

22. Kolloquium und Workshop, Rheologische Messungen an mineralischen Baustoffen,
Regensburg, 11–12 März, 2015

Rheological characterization and prediction of pumpability of Strain-Hardening Cement-Based Composites (SHCC) at various temperatures

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Highlights

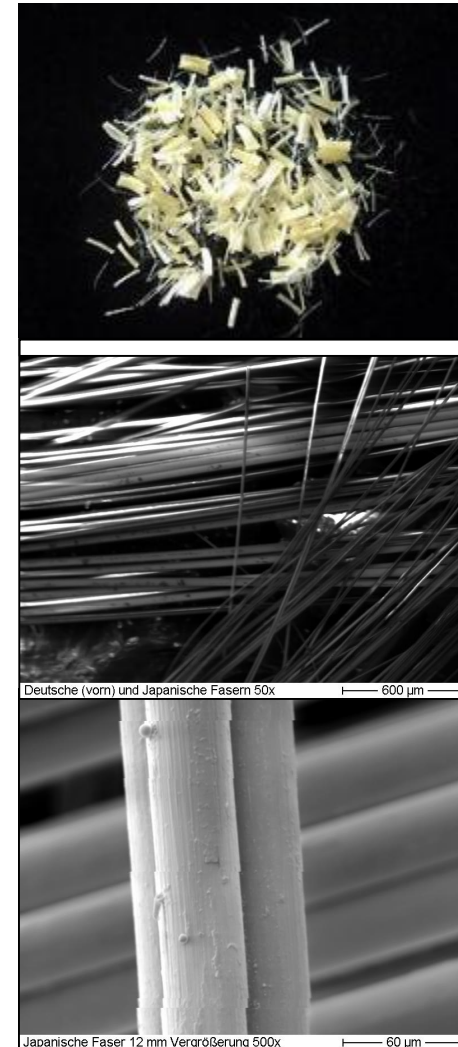
- **SHCC as innovative material**
- **Temperature effect on time depending fresh properties of SHCC**
- **Rheology, tribology and pumpability of fresh SHCC**
- **Plug flow and lubrication layer formation in the pipe**
- **Pumpability prediction by means of tribology**



SHCC as innovative material

Concrete composition

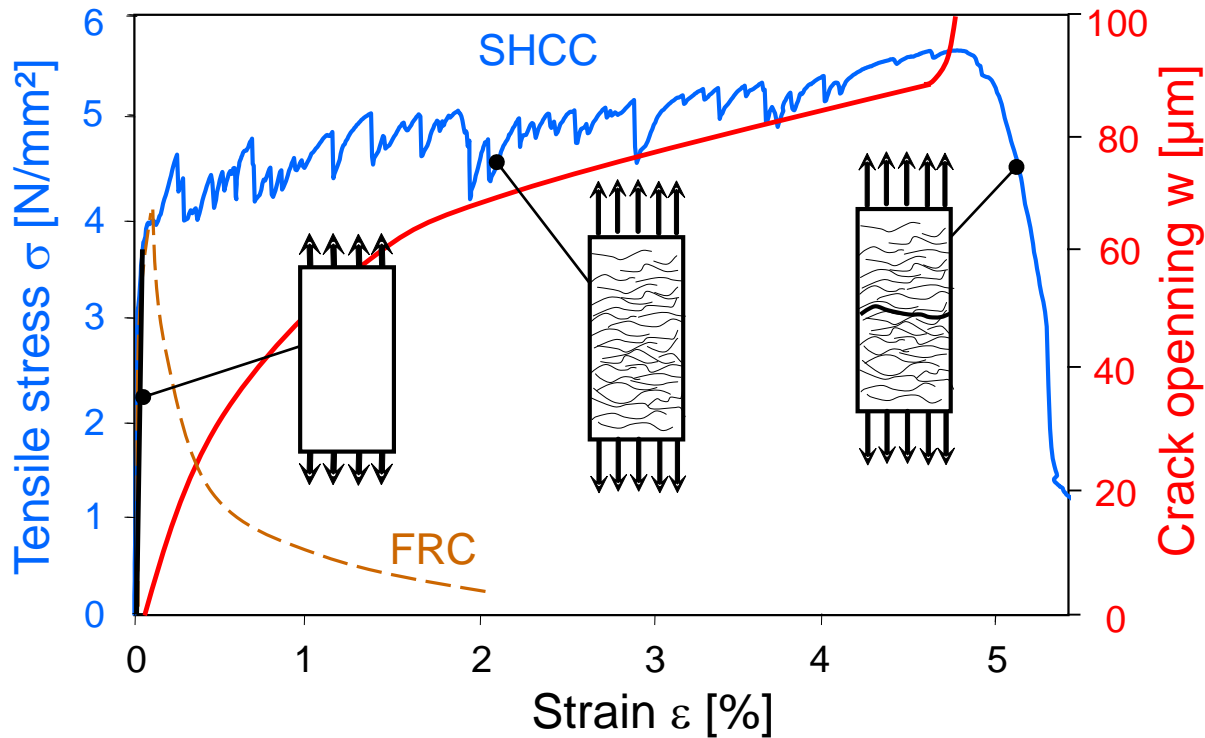
Ingredients [kg/m ³]	SHCC
CEM II	505
Fly ash	621
Coarse aggregates	—
Sand 0.06-0.2	536
Water	338
SP PCE	11
PVA-fibers 12/15	26
w/b	0.30





