

Admixture Solutions for Type II & Low-Carbon Concrete Mixtures

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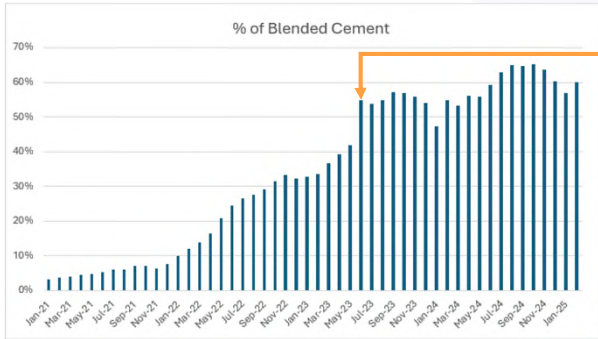
Outline

1. The Background Story
2. Admixture Solutions for Type II & Low-Carbon Concrete Mixtures
3. Summary / Questions

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Use of Blended Cements in U.S.



% of Blended Cement

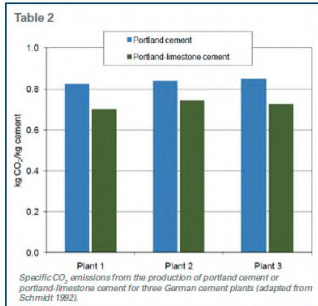
U.S. market share for PLC surpassed that of traditional portland cement in June 2023.



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Environmental Benefit of PLC



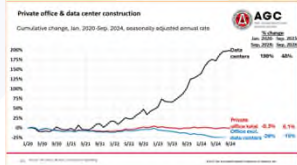
Up to 10% reduction in GWP

ACA Industry Average EPD	
Type of Cement	GWP (kg CO ₂ eq / ton)
Type I/II	925
Type II-L	855

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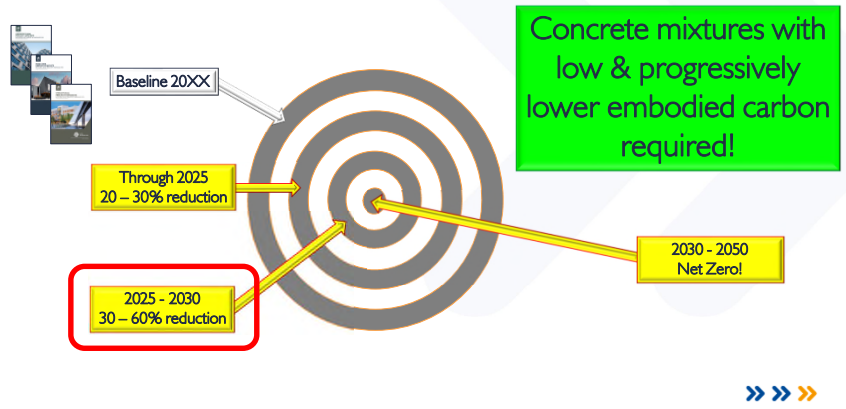
Push for Low(er)-Embodied Carbon Concrete



Hyperscalers & Others are Reducing Their Carbon Footprint!

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Example of GWP Reduction Targets



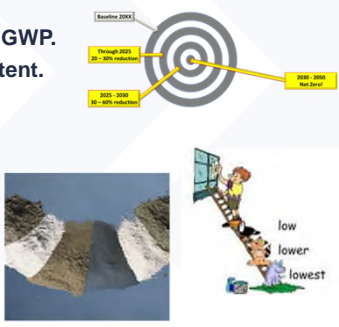
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Current Driving Forces for Low(er)-Embodied Carbon Concrete

1. Specification requires concrete with low GWP.
2. Specification limits portland cement content.

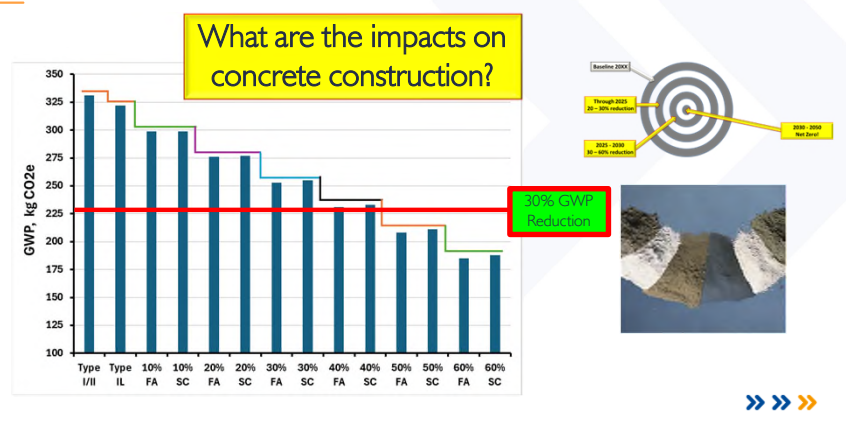


➤ Type II & other Low-carbon cements, SCMs & alternatives



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GWP Modeling... (SCM Replacement Only)



