

가

Effects of inorganic fluosilicate agent on the properties of concrete

*

**

Lee, Sang-Ho Moon, Han-Young

Abstract

This paper deals with a waterproof and mechanical feature of concrete using an inorganic self waterproof agent. The waterproof agents having been used in our country were a membrane agent, penetration agent and an organic waterproof agent. However, these agents have a lot of problems such as losing the effect of waterproof in the environment of lots of water, the difficulty of dispersion. For the clear of problems of these water -proof agents, we used the inorganic waterproof agent. This agent was made from inorganic fluosilicate. Generally, a waterproof agent has been used only for the waterproof effect. In this paper, however through the some tests of concrete using the inorganic self waterproof agent, we recognized that the concrete using the agent is more excellent in some peculiar properties than general concrete's properties. In this paper, we performed compressive strength, permeability, pore volume test, etc. As a result, the concrete of using the agent is more excellent in economy, waterproof, compressive strength.

가
 ,
 ,
 ,
 가 10% 가
 가
 가
 WP가
 가
 WP 가
 가

Keywords : Waterproof admixture, ettringite, monosulfate, permeability test, pore volume test

* ()
 **

E-mail : sangho@daelim.co.kr

? 2005 9 30

2006 1

1.

4 8

가

가

(Sodium silicate)가

가

curve

가

(fluosilicate)

가

WP(Waterproof agent,

)

가

가

가

가

가

2

가

Fig. 1 WP 가가

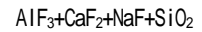
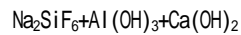
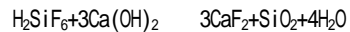
(WP)

24MPa

WP가 가

가

(WP)



2.

가

Ca^{2+} , Al^{3+}

, WP

Lee

(2), (10)

가

AlF_3 , CaF_2 , NaF

1.0%

가

Fig. 1 WP

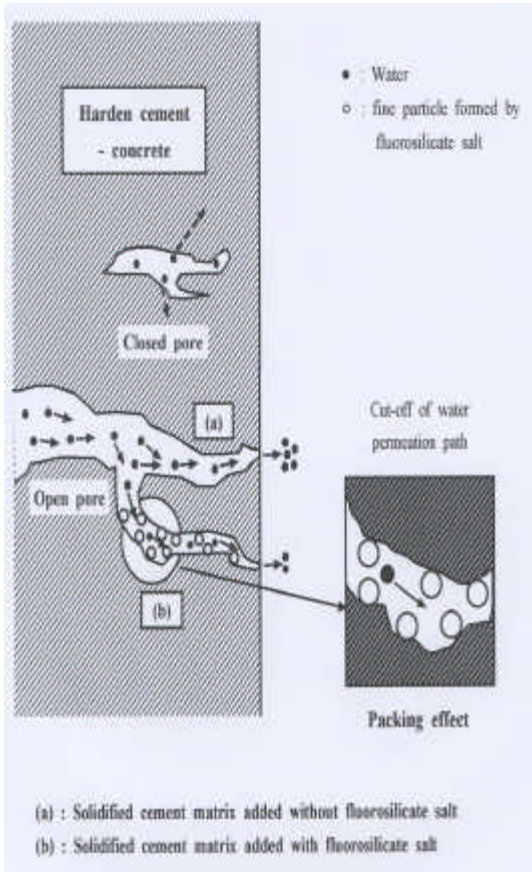


Fig. 1 Solidified cement matrix with WP(Degussa)

Table 1 Chemical composition of cement(wt%)

SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	MgO	SO ₃	Ig. loss	
21.95	6.59	2.81	60.12	3.32	23.15	2.58	3.15

Table 2 Physical properties of cement

Specific surface (cm ² /g)	Setting time (hr : min)		Stability (%)	Compressive Strength (kgf/cm ² (MPa))		
	Initial	Final		3 day	7 day	28 day
3,127	3:24	5:48	0.33	162 (16.2)	238 (23.8)	329 (32.9)

3.2

2.62

1.0%,

2.8

3.3

25mm,

0.5%,

2.63

3.4

(H₂SiF₆)

가

(,)

type

가

가

SiO₂

C-S-H

가

pH 2 3 acid base

3.

3.1

4.

