

USING OF LIMESTONE FILLER AND FLY ASH AS PARTIAL SUBSTITUTION OF CEMENT IN CONCRETE

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Summary: *In order to have a cleaner environment and to reduce emissions of CO₂ people are interested in the development of new ternary cements with low fly ash content (max 30%) and high limestone filler content (max 65%). Limestone filler due to its chemical and physical effect (interaction with aluminates) could give rise to a synergetic effect when it is used with fly ash. Despite the fact that the use of fly ash as a cement replacement material increases the long term strength and durability of the concrete, on early ages the strength of fly ash concrete is low, so we have to accelerate the pozzolanic properties of fly ash. This study is investigating the strength of ternary cements (clinker-fly ash-limestone filler) CEM 1v2 (30 V 65 K 5 LL) and CEM 12v2 (30 V 35 K 35 LL) at early age containing three kinds of activators - CaSO₄ (sulphate), Na₂SO₄ (sulphate+alkali) and NaOH (alkali) in different proportions.*

Keywords: *ternary cements, low fly ash, high limestone filler, pozzolanic.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Concrete is the most used construction material in the world (after water). It consists mainly of cement (binder), fine and coarse aggregates and water. However, the production of clinker (K), the main constituent of Portland cement, induces the emission of important amounts of greenhouse gas (5 to 8%). In order to answer to the request of CO₂ reduction and the criteria of sustainable construction, the European cement industry is interested in the development of new ternary cements with high limestone filler contents and low fly ash contents.

On the other hand, building contractors, producers of ready-mixed concrete and companies of precast concrete require that high performances of cements and durability are maintained: to guarantee minimum strength at early age and durability characteristics, when using less clinker, is the main challenge of the future [1].

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The fly ash reactivity at early age is relatively slow. In order to have sufficient early strength development at high replacement levels, different activation options were looked into. Limestone filler addition accelerates the hydration of cement. This accelerating effect gives rise to higher compressive strength at early age [2]. A number of studies are talking about the activation of the fly ash using chemical activators. It exist two big categories of chemical activators alkalis and sulphates. Alkaline activation involved the breaking down of the glass phases in an elevated alkaline environment to accelerate the reaction [3]. Sulphate activation is based on the ability of sulphates to react with aluminium oxide in the glass phase of fly ash to form sulphates (AFt) that contributes to strength at early ages [4].

We have chosen three kinds of activators in three different proportions to see which one is better and two types of cement CEM 1v2, CEM 12v2

- CaSO_4 - 7% , 10% , 13% by mass of the binder (as ground powder)
- Na_2SO_4 - 1% , 3% , 5% by mass of the binder (dissolved in water)
- NaOH 8M – 15% , 20% , 25 % by mass of the binder (dissolved in water)

2. EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM

Raw materials used for preparing these mortars are binders CEM 1v2 – 30V 65K 5LL and CEM 12v2 – 30V 35K 35LL (Table 1); 450 gr each for 3 specimens, 1350 gr sand; 225 ml water for each mixture (we are working with volume because we could have water with solution so density increase; if density increases the mortar could be more liquid or drier).

Totally we had to do 40 mixtures (Table 2).

Table 1 – Binder composition

Name	Composition		
	Clinker (K) [%]	Fly ash (V) [%]	Limestone filler (LL) [%]
CEM 1v2	65	30	5
CEM 12v2	35	30	35

Table 2 - Composition for a mixture without activator

Mortar	2 + 1 specimens
Binder	CEM Theory
Binder	450 gr
H ₂ O + Activator	225 ml
Sand	1350 gr
(Activator)	0
TOTAL	2025 gr

Mortar preparation

Before mixing the mortars, all ingredients were weighted independently. The mixture was preparing following the next steps:

- Water + cement mixed together in a steel container with the masticator at first gear for 30 seconds. (The activator Na_2SO_4 and NaOH was dissolved into water first and then mixed with dry materials; CaSO_4 activator was mixed with the cement and after dissolved into the water.)
- Add sand in the container and mix with the masticator at first gear for another 30 seconds.
- After putting the sand in the container, we mixed everything at second gear another 30 seconds.
- Stop the mix and clean the container walls with a palette knife for 1' and 30"
- Mix everything at the second gear for 1 minute. Total time: 4 minute

All the procedures and the devices used were according to EN 196-1/2005 [5].

