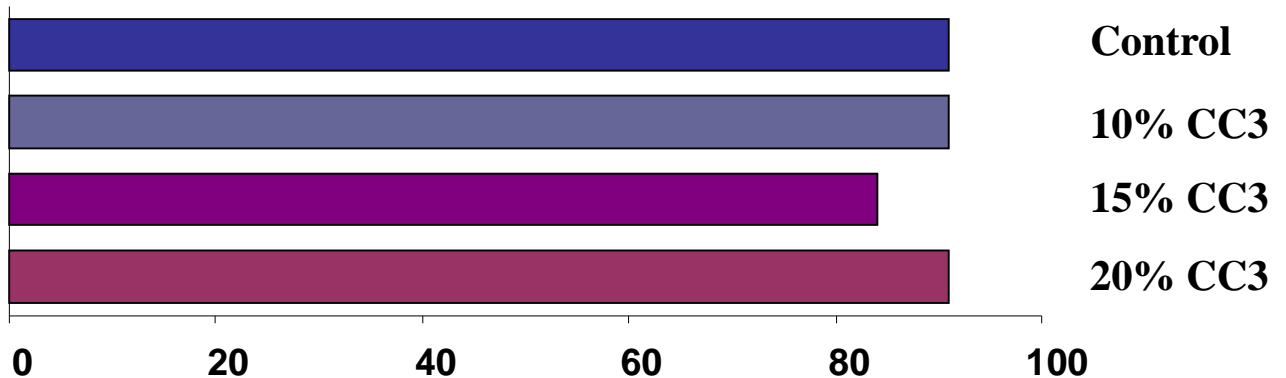
Precast

Prestressed

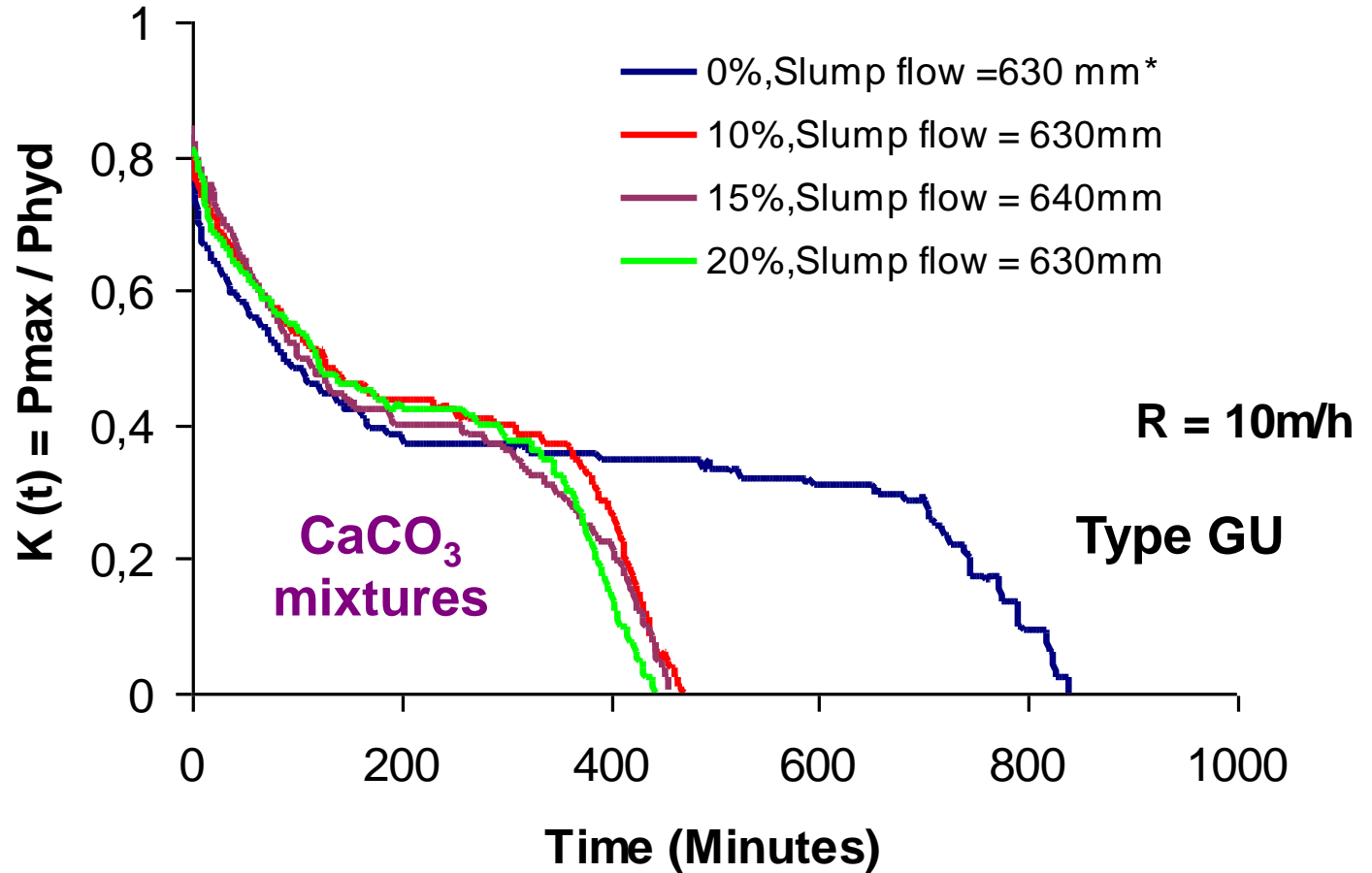


Precast

Architectural



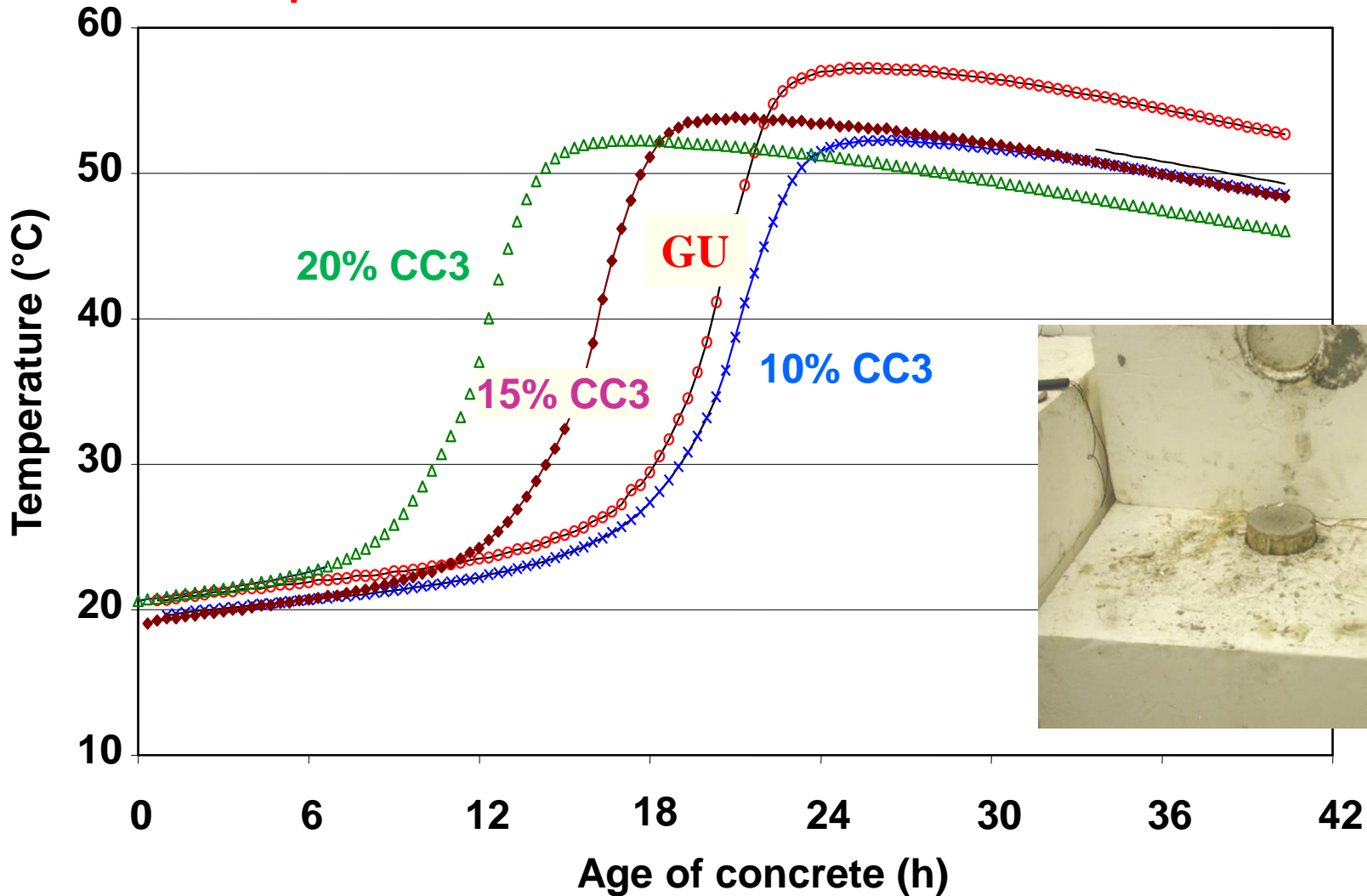
Form Pressure - Cast-in-place commercial SCC



Acceleration of C₃S hydration : initial reaction of CC with aluminate phase of cement to form calcium aluminate monocarbonate