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Potential Impacts of Non-Optimized Low-GWP Concrete Mixtures

1. Increased water demand
2. Mix stickiness
3. Finishability challenges
4. Undesired retardation of set



WARNING: There's a limit on w/cm!



➤ **Strength not achieved at desired time.**
 ➤ **Production & project schedules affected!**



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PLCs have been a "Hot Topic" in the Concrete Industry!

Guidance for Concrete Contractors ... #14 in a Series

✓ Posted on February 15, 2023 in: **Technical**

Jim Klinger, The Voice Newsletter February 2023

Full Disclosure: Over the past year, the ASCC Technical Division fielded several Hotline calls from members experiencing difficulties related to ASTM C 595 portland-limestone cement Type 1L, hereinafter referred to as "PLC" (as opposed to "OPC", ordinary portland cements, brand X, ASTM C 150 Types I and I/II and so on).

Question: What are the typical problems with PLC being reported from the field by ASCC concrete contractors today?

Answer: According to our recent survey, suspected side effects of added limestone include increased water demand, slow set time (need for adding accelerator admixtures), low strength, crusting of top surface, more shrinkage cracks, more labor required to finish. Anecdotal reports of problems with sawcutting and adhesives not sticking are being vetted by the ASCC Technical Division. Longer-term issues with durability (e.g. wear resistance, polishing issues) are being investigated as well. To date, no issues with shotcrete applications were reported.

<https://asconline.org/Home/News/ArticleType/ArticleView/ArticleId/525/Guidance-for-Concrete-Contractors-14-in-a-Series>

Slower setting, low strength, cracking & other issues were reported in 2023.

PLCs are not all the same!



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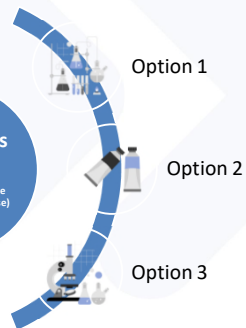
So, What's Should Concrete Producers Do?

Perform Trials to Evaluate PLCs / LECCs & Identify Potential Issues!



Innovations Tool Kit

(Admixtures + Mixture Proportioning Expertise)



Option 1

Option 2

Option 3



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Outline

1. The Background Story
- 2. Admixture Solutions for Lower Embodied Carbon Concrete (LECC)**
3. Summary / Questions



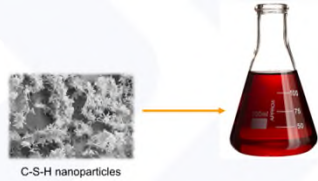
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Addressing Strength-Related Issues

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Admixture Solutions for Lower Embodied Carbon Concrete

- » C-S-H Nanoparticle Strength-Enhancing Admixtures (seeding technology)
- » Rheology Modifying Water-Reducing Admixture



C-S-H nanoparticles

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C-S-H Strength-Enhancing Admixture (SEA)



C-S-H Nanoparticles - 50 to 100 nm

0h

No "Seeding" C-S-H "Seeding"

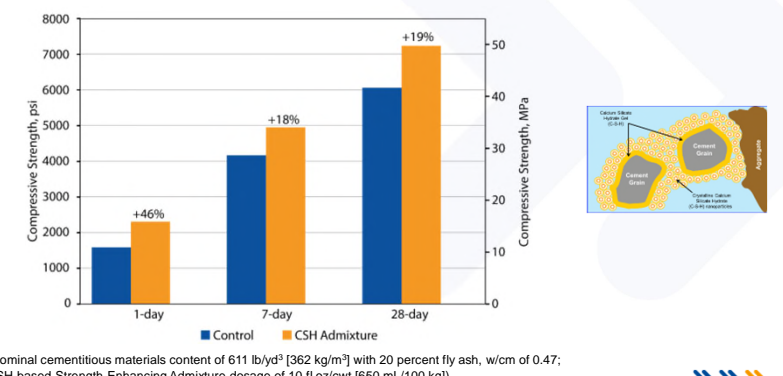
24h

No "Seeding" C-S-H "Seeding"