Were used the following tools: - masticator; scale; stopwatch; steel container

Moulding the samples

After the mortar was obtained, it was moulded in steel moulds (Figure1).Then, the mortar was compacted in moulds with shocks applied for one minute with a shocking table with the same characteristics like in EN 196-1/2005



Figure 1- Moulding the mortar in steel moulds

The mortar mixtures were cast into 4x4x16 cm specimens and cured in a room at 20 ± 2 °C at a relative humidity of 92 %. After 24 h the mortar samples were removed and kept into the same room for curing. At each testing age (7 days , 28 days) three specimens from each combination has to be tested for flexion first, then compression.

Observations:

- a) During the mixing we observed different things: when we had the maximum percentages of the CaSO_4 activator(13%) (Figure 2) the mixture was dry; the water decreased and the compaction was difficult.
- b) The mixtures with Na_2SO_4 - 3% were liquid (Figure 2); also the samples with 5% were very liquid.



Figure 2 – Mortar with 13% CaSO_4



Figure 2 – Mortar with 5% Na_2SO_4

3. EXPERIMENTAL TESTS

We weight the samples and made the flexion tests (Figure 3) first and after the compression tests (Figure 4) for 7 and 28 days. The tests were performed using an Instron 5585 machine.



Figure 3 - Flexion test



Figure 4 - Compression test

4. RESULTS

Results using Cement CEM 1v2 (30 V 65 K 5 LL)