SHCC as innovative material

Typical stress-strain response for SHCC



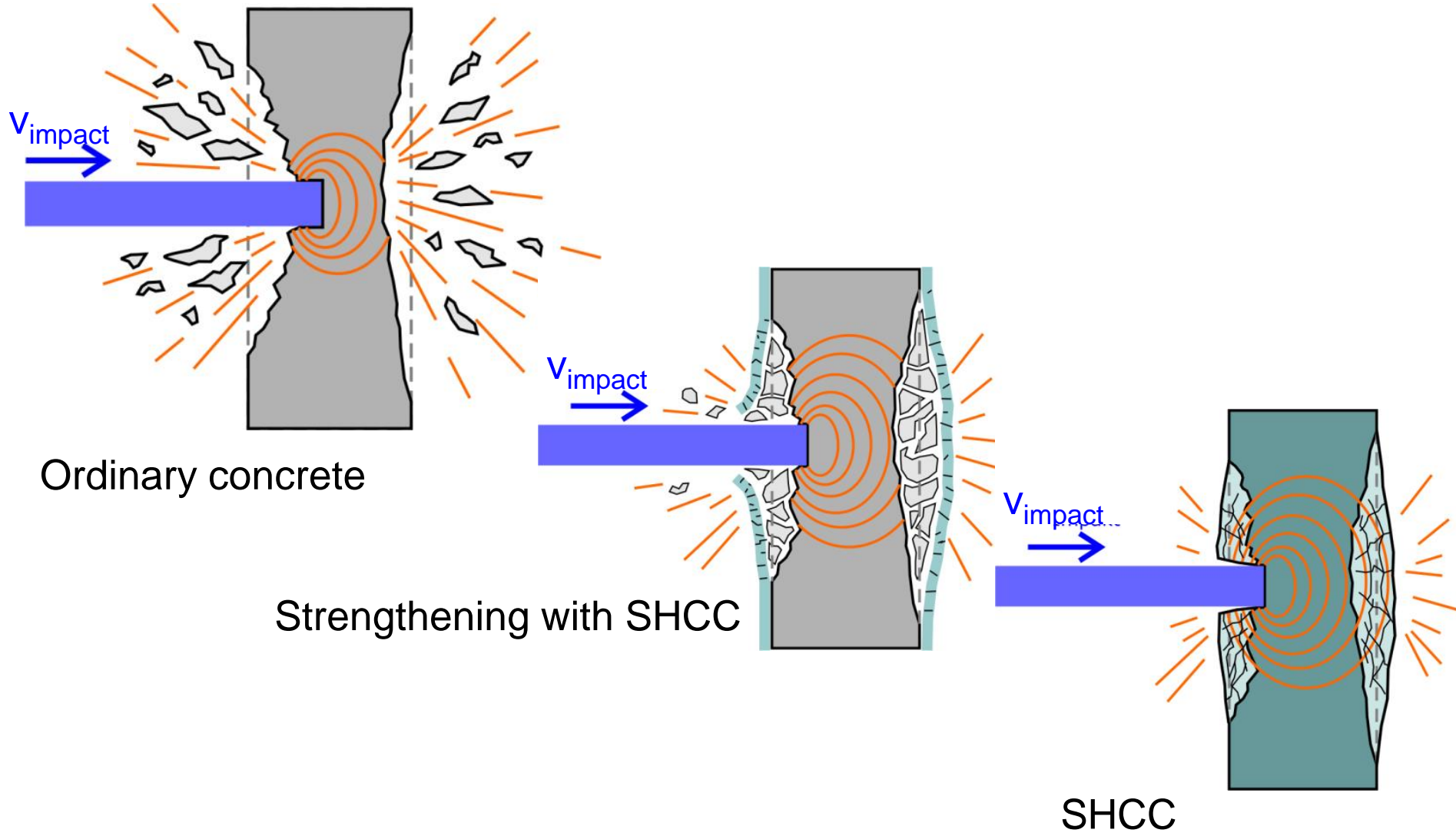
- Ductile behaviour due to multiple crack formation
- Very high strain capacity
- Crack widths below 0.1 mm up to ultimate strain



Jun, Mechtcherine, *Cement and Concrete Research* 32 (2010) 801-809.



SHCC under dynamic impact





Strengthening of masonry – Motivation



Achaia (Greece)



Izmit (Turkey)