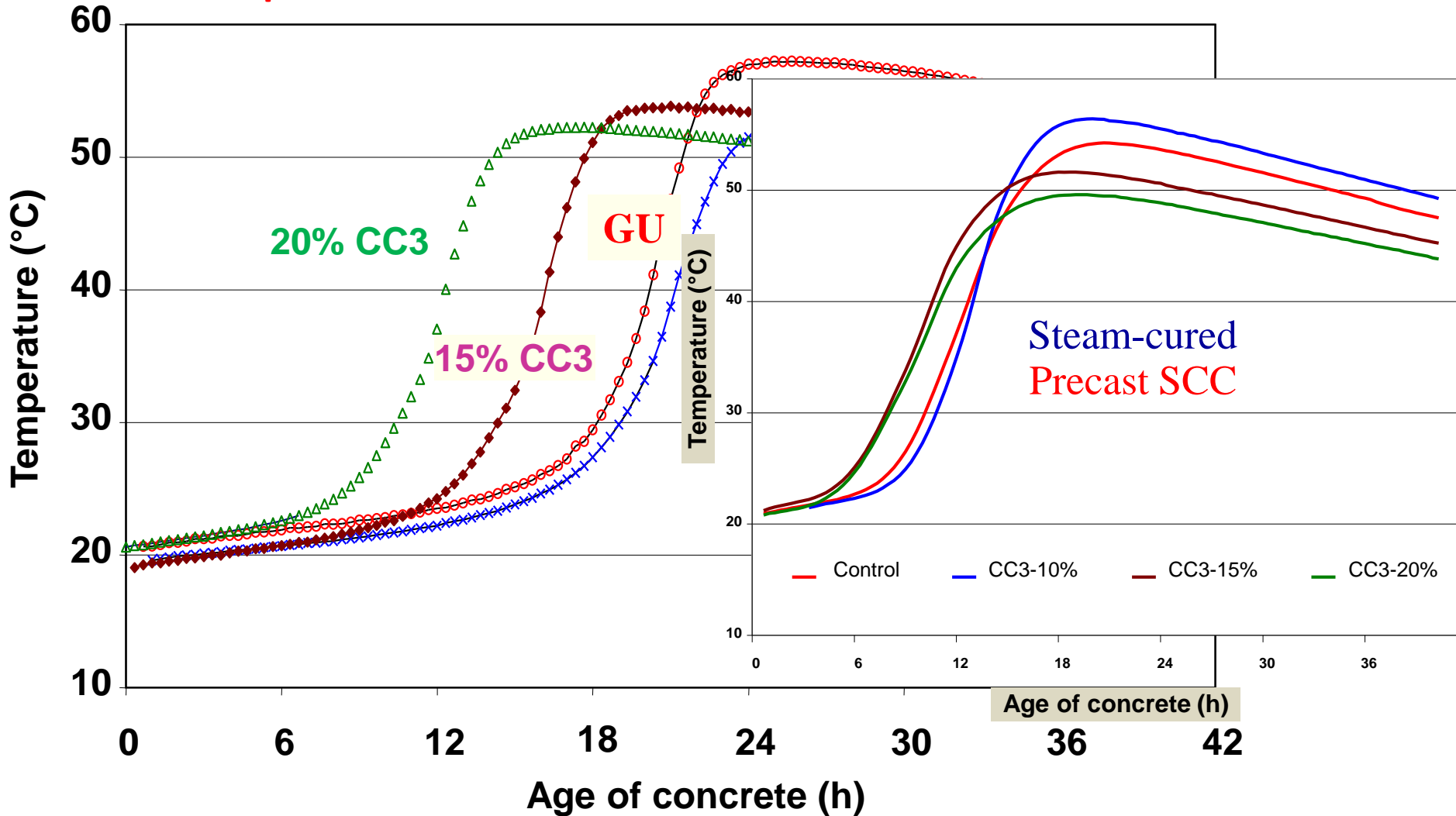
Semi-adiabatic temperature rise

Cast-in-place commercial SCC