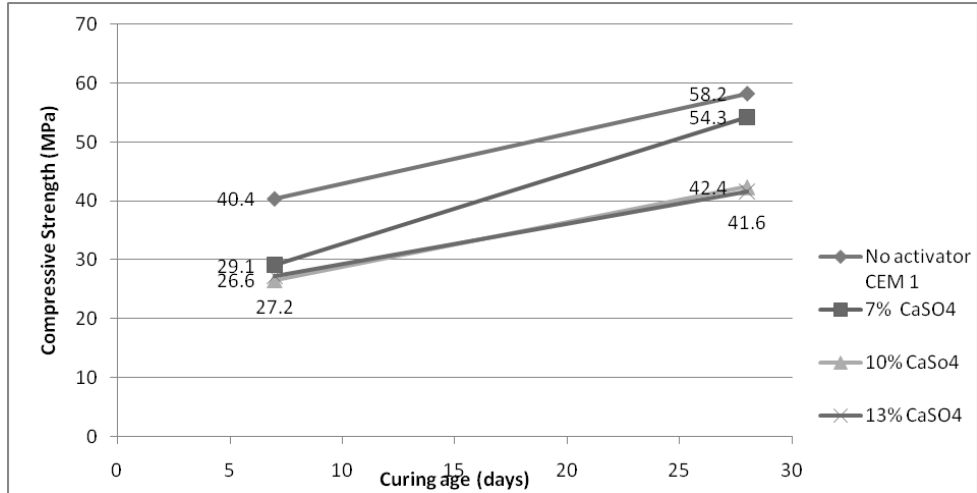


Figure 5 -Compression Results using $CaSO_4$ CEM 1v2

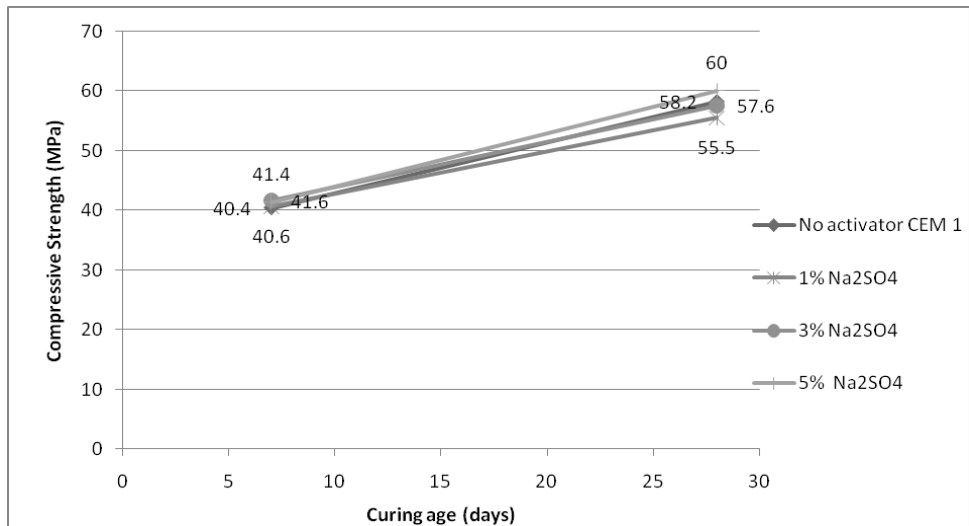


Figure 6 - Compression Results using Na_2SO_4 CEM 1v2

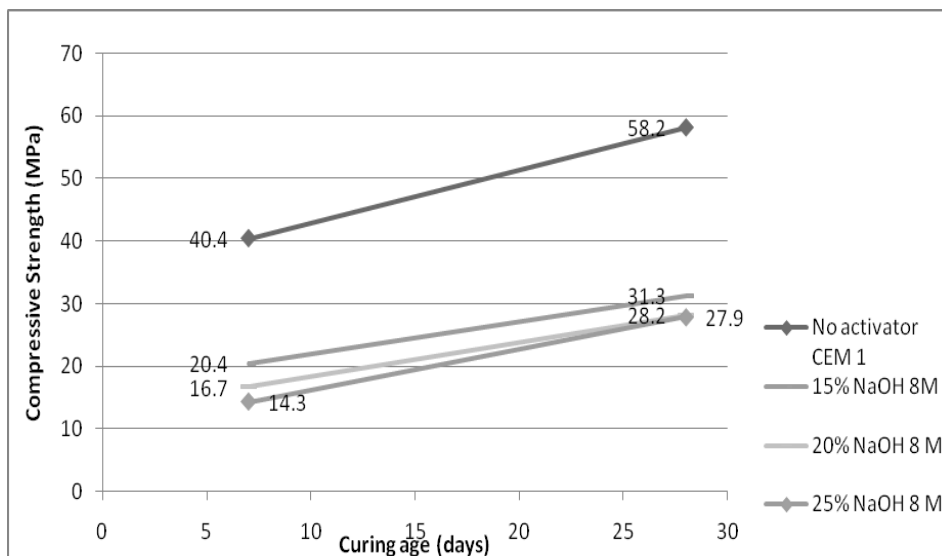


Figure 7 - Compression Results using NaOH 8M
CEM 1v2

Results using Cement CEM 12v2 (30 V 35 K 35 LL)