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C-S-H Strength-Enhancing Admixture (SEA)

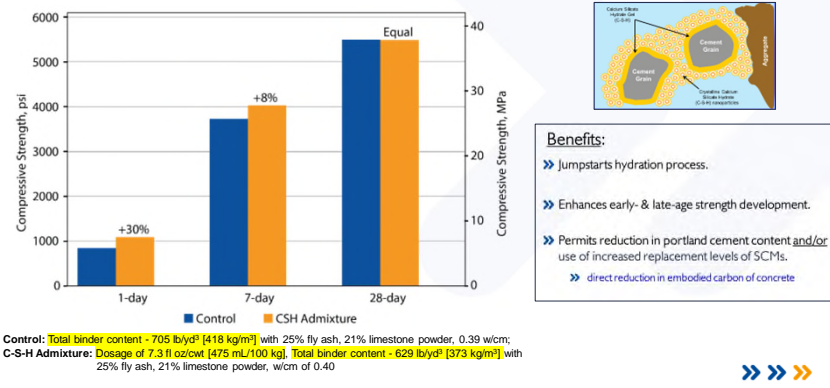


Age	Control (psi)	CSH Admixture (psi)	CSH Admixture Increase (%)
1-day	~1500	~2200	+46%
7-day	~4200	~4900	+18%
28-day	~6000	~7100	+19%

(Nominal cementitious materials content of 611 lb/yd³ [362 kg/m³] with 20 percent fly ash, w/cm of 0.47; CSH-based Strength-Enhancing Admixture dosage of 10 fl oz/cwt [650 mL/100 kg])

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C-S-H Strength-Enhancing Admixture (SEA)



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C-S-H Strength-Enhancing Admixture (SEA): Typical Applications

- Precast Concrete
 - Meet stripping strengths
 - Reduce cycle times
 - Optimize concrete mixture to reduce carbon footprint (GWP)
 - Enhance product aesthetics
- Cast-in-Place Concrete
 - Expedite construction
 - Optimize concrete mixture to reduce carbon footprint (GWP)



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SEA Application: Pier 27 Residential Building - Toronto, Canada

35-storey residential building completed Summer 2019;

- ~ 32,700 yd³ (25,000 m³) of concrete;
- 3,900 yd³ (3,000 m³) of concrete optimized to achieve high-early strength in 16 – 18 h;
 - lower cementitious materials content
 - workable and pumpable; slump loss minimized
- Received the "Material Development & Innovation Award" from Ontario Concrete Awards in Dec. 2019.

Overall reduction in environmental footprint

CO₂e Reduction: 100% (Control) vs 85% (SEA)

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SEA Application: 100 Above the Park, St. Louis

Owner: MAC Properties
Location: St. Louis, MO
Architect: Studio Gang Architects
Engineering Firm: Magnusson Klemenc Associates
General Contractor: Clayco
Concrete Contractor: Concrete Strategies, LLC
Concrete Supplier: Kienstra Co.
PT Concrete Mixture: 3K (21 MPa) @ 24 hours; 7.5K (52 MPa) @ 28 days

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SEA Application: Portland Cement Content Limited by Spec.

- » Max. portland cement content: 450 lb/yd³ (267 kg/m³)... Type I
- » SCMs available to producer include fly ash & slag cement
- » Stripping strength: 3,500 psi (24 MPa)



- » Producer opted to use slag cement.
 - » 40% of total cementitious materials content
- » Strength-enhancing admixture was used
 - @ 20 fl oz/cwt (1.3 L/m³).
 - » Strength at stripping: 4,740 psi (32.7 MPa)



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SEA Application: Type III Cement Replaced with Type II Cement

- » Mix also has fly ash
- » Stripping strength: 3,500 psi (24 MPa)
 - » ISSUE: Overnight strength reduced when switch was made to PLC



- » Strength-enhancing admixture
- +
- Accelerating admixture.

- » 1-d Strength: 4,890 psi (33.7 MPa)



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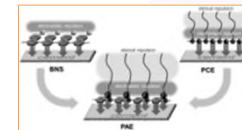
Addressing Mix Stickiness & Finishability Issues



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Rheology Modifying Water-Reducing Admixtures

...for production of high-performance concretes with low viscosity.