China



Strengthening of masonry – Wall tests





SHCC applications

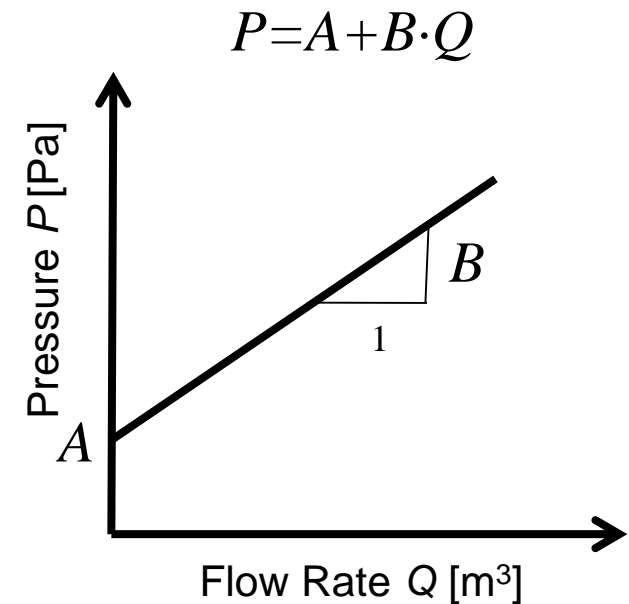
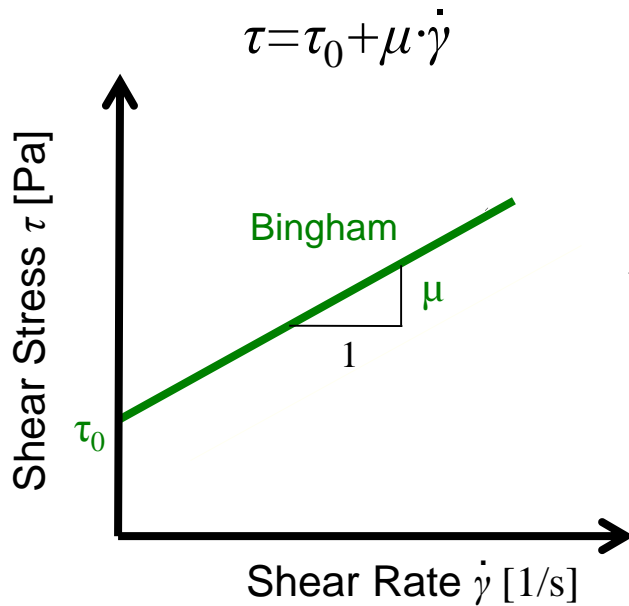
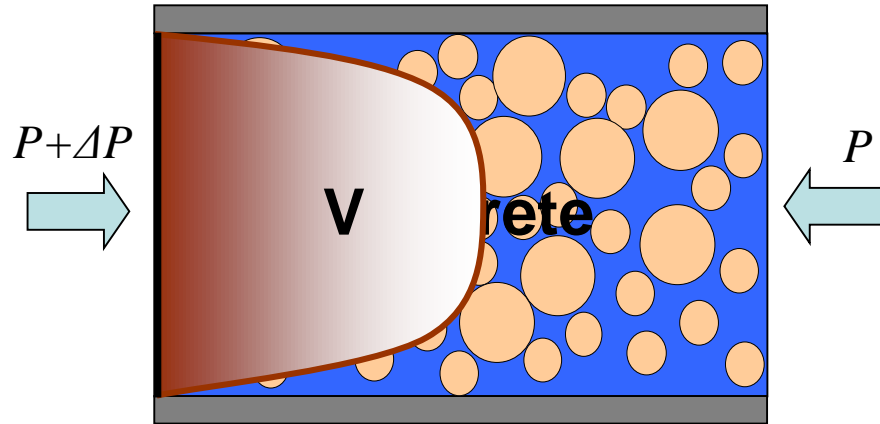
- Repair of concrete structures with R/SHCC -