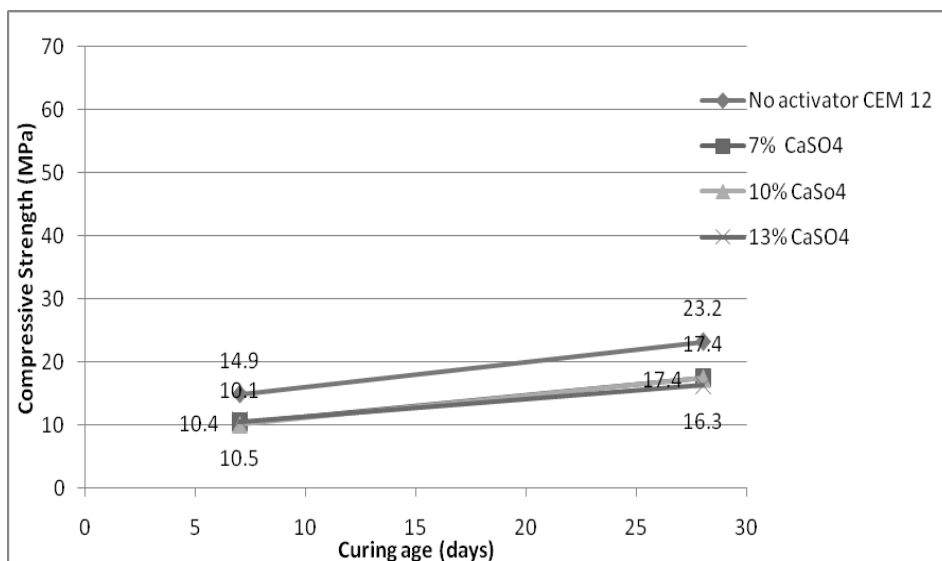


Figure 8 - Compression Results using CaSO₄
CEM 12v2

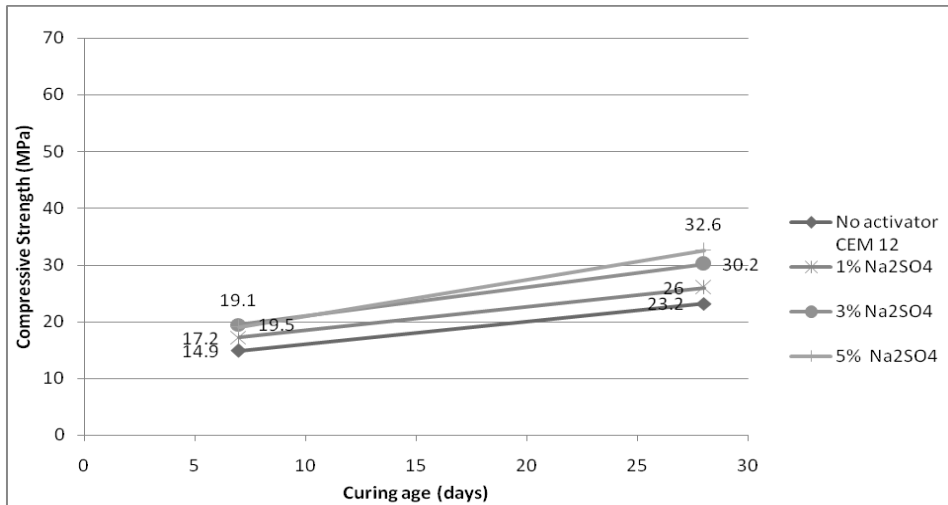


Figure 9 - Compression Results using Na₂SO₄ CEM 12v2

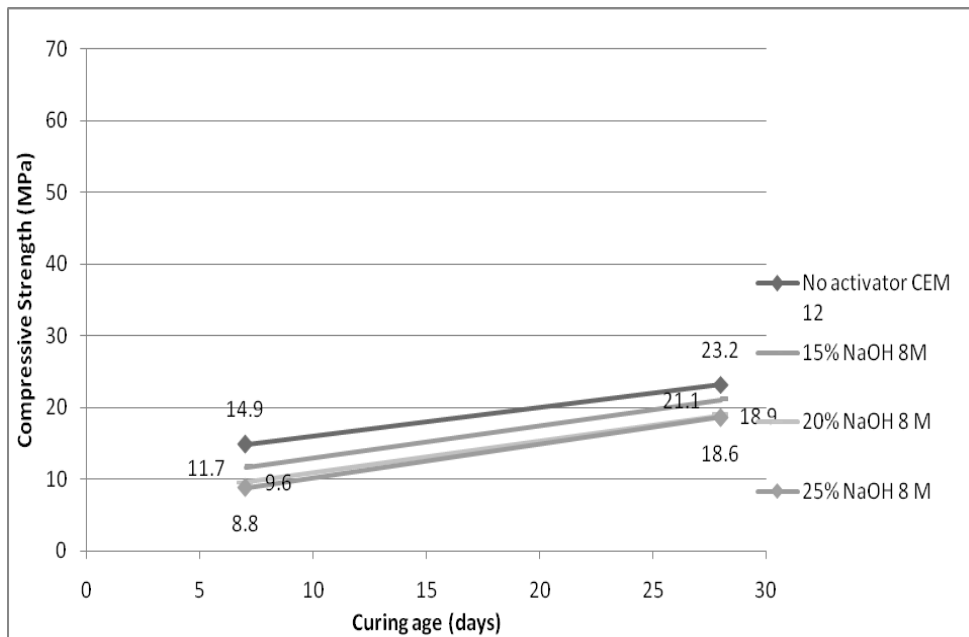


Figure 10 - Compression Results using NaOH 8M CEM 12v

5. CONCLUSIONS

1. There is a difference between cement CEM 1v2 strength and cement CEM 12v2 strength without any activator at 7 and 28 days which is normal because CEM 1v2 has more clinker (Figure 11).

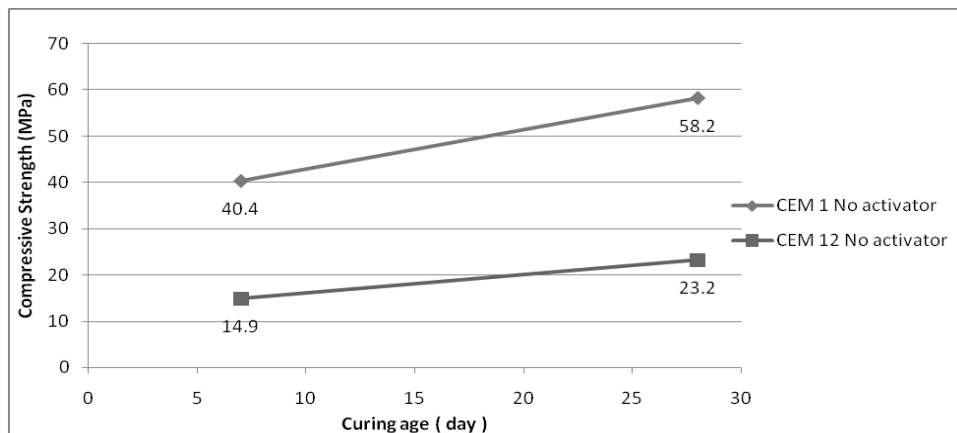


Figure 11 – CEM 1v2 and CEM 12V2 without activator