4.1

1

Table 1, Table 2

WP
Semi-conduction calorimeter
KS L 5121

Table 3 Heat of hydration added with WP

	Plain	WP-2%	WP-3%	WP-4%
Heat of hydration (cal/g)	115.48	110.56	89.74	80.14

4.2

KS F 2405

4.3

ASTM WK 5956

, 15x30cm 20mm
가

(5MPa) 가 WP 2.0 4.0% 가 28
100

~ 600

4.4

가 WP 3.0% WP
Plain C3S 2
SEM 28

4.5

2.0%, 3.0% 가 28 Plain WP

5.

5.1

Table 3 Fig. 2 Plain WP가 가
C3S

WP 가 가 C3S
가

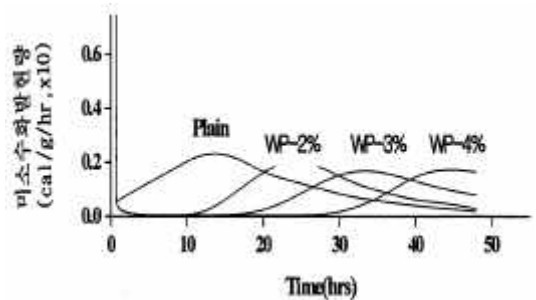


Fig. 2 Heat evolution rate added with WP

Plain 115.48cal/g 가 2.0%
110.56cal/g , 3.0% 89.74cal/g, 4.0%
80.14cal/g WP 가 가
WP 가가

가
m³ 가
m³ 가가

Table 4

WP 0.0%, 2.0%, 3.0%, 4.0% 가
3, 7, 28

Plain Table 5 3

Plain 18.5MPa 2.0% 18.1MPa,
3.0% 17.0MPa, 4.0% 16.9 MPa WP가 가

7 Plain 23.4MPa
WP 2.0% 24.6MPa, 3.0% 23.7MPa, 4.0%
23.5MPa WP가 2.0% 가

Table 4 Mix proportion of concrete

W/C (%)	s/a (%)	Target Slump (cm)	Target Air (%)	Unit Weight(kg/m ³)					
				W	C	S	G	SP	WP(%/C)
55.0	48.0	15±	4.5±.5	176	320	845	917	0.96	0
									2.0
									3.0
									4.0

Table 5 Compressive strength added with WP

Specimens	Compressive strength of concrete with curing days(MPa)		
	3days	7days	28days
Plain	18.5	23.4	28.6
2.0 %	18.1	24.6	31.2
3.0 %	17.0	23.7	32.9
4.0 %	16.9	23.5	32.0

Table 6 The result of permeability test

Specimens	Permeation amount of concrete with curing days(g)						
	0P	100P	500P	300P	100P	200P	600P
Plain	0'00	0'05	1'52	0'30	1'30	1'20	1'00
WP-3%	0'00	1'30	1'24	1'00	1'00	1'00	1'00
WP-3%	0'00	1'58	1'43	1'20	1'20	1'20	1'20
WP-4%	0'00	1'52	1'40	1'25	1'25	1'25	1'25

: 5MPa.

가
 WP 가 가
 Ca²⁺
 28 24MPa
 , WP 가 3.0% 가
 32.9MPa 가
 28.6MPa 10% 가 가
 WP 가 가
 WP가

1.56g, 4.0% 1.52g ,
 Plain 10% WP 가
 CaF₂,
 KF, MgF₂, NaF 1μm
 가

5.2

5MPa WP 2.0 ~ 4.0% 가 28
 100
 600 , Table 6
 Plain 400 가
 가 , 400 가
 , 600 15.6g
 600 WP 2.0% 가 가
 1.60g, WP 3.0% 가

(11)
 WP가
 100 가
 5kgf/cm²

Plain 400 가 , WP 가 가

(monosulfate)

WP 3.0% 가

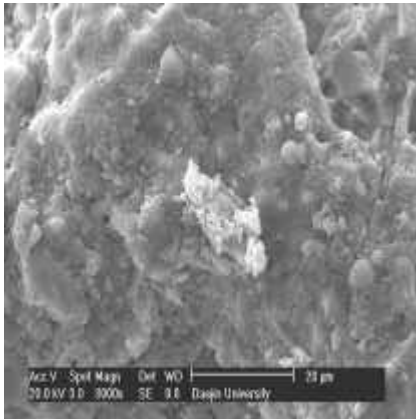
, 1 μ m

metal fluoride