Producing slabs





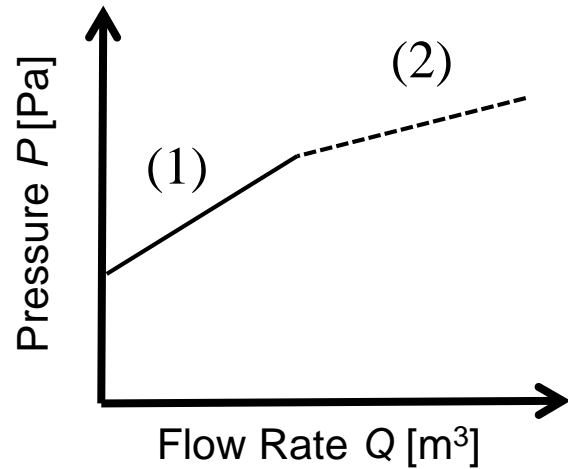
Rheology vs. pipeflow and pumpability





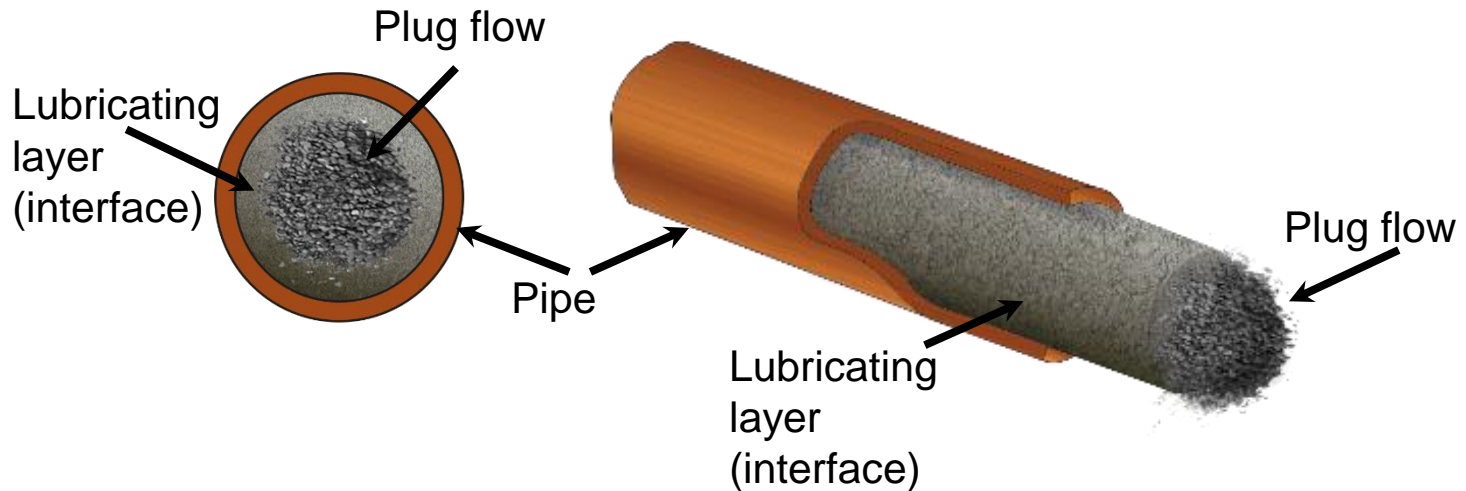
Parameters describing pumpability

Repair and protection of existing structures



$$(1) \quad P = P(\tau_{oi}, \mu_i, Q, L, R, k)$$

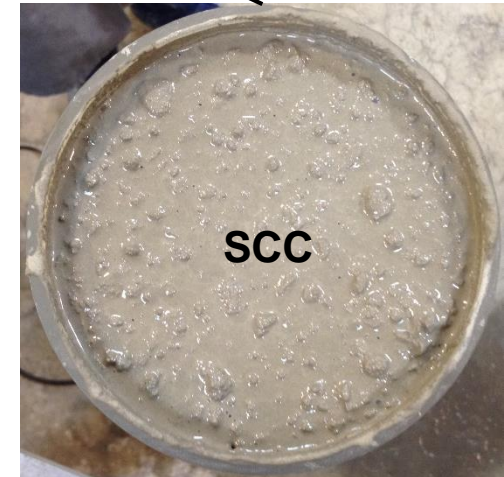
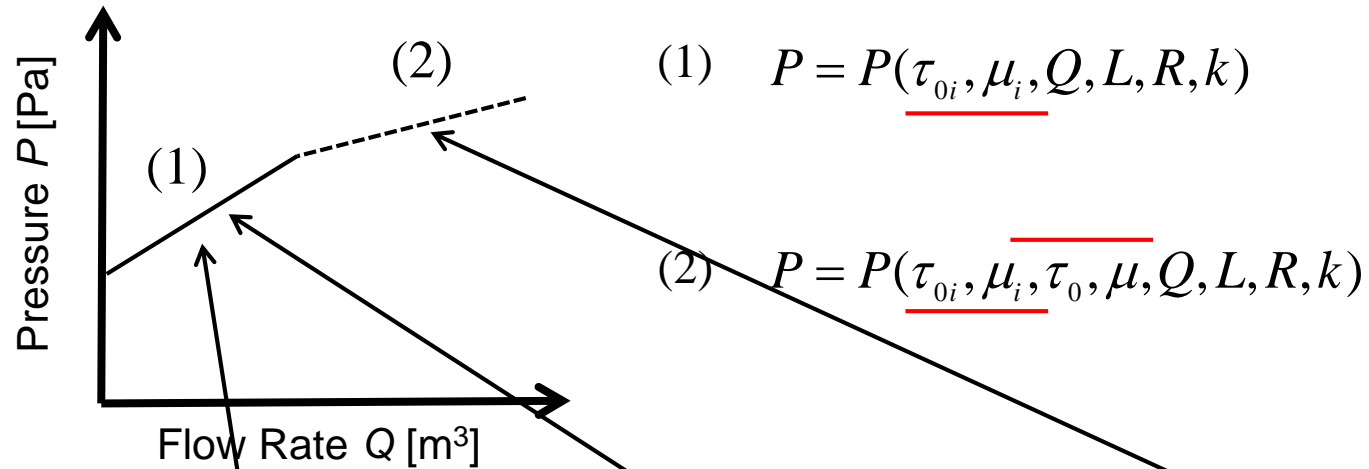
$$(2) \quad P = P(\tau_{oi}, \mu_i, \tau_0, \mu, Q, L, R, k)$$





Parameters describing pumpability

Repair and protection of existing structures

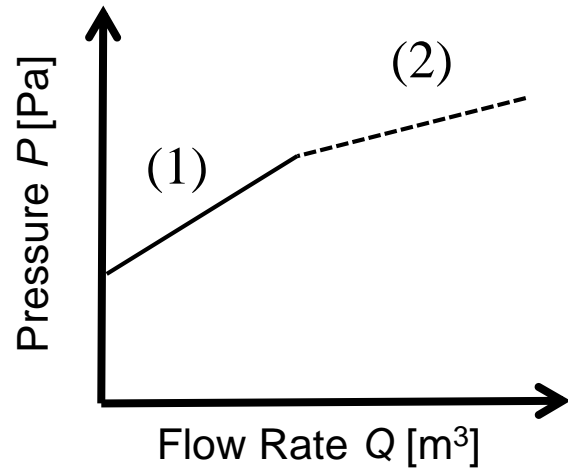


Secieru, Butler, Mechtcherine, *Bautechnik*, Heft 11 (2014) 797-811.