2. Between these three activators the one with the best results is Na_2SO_4 and the best percentage at early age is 3% of Na_2SO_4 (Figure 12) .But the tests at 2 days weren't made yet.

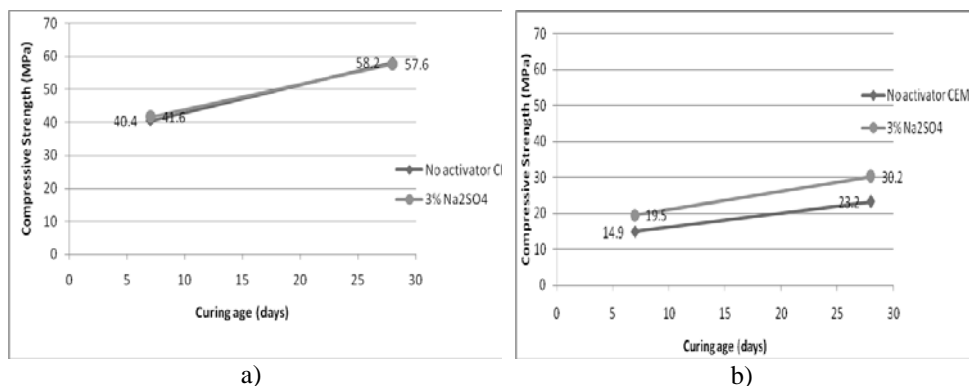


Figure 12 – Mortars with 3% Na_2SO_4 – a) CEM 1v2 , b) CEM 12 v2

3. Na_2SO_4 offers more strength to the samples in which we used CEM 12v2 because limestone filler also works as an activator for the fly ash.
4. Also the durability and the evolution of the mechanical performances of the concretes have to be studied because using these substances in a wrong proportion may lead in time to the degradation of the concrete.

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