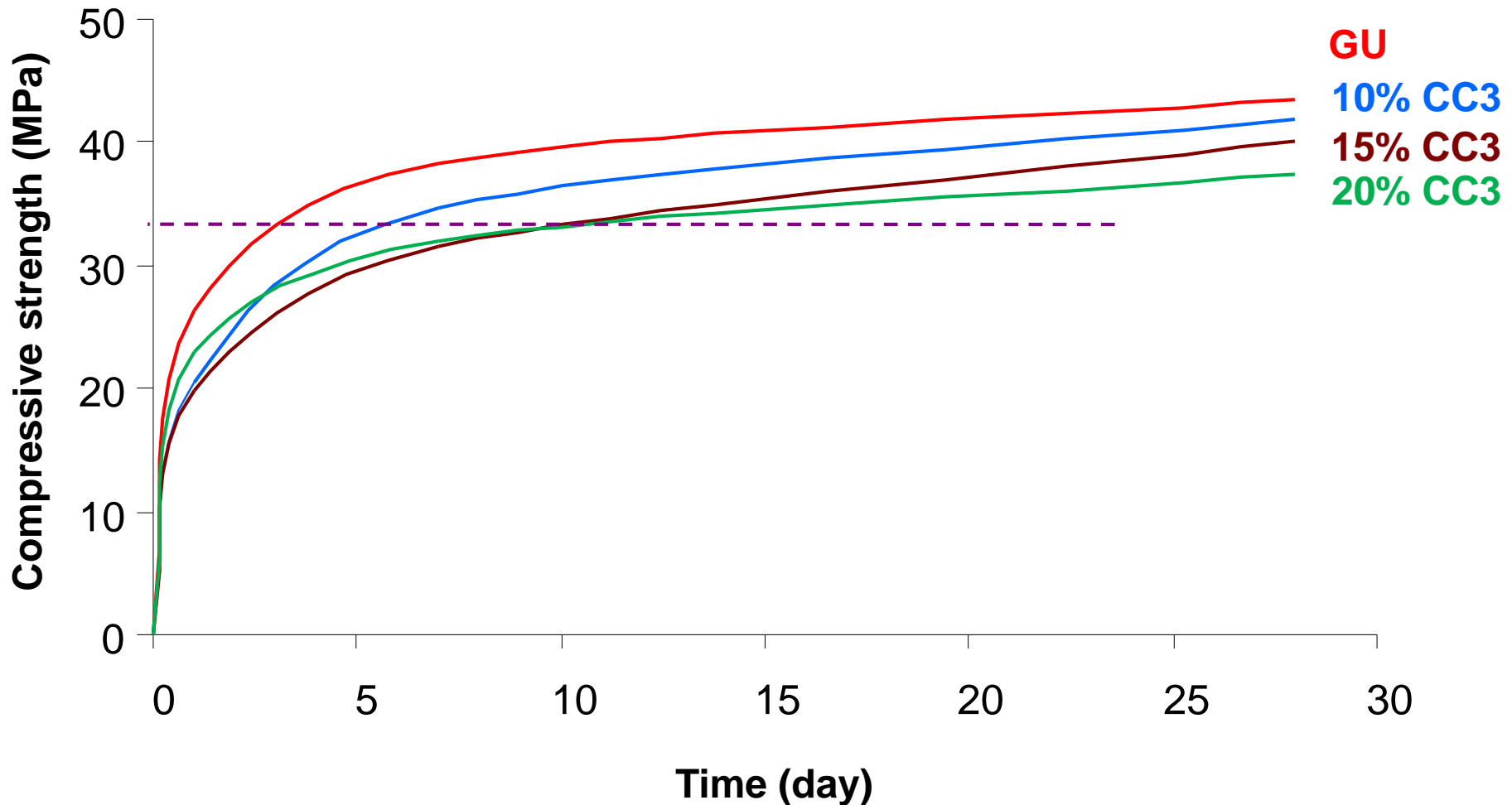
Semi-adiabatic temperature rise

Cast-in-place commercial SCC