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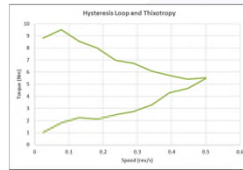
Rheology Modifying Water Reducers for Low-Viscosity Concretes

Rheological parameters determine how materials flow and move...



Measured Parameters

- Static yield stress
- Dynamic yield stress
- Plastic viscosity
- Thixotropy



Concrete Properties Impacted

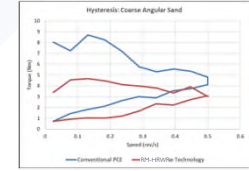
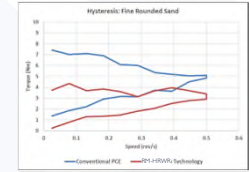
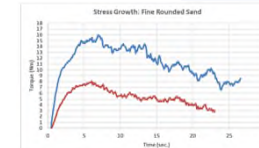
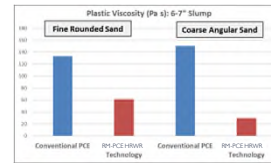
- » Workability
- » Stickiness/feel
- » Filling capacity
- » Passing ability
- » Mixture stability
- » Pumping
- » Placing
- » Handling
- » Finishing



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Performance Comparison...

Mixture Parameters
 600 lb/yd³ (356 kg/m³) high-alkali cement
 0.42 w/c
 Target slump: 6 – 7 in. (150 – 175 mm)



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Rheology Modifying HRWRs for Low-Viscosity Concretes

- Identical mix design
- Identical slump flow



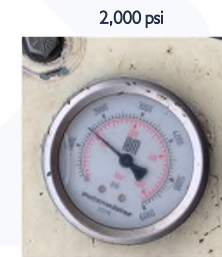
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Response to Pumping

Pump Pressure Reduced by ~20%



Standard Type 1L Concrete Mixture



with RM Type A Admixture



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Response to Vibration Energy

Identical slump concrete mixtures

Reference Concrete



RMA-Treated Concrete



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Response to Vibration Energy

Identical 4-in. (100-mm) slump FRC concrete mixtures vibrated for 10 s.



Lignin-based MRWR



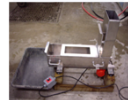
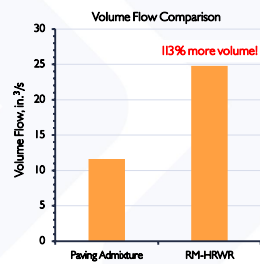
RM Type A Admixture



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Quantifying Response of RM Admixture to Vibration

1-in. (25-mm) slump concrete vibrated for 10 s



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RM Admixture Benefits

Reference PLC Mix



Solution for Marsh and Sticky Concrete Mixtures

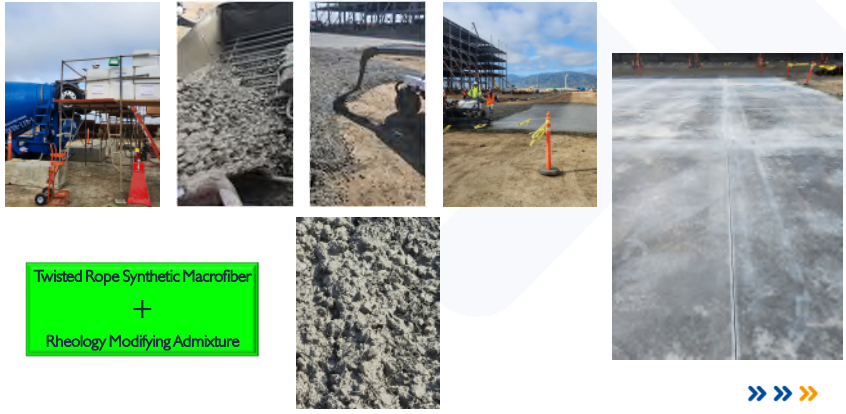
- Extruded much easier
- Improved Flow
- Reduced Energy Use
- Smoother finish with noticeably fewer voids and imperfections

