

On the influence of entrained air (EA) on rheology of paste and mortar

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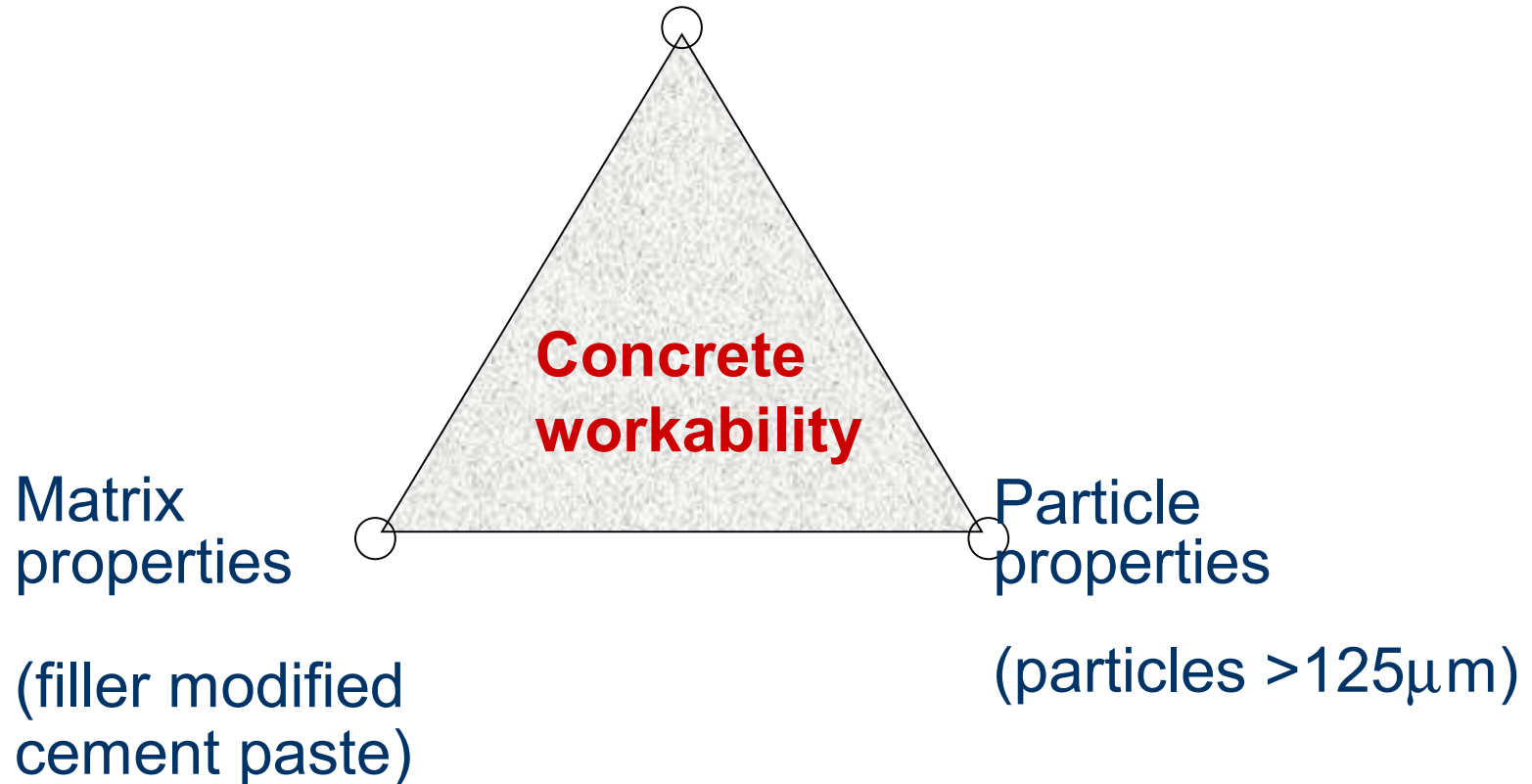
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Motivation