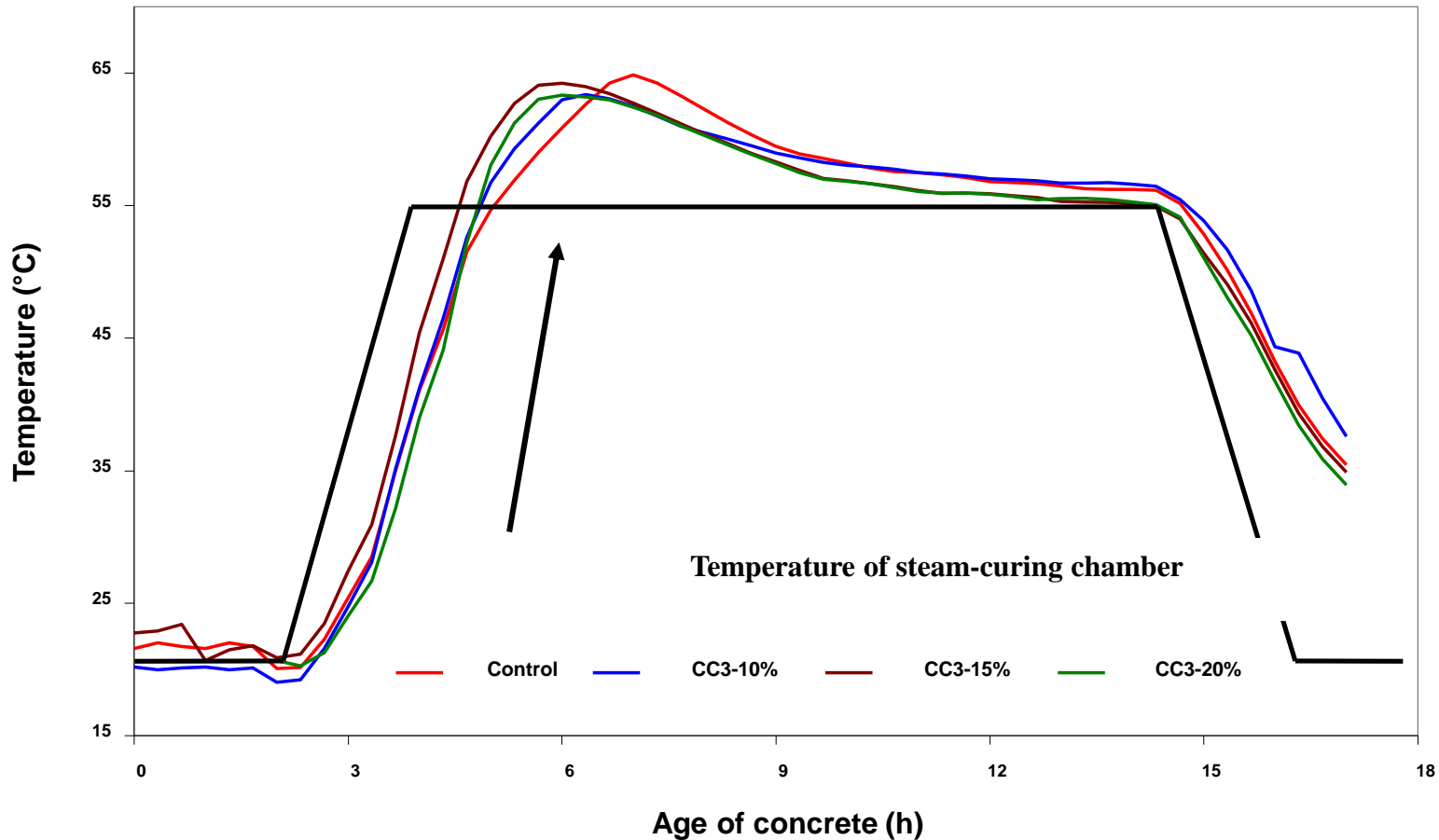
Compressive Strength

Moist curing - Cast-in-place SCC



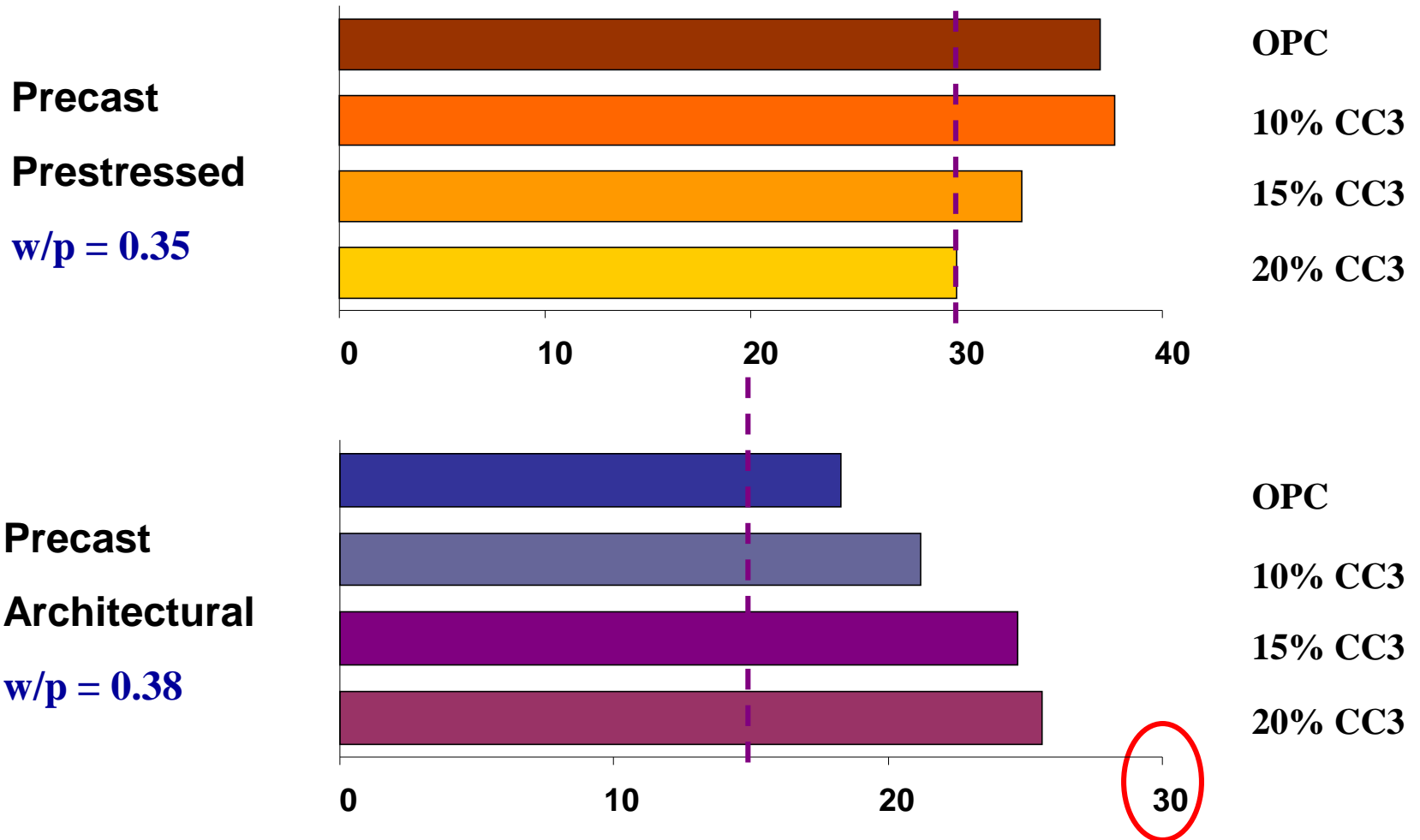