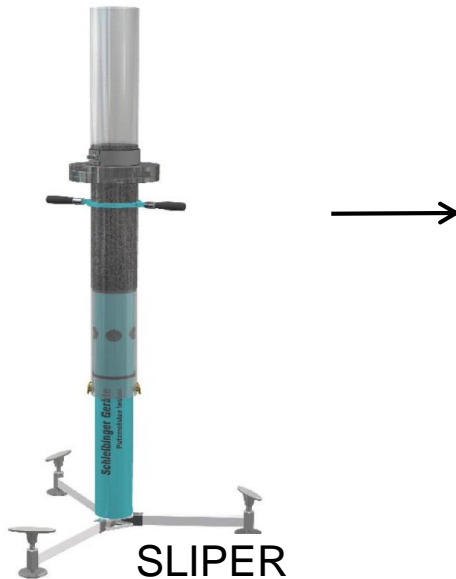
Parameters describing pumpability

Repair and protection of existing structures



$$(1) \quad P = P(\tau_{0i}, \mu_i, Q, L, R, k)$$

$$(2) \quad P = P(\tau_{0i}, \mu_i, \tau_0, \mu, Q, L, R, k)$$

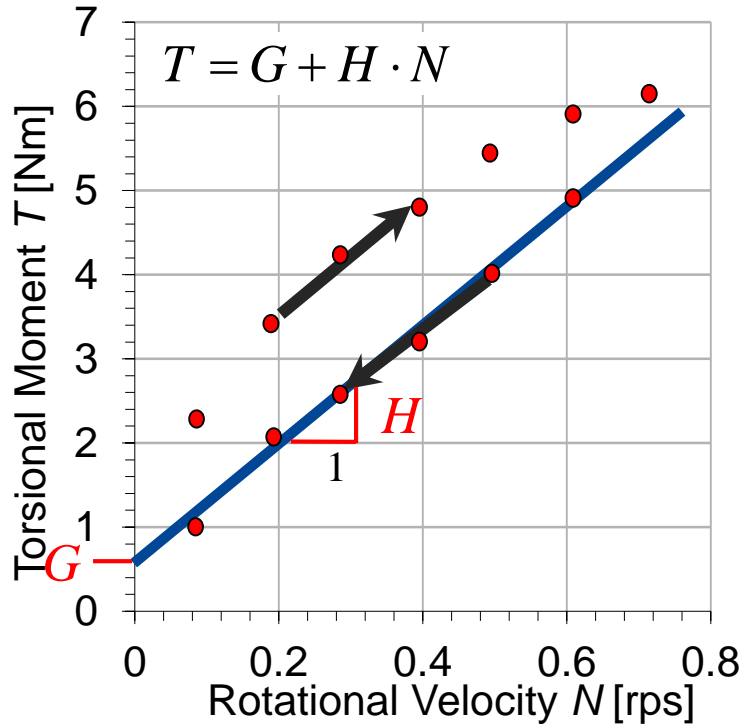


$$P = \frac{4L}{R} \underbrace{a}_{\tau_{0i}, \tau_0} + \frac{16 \cdot L}{\pi \cdot D^3} \underbrace{b \cdot Q}_{\mu_i, \mu} = A + B \cdot Q$$



Rheometrical/tribological equipment

Continuous rotational test



Viscometer



Tribometer



Concrete core

$$\tau = \tau_0 + \mu \cdot \dot{\gamma} \rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{s} \right]$$

$$\tau_0 = \frac{G}{4\pi \cdot h} \left(\frac{1}{r_i^2} - \frac{1}{r_0^2} \right) \frac{1}{\ln(r_0/r_i)}$$

$$\mu = \frac{H}{8\pi^2 \cdot h} \left(\frac{1}{r_i^2} - \frac{1}{r_0^2} \right)$$