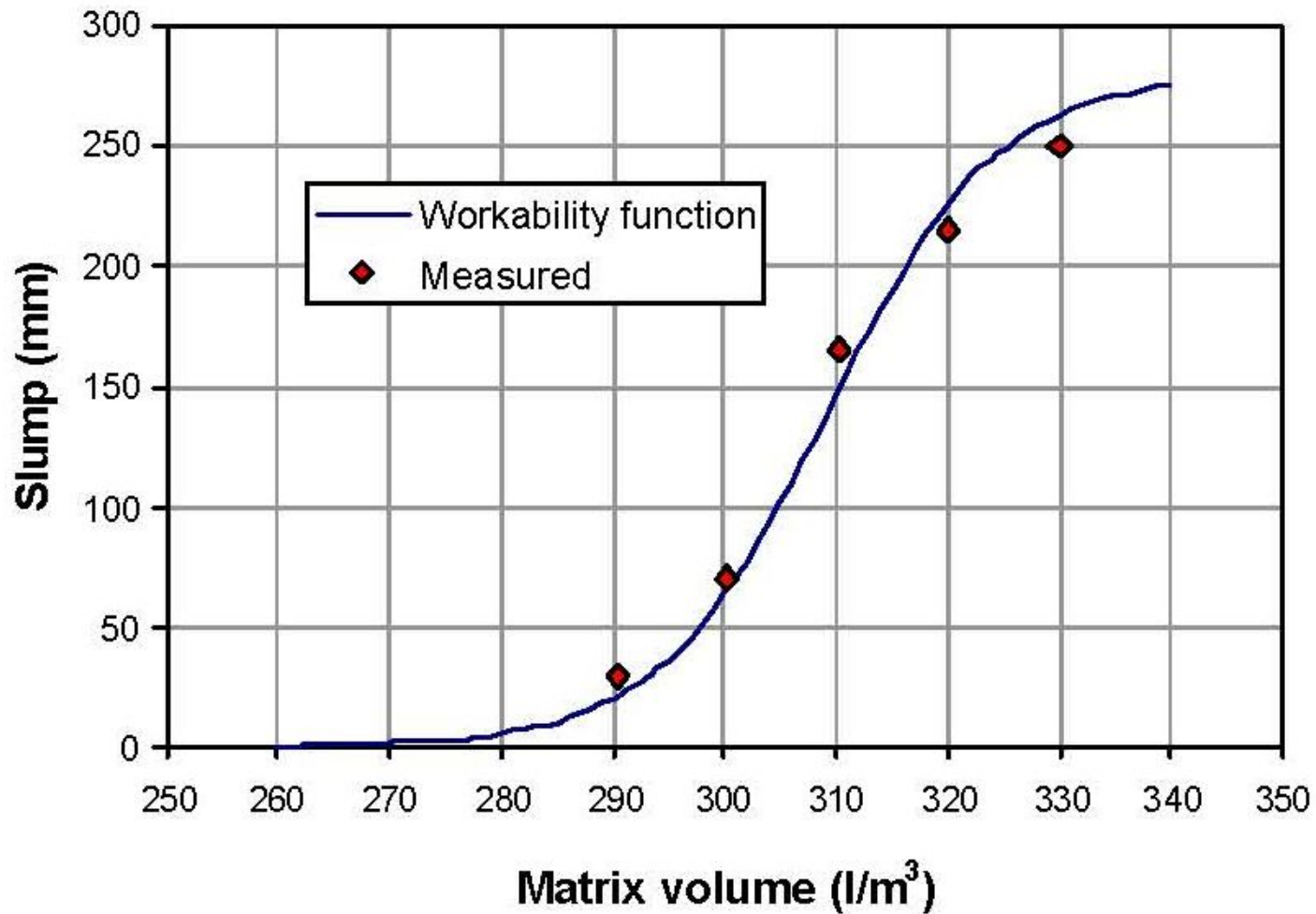
- **Role of EA in the Particle-Matrix-Model (PMM)**
- **EA as a tool to improve workability of SCC?**

PMM (Mørtsell 1996)