Steam Curing

Precast prestressed



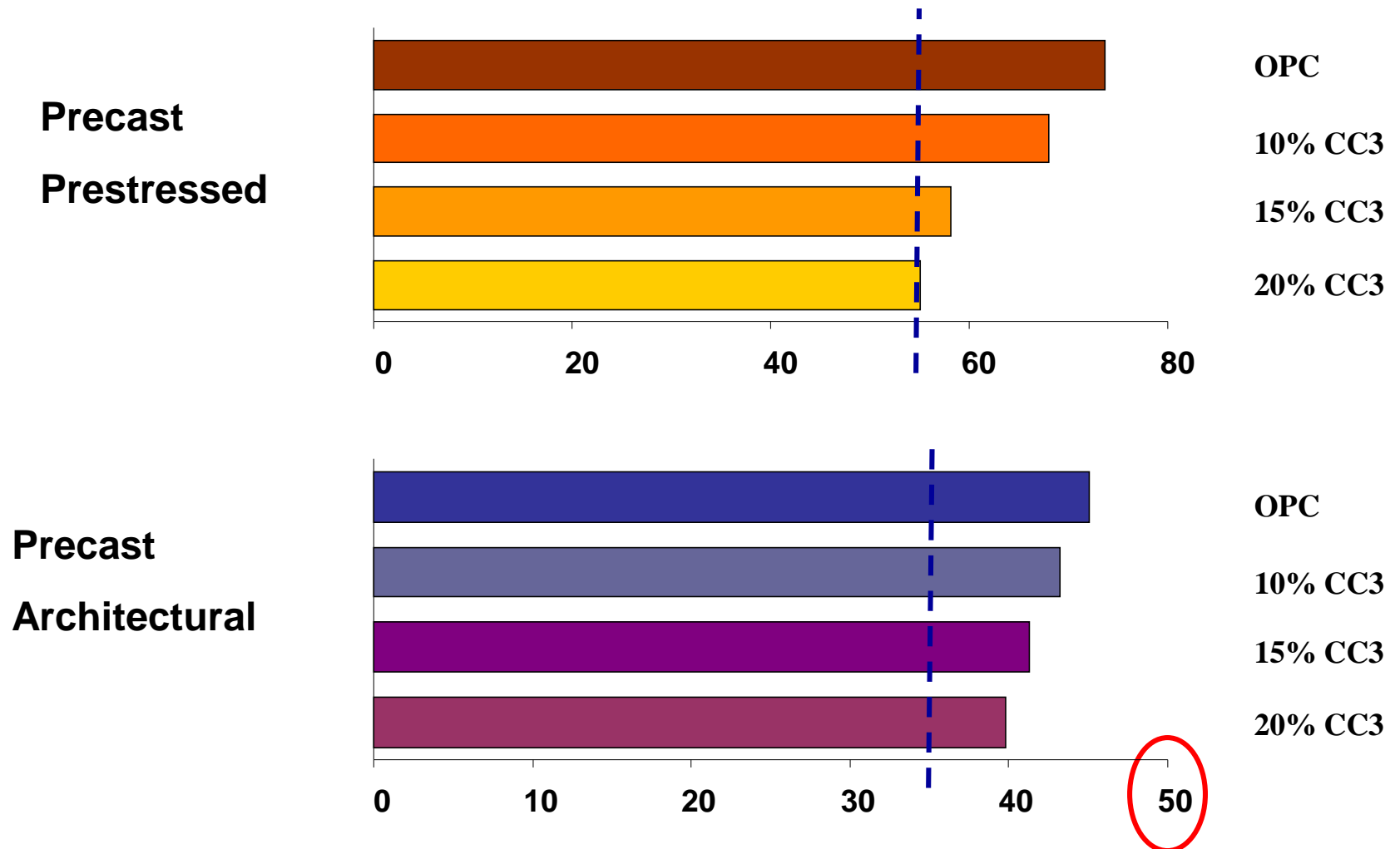
Compressive Strength (MPa)