RM Admixture Mix



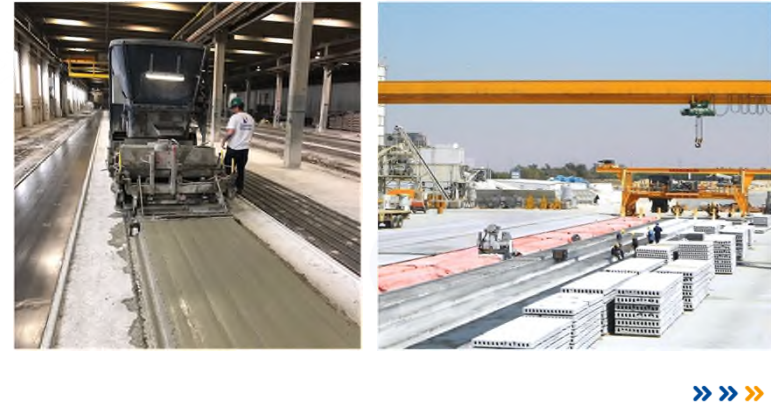
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Facilitating Placement of FRC @ Amazon Distribution Center, CA



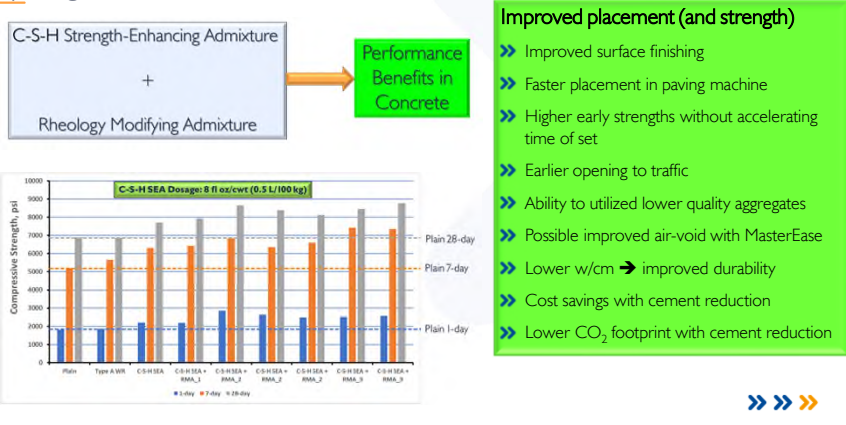
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Application of RM Admixture in Precast Concrete



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Synergistic Performance



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Addressing Time of Set & Air Entrainment Issues

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Concrete Time of Setting

Always a compromise!

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Accelerating Admixtures

PURPOSE: Added to concrete to shorten time of set and accelerate early-age strength development.

Types / Classes:

1. Calcium Chloride
2. Admixtures containing Calcium Chloride
3. Nonchloride, noncorrosive
4. Nonchloride, noncorrosive, sub-freezing

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Effect of Concreting Materials on Air-Entrainment Dosage

		Air-Entraining Admixture Dosage
Cement Alkali	↑	↑
Cement Fineness	↑	↑
Cementitious Materials Factor	↑	↑
Fly Ash LOI	↑	↑
Pigments – carbon black / black iron oxide	↑	↑
Integral-coloring agents (loading rate dependent)		↕
Aggregate Topsize	↑	↓
Gradation (% retained on 30 & 50 Mesh)	↑	↓
Sand / Aggregate (s/a)	↑	↓

Trial mixes should be performed to re-establish AEA dosages due to material changes.

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In Summary...

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Summary

- » Type IL & blended cements are here to stay!
 - » Lower GWP benefit
- » Admixture solutions for Type IL & low(er)-embodied carbon concrete are currently commercially available.
 - » C-S-H Nanoparticle-Based Strength-Enhancing Admixture
 - » Rheology Modifying Admixture
 - » Accelerating Admixture

Be Informed



Embodied Carbon Specifics Class - Compare

Embodied Carbon

The **embodied carbon** (CO₂e) of a concrete mix is the sum of the CO₂e from the manufacturing of all the materials used in the mix, plus the CO₂e from the transportation of those materials to the construction site.

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Strength	kgCO ₂ e/m ³
2500 psi	210
3000 psi	164
4000 psi	100
5000 psi	242
6000 psi	254
8000 psi	204

The Subcontractor is required to provide the following for each product or group of products to be installed:

- A Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) prepared in accordance with ISO 14040 and ISO 14044, with results presented based on the following impact category: Global Warming Potential (GWP) 100yr.
- An Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) prepared in accordance with ISO 14025, with results presented based on at least the following impact category: Global Warming Potential (GWP) 100yr.

- Workability
- Slump Retention
- Initial Finishing
- Final Finishing
- Form Stripping
- Post Tensioning
- Strength Development



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For a Successful Low-Embodied Carbon Concrete Project...

Collaboration is required among all parties!



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Thank You!

Questions ?

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