The volume relation between matrix and particles

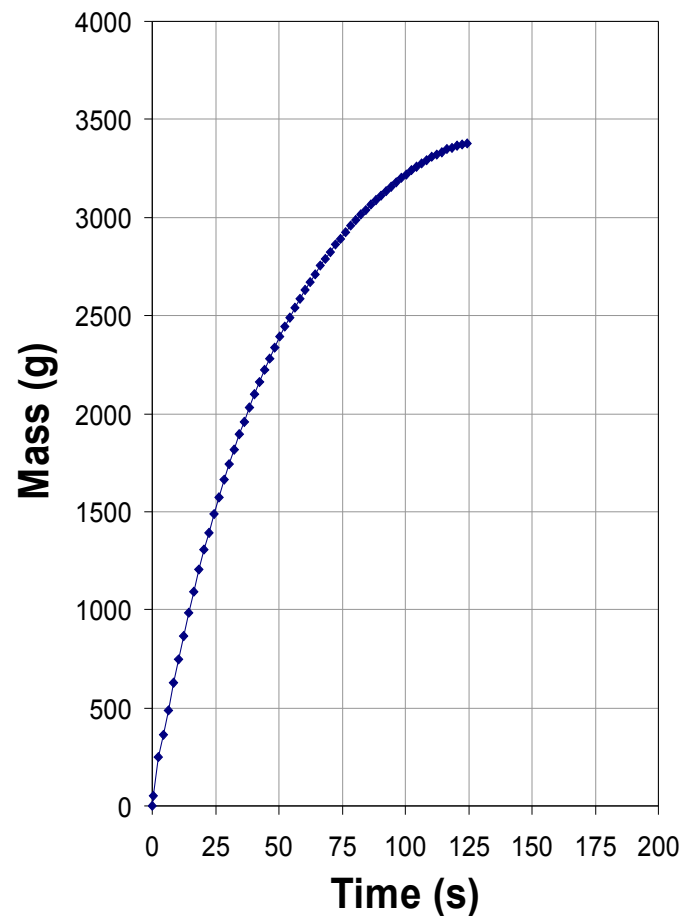


Workability function

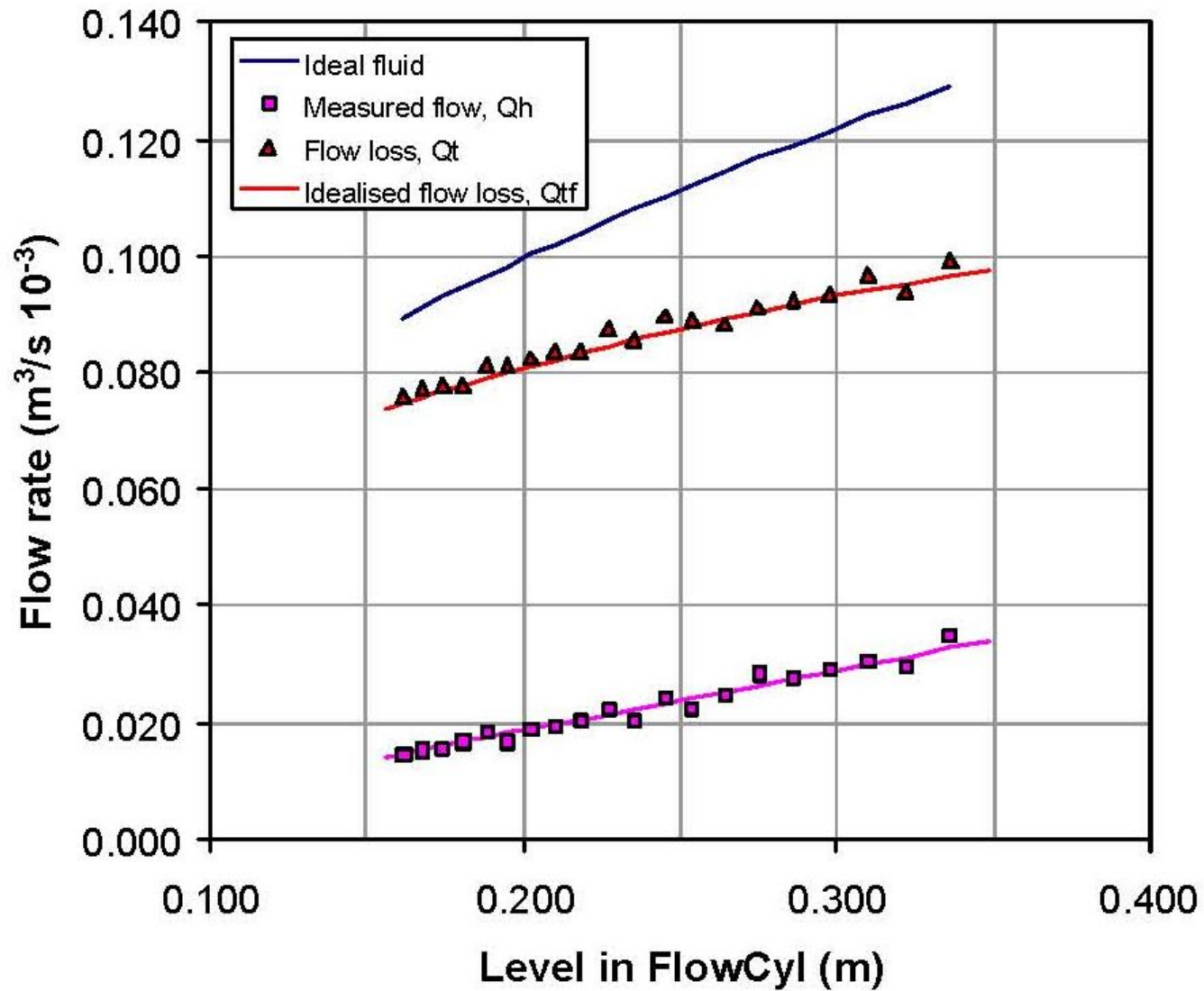