18-h Steam Curing - Precast SCC



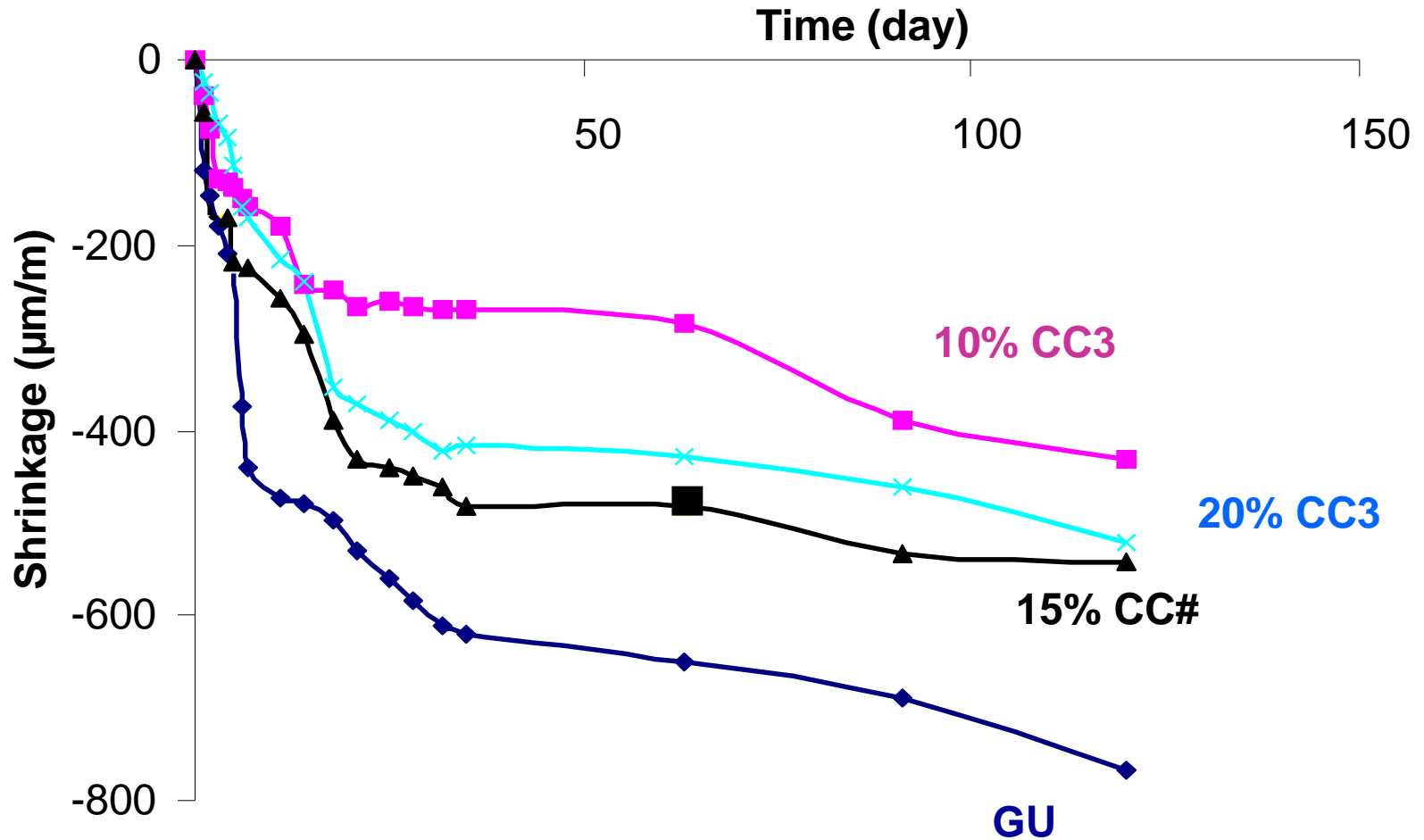
Compressive Strength (MPa)