Lubrication layer

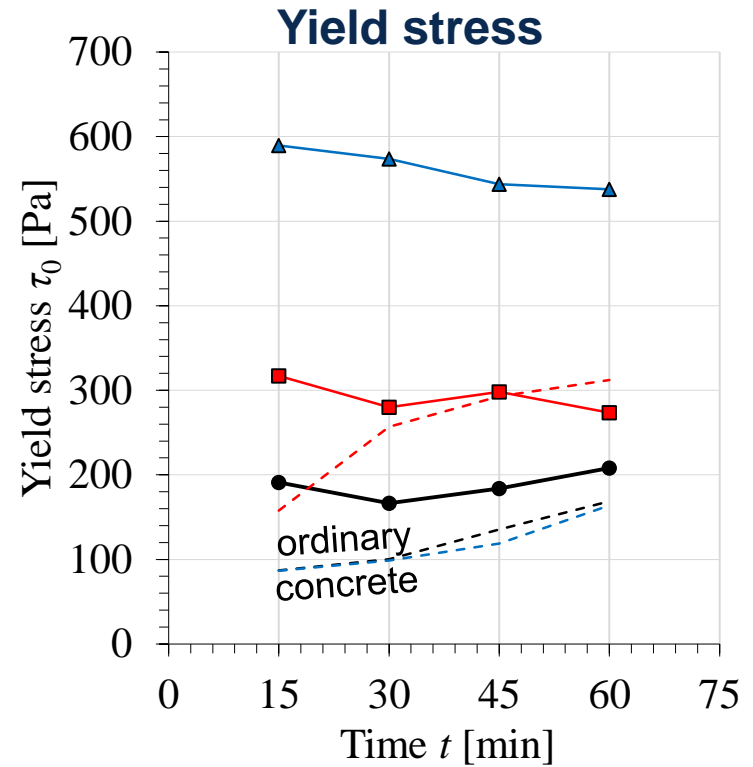
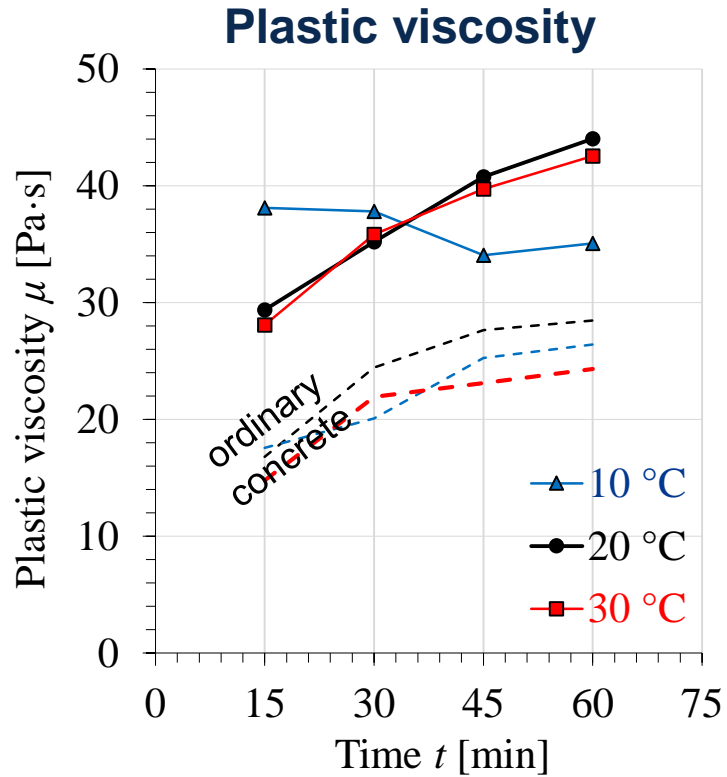
$$\tau = \tau_{0i} + \mu_i \cdot v \rightarrow \left[\frac{m}{s} \right]$$

$$\tau_{0i} = \frac{G}{2\pi \cdot r_i^2 \cdot h} \quad [Pa]$$

$$\mu_i = \frac{H}{(2\pi)^2 \cdot r_i^3 \cdot h} \quad \left[Pa \cdot \frac{s}{m} \right]$$

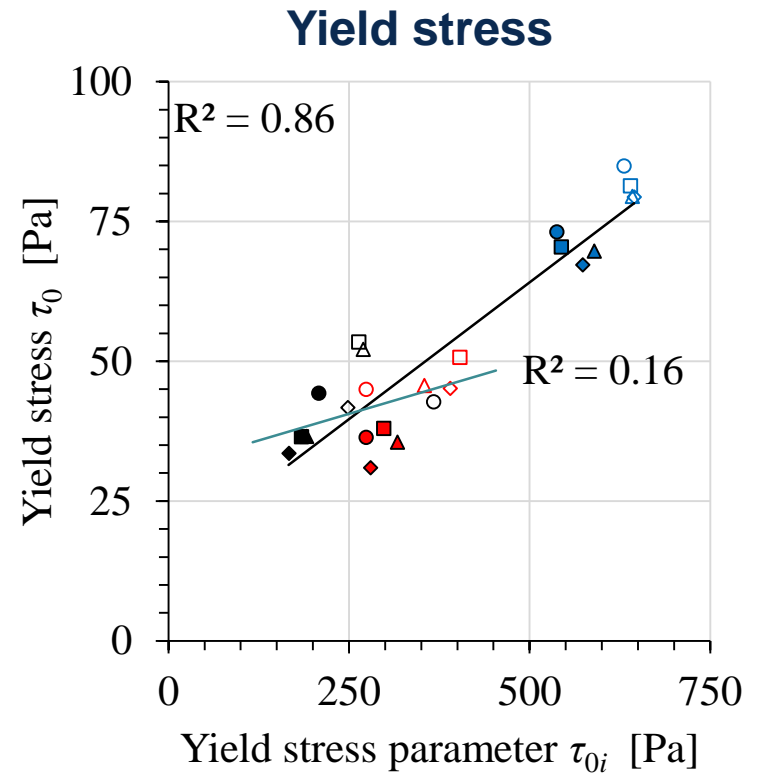
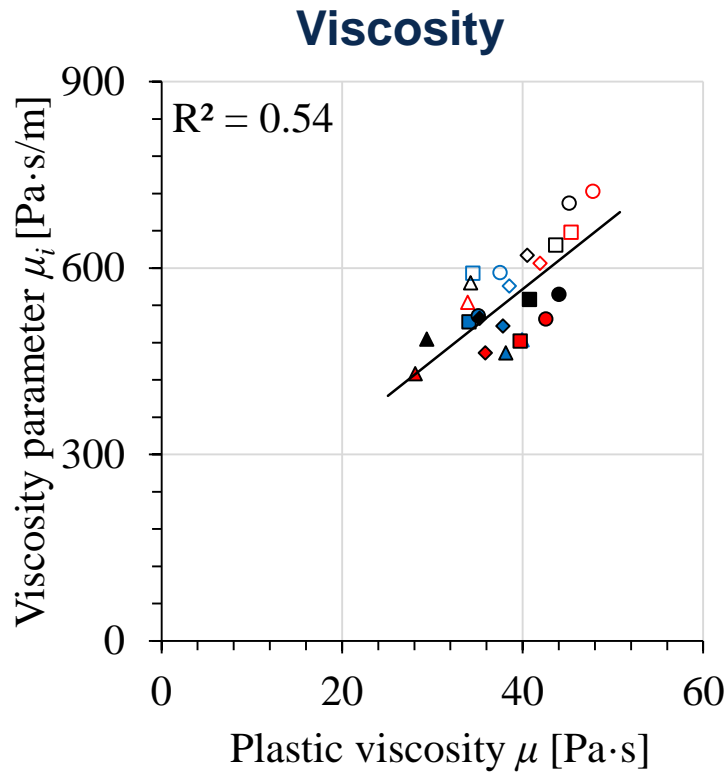