Matrix properties

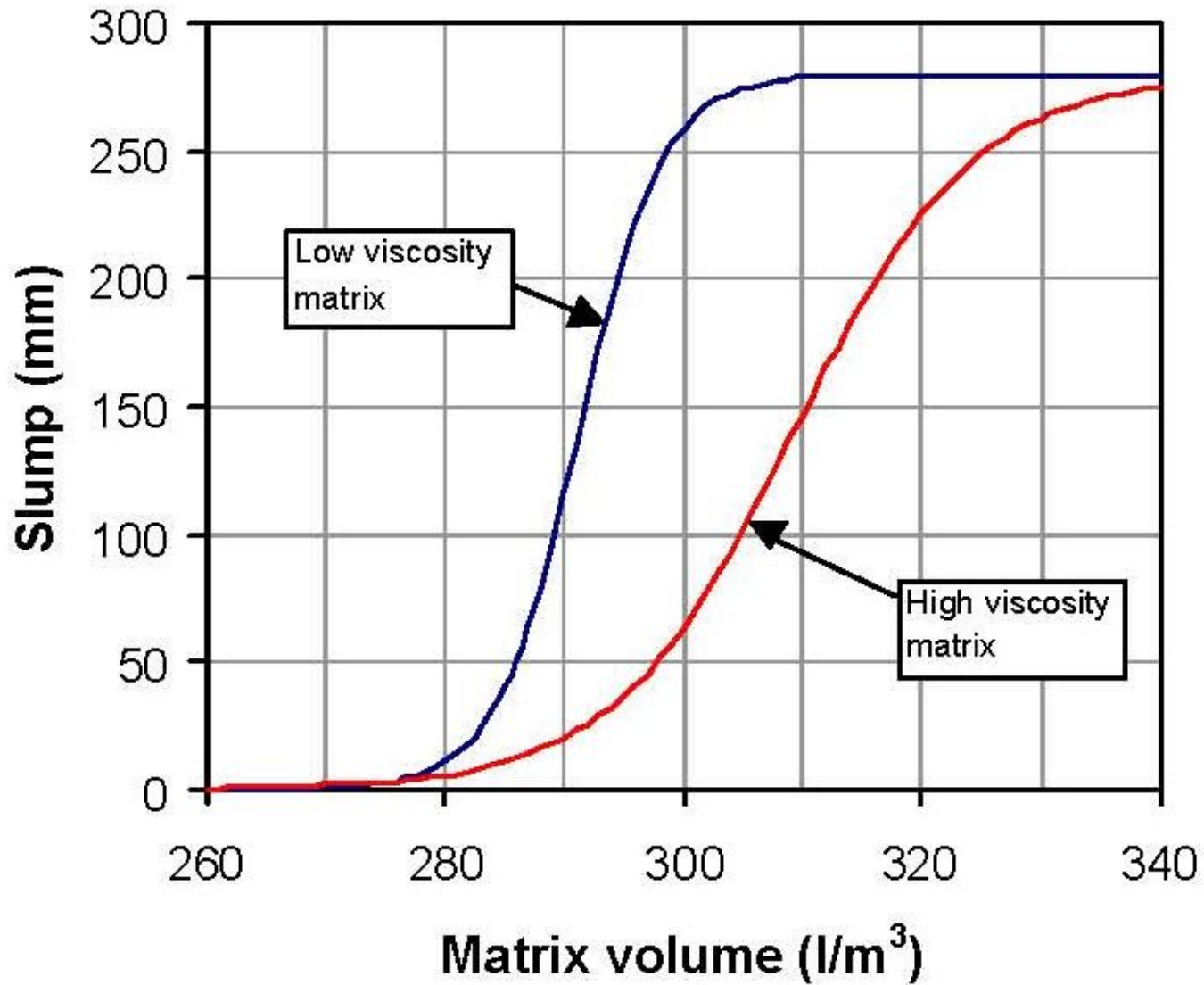
FlowCyl determines the *flow resistance*, λQ of the matrix material which is closely related to viscosity