Moist curing @ 28 d - Precast SCC

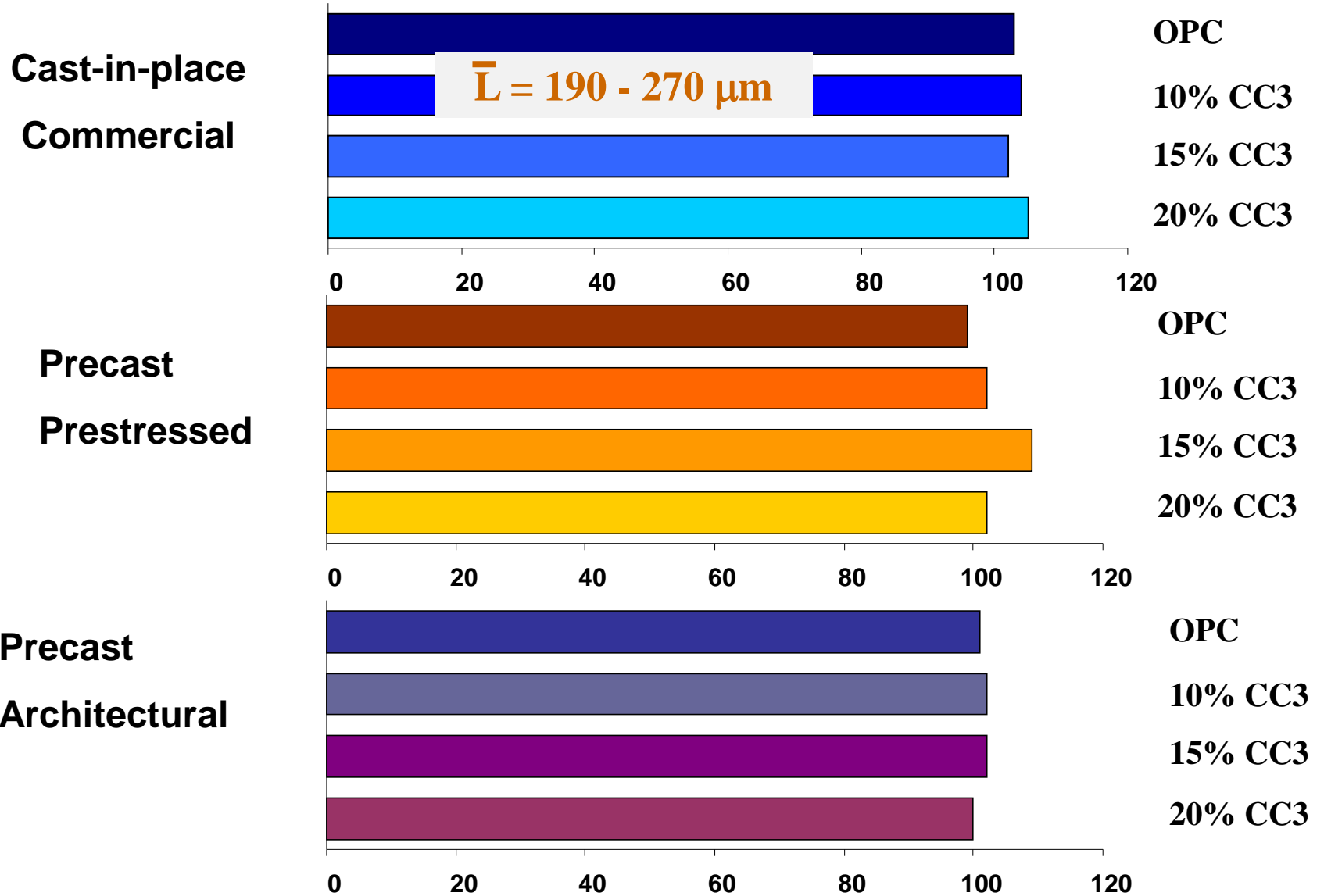


Drying shrinkage

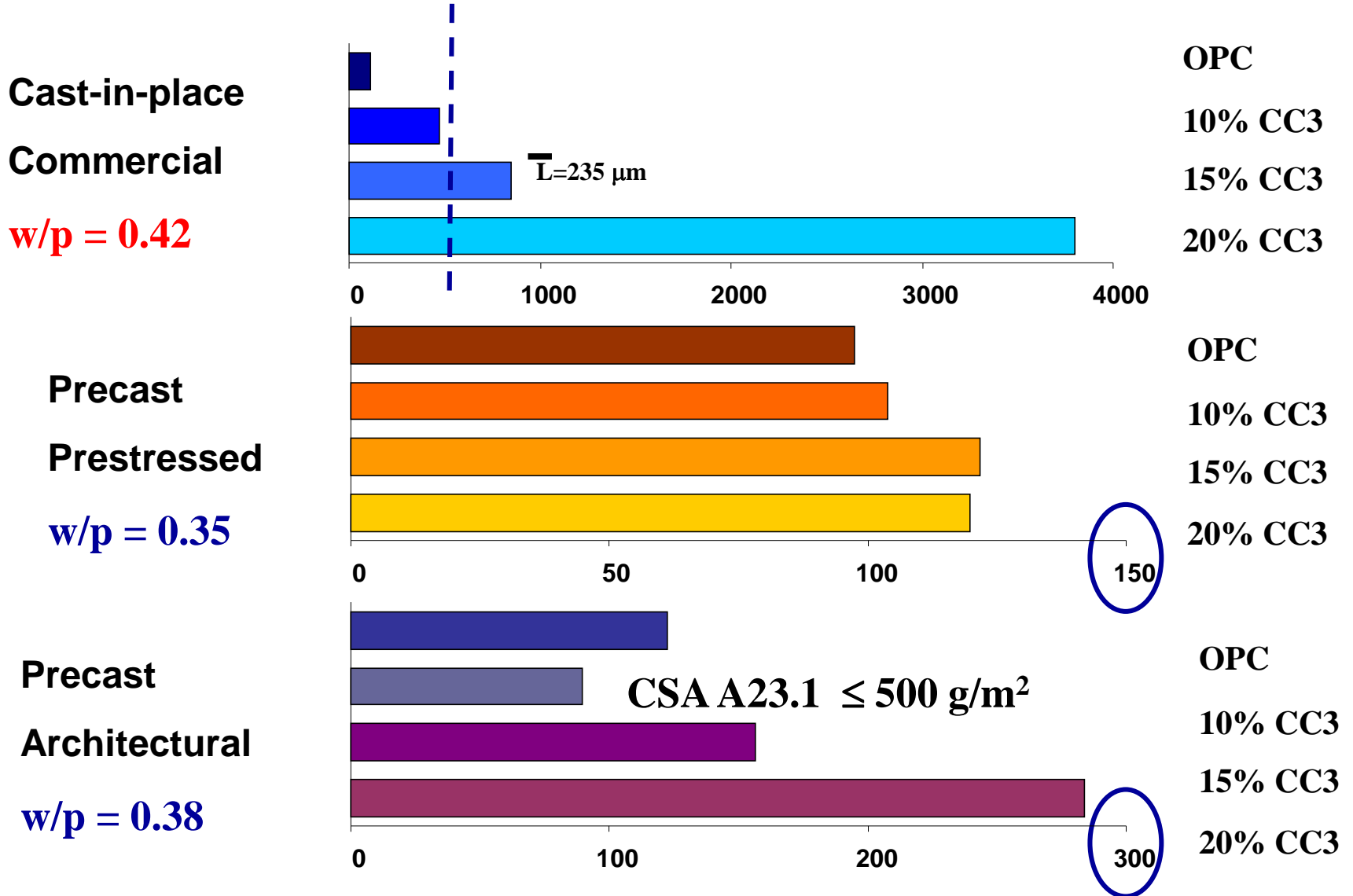
Precast architectural SCC



Freeze-thaw durability factor (%)



Scaling resistance (g/m^2)



For 10% - 15% cement replacement with Betocarb3

- **Increase in packing density**
 - Significant increase in static stability (cast-in-place and precast architectural SCC)
 - ~ 10% - 20% reduction in unit cost
- **Acceleration of C_3S hydration**
 - Faster cancellation of form pressure
 - Limited loss in compressive strength @ 1 d
 - \geq compressive strength after steam curing for precast SCC
- **Adequate air-void system**
 - High freezing and thawing resistance
 - Adequate scaling resistance for precast SCC and $\leq 10\%$ for cast-in-place SCC