Evolution of plastic viscosity μ and yield stress τ_0



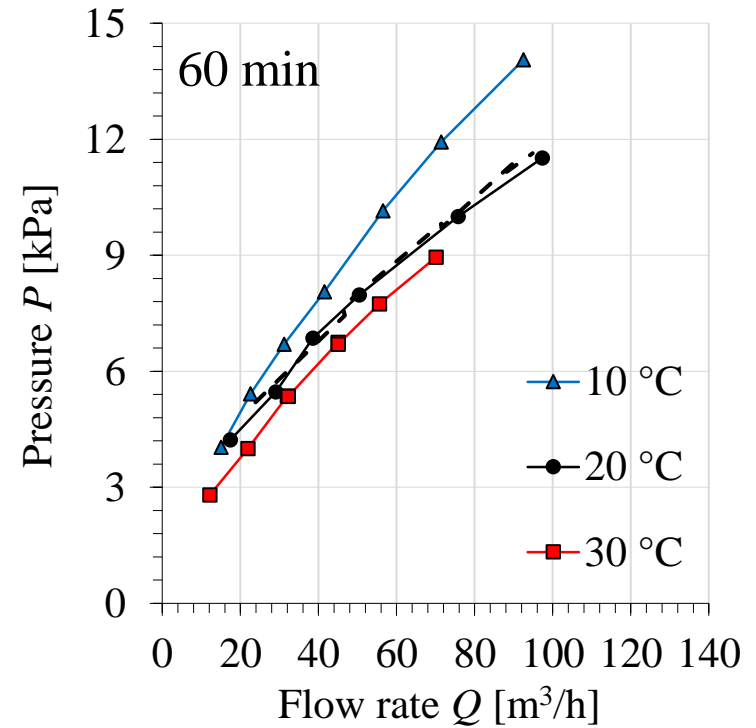
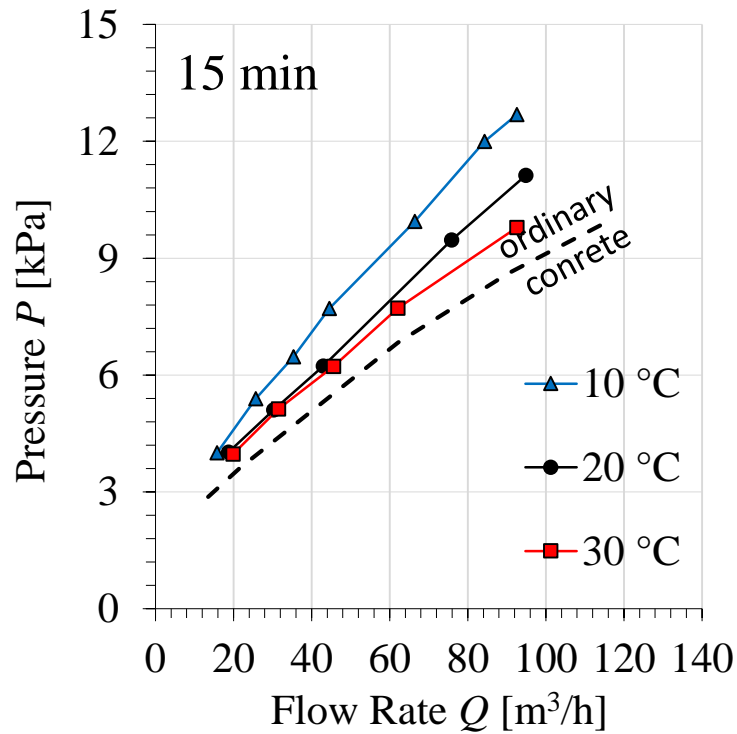