Flow resistance



Flow resistance



Experiments

- Testing pure cement pastes with $w/c = 0.35$ with 0 – 15 % air content
- Testing the influence of increasing the air content from 3 – 13 % in mortars with $w/c = 0.50$
- Testing the influence of increasing the matrix content with 7 % in mortars with 3 % air

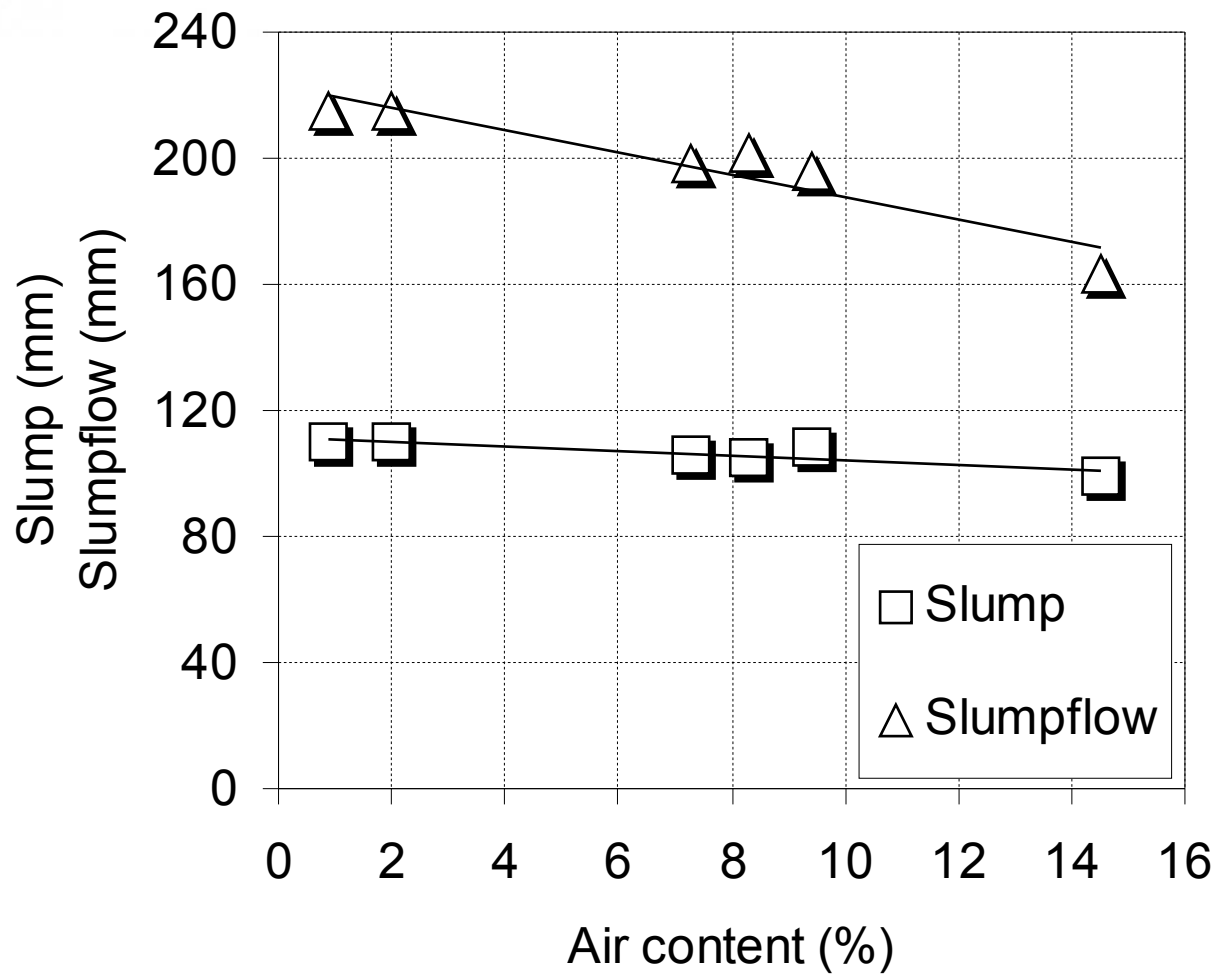
Experiments

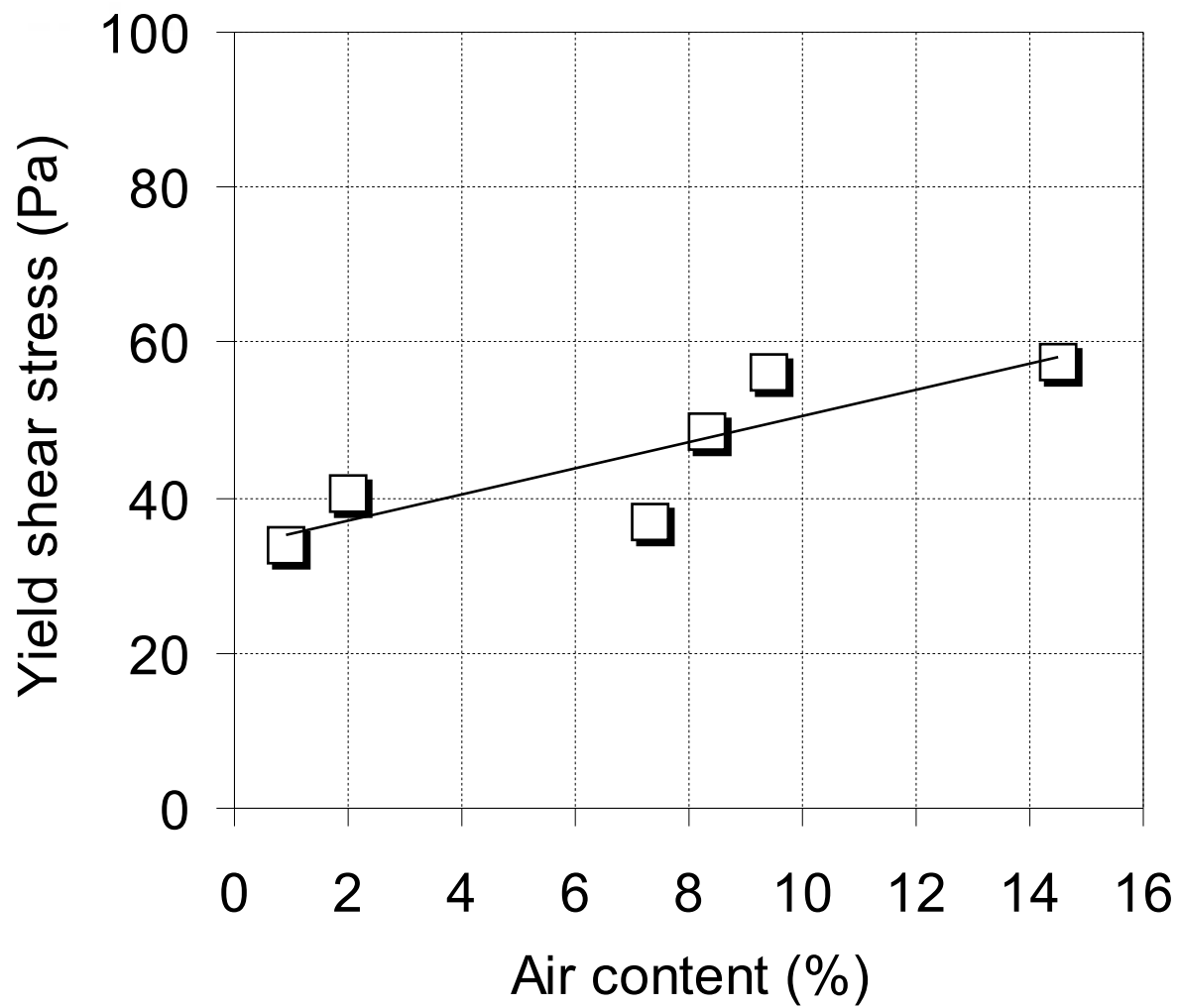
- **Slump and slumpflow
(120 mm and 300 mm cone)**
- **Flow resistance number
(FlowCyl)**
- **Viscosity and yield shear stress
(ConTec 4 Rheometer)**