Correlation between viscometer and tribometer





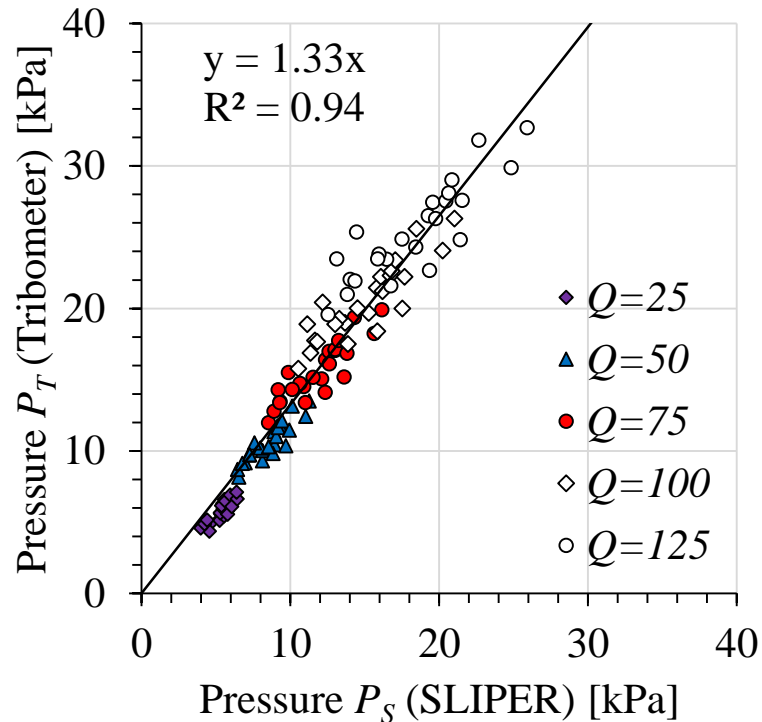
Evolution of pumpability



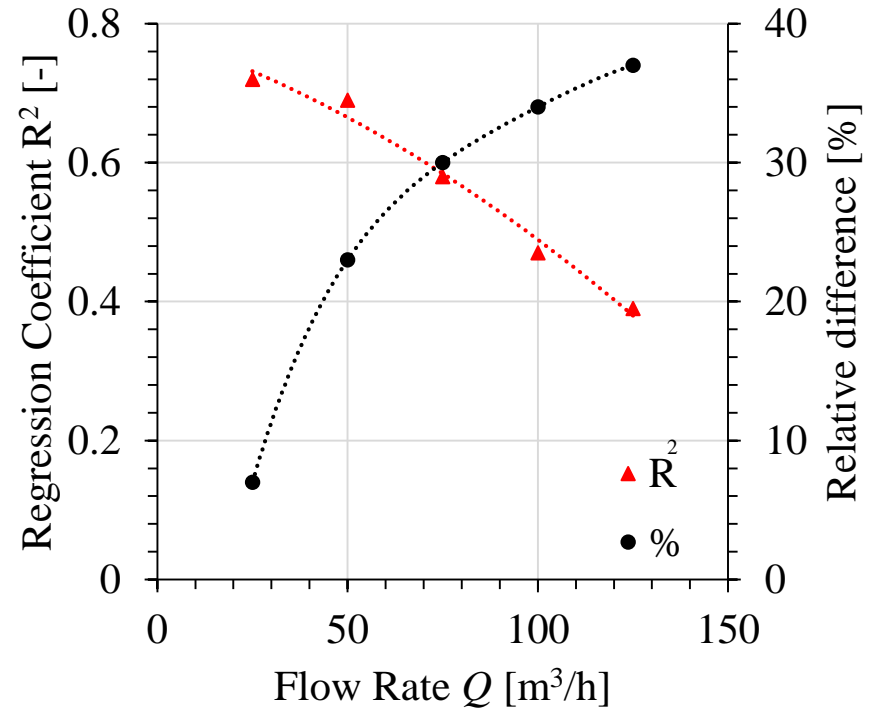


SLIPER vs. Tribometer

Pressure prediction

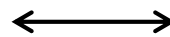


Variaton of R²



$$P = \frac{2L}{R} \left[\tau_{0i} + \frac{Q \cdot \mu_i}{\pi \cdot R^2 \cdot k} \right]$$

Tribometer



$$P = \frac{4L}{R} a + \frac{16 \cdot L}{\pi \cdot D^3} b \cdot Q$$

SLIPER



Summary

- **Key factors affecting the changes in rheology are PCE-binder interaction, time and temperature**
- **Changes in temperature – low impact on the plastic viscosity**
- **Changes in temperature – far more increased impact on yield stress**
- **Tribological tests and SLIPER revealed the special feature of SHCC – formation of very fine lubrication layer**
- **Movement of SHCC through the pipe – plug flow**
- **Pressure prediction with tribometer validated by SLIPER**



Acknowledgements

Thank You!

Europa fördert Sachsen.