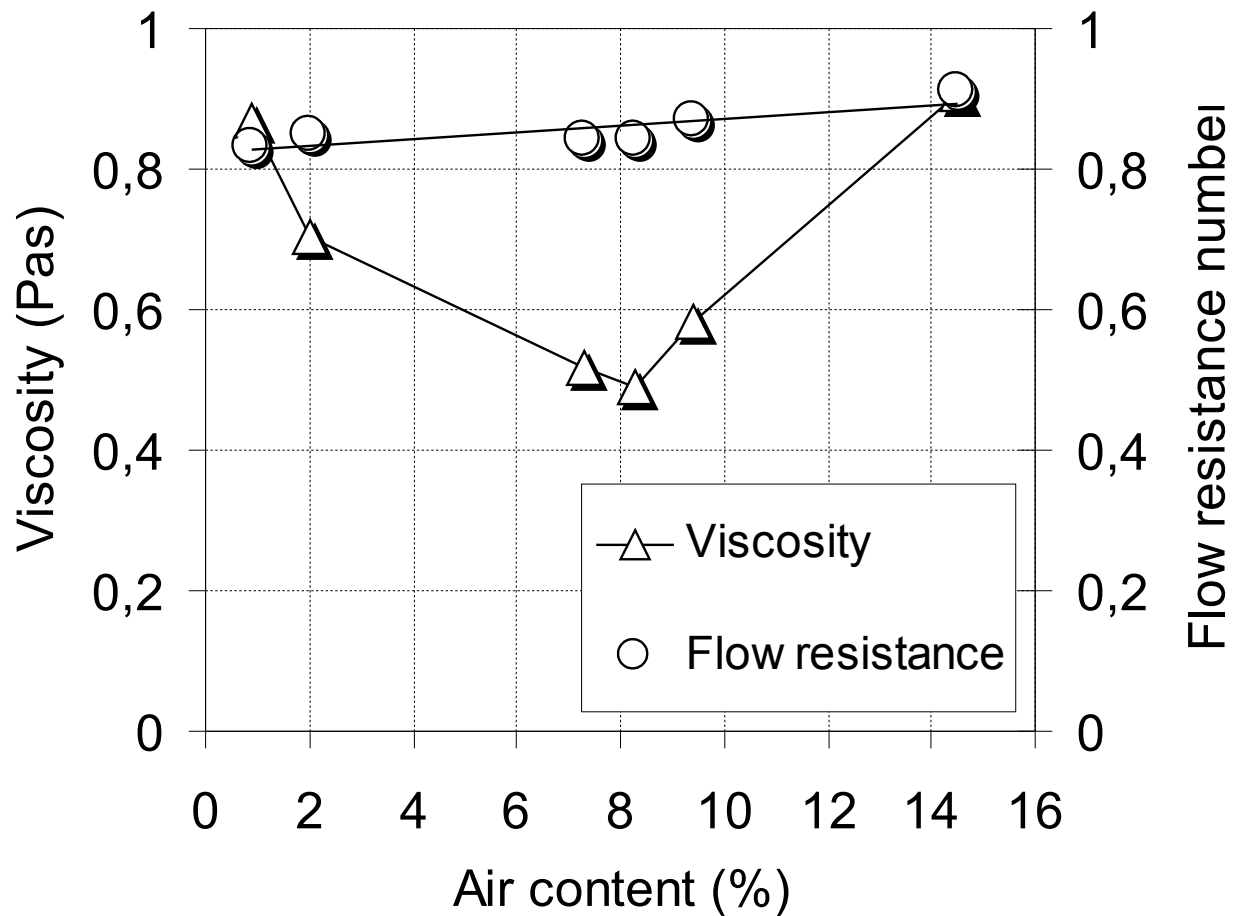


COIN

Cement paste

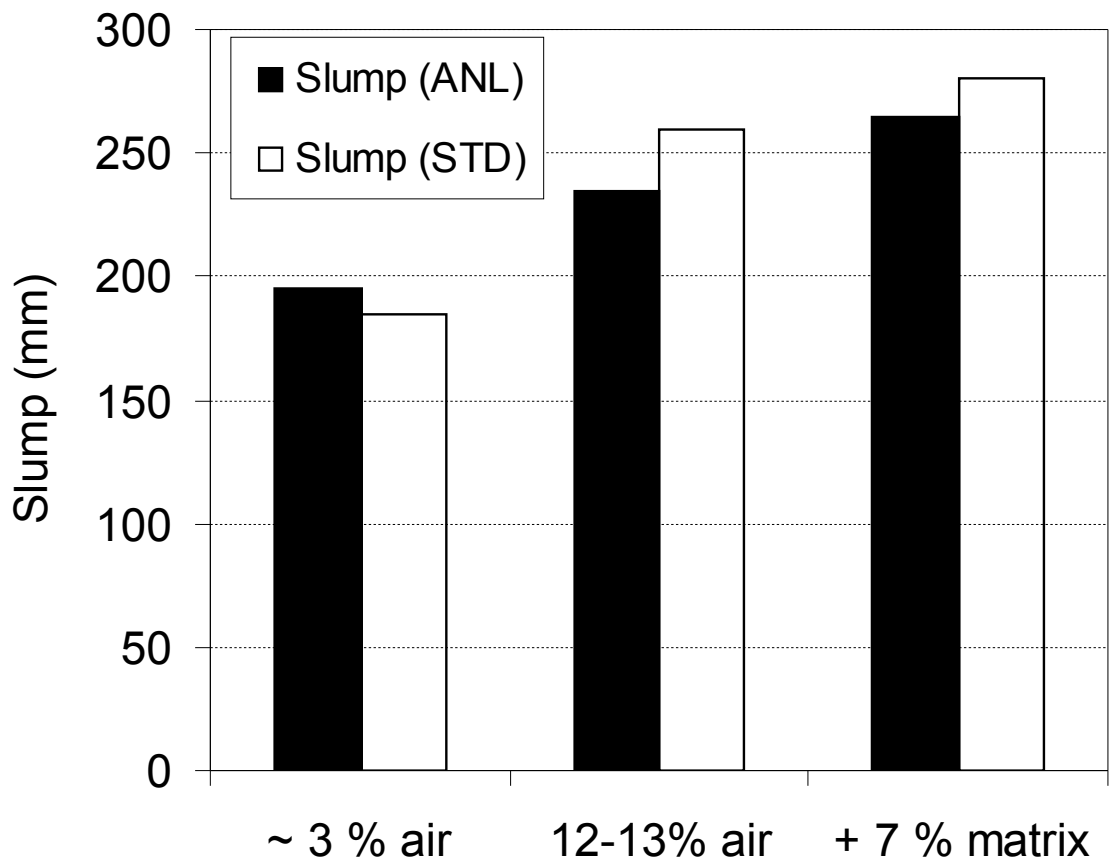


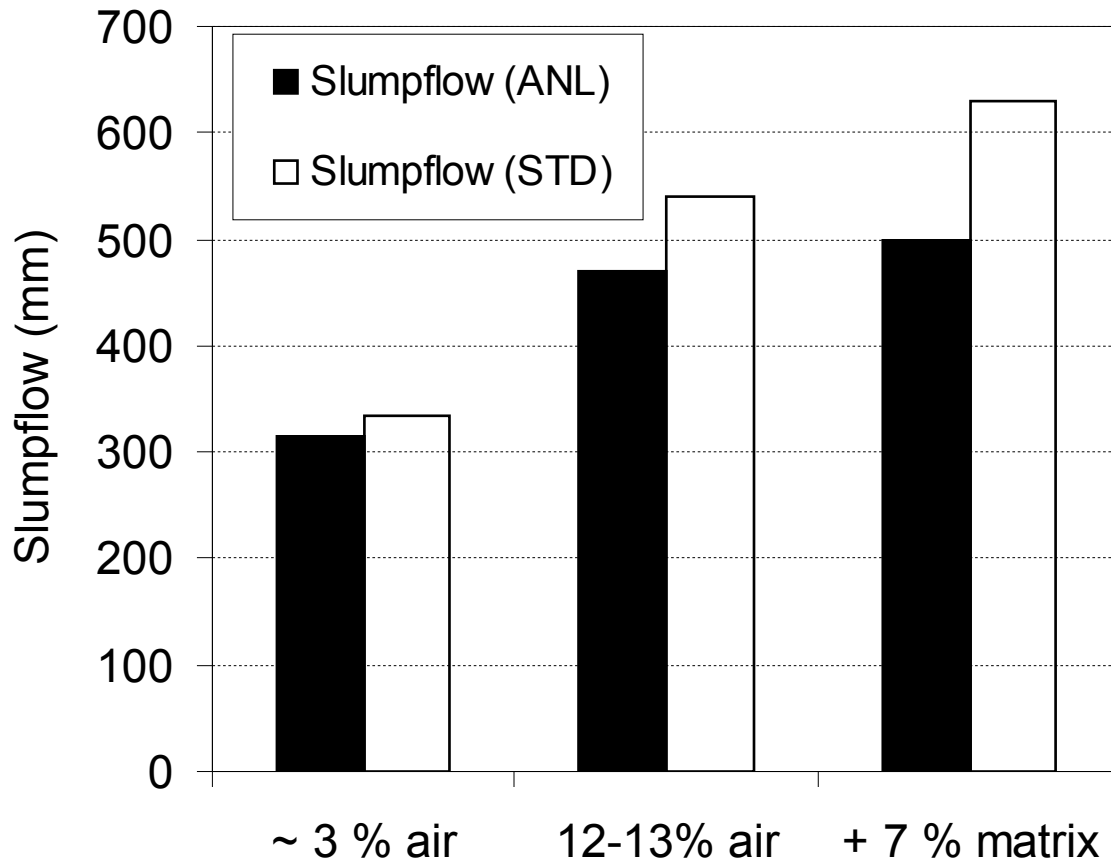


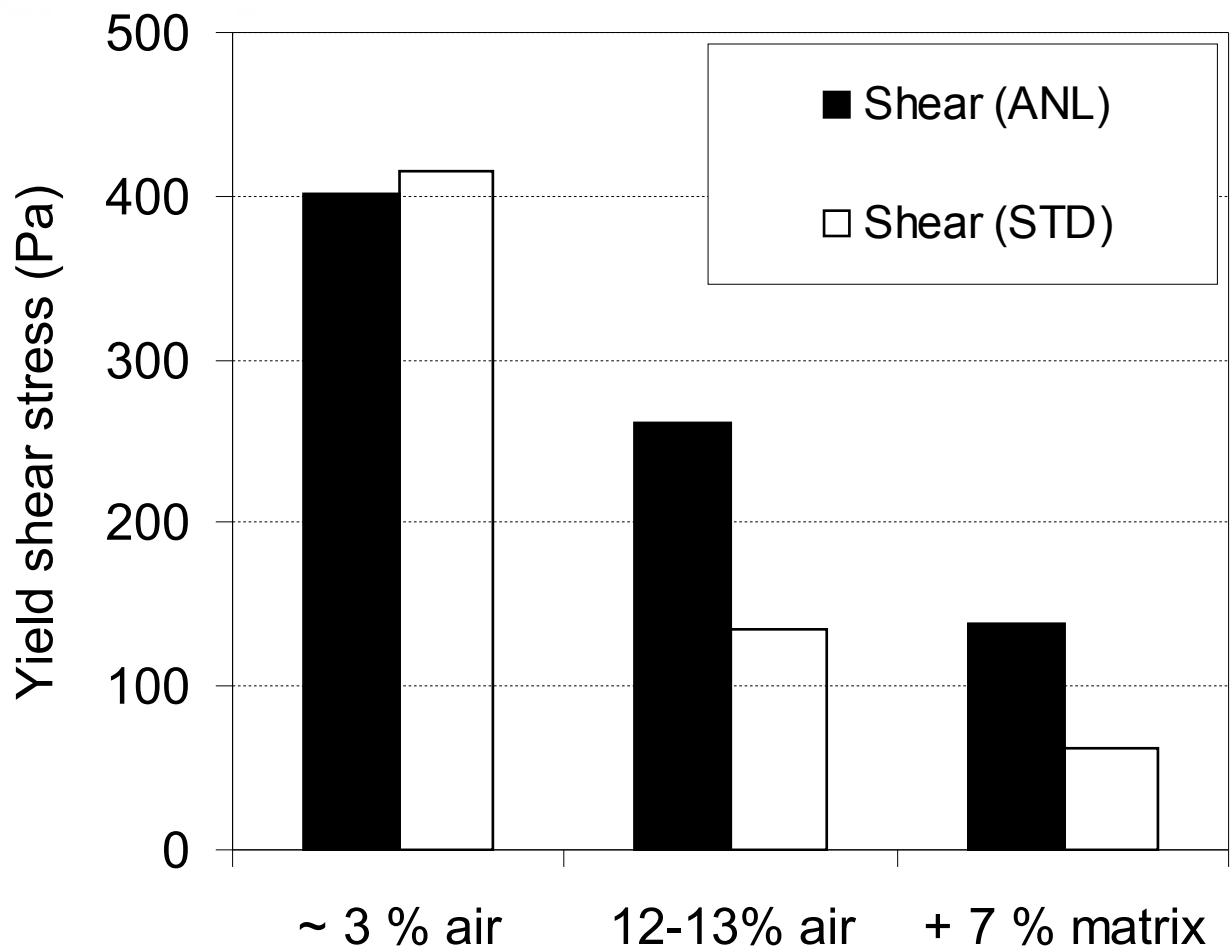


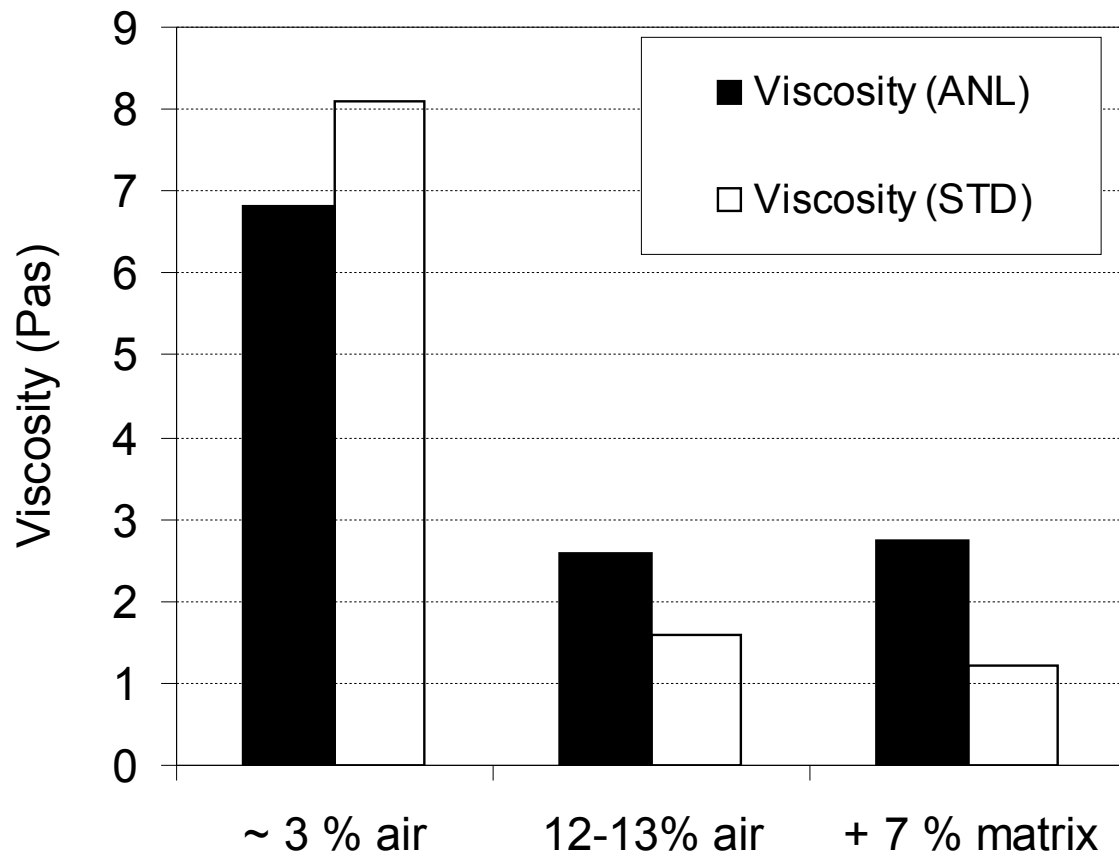
COIN

Mortar









Conclusion

**EA reduces slightly consistency of cement paste.
Nevertheless, it contributes to increased consistency of mortars,
because of increased paste(matrix)-aggregate ratio.**

**EA may be considered as part of "matrix" in the PMM,
but with an "efficiency factor" less than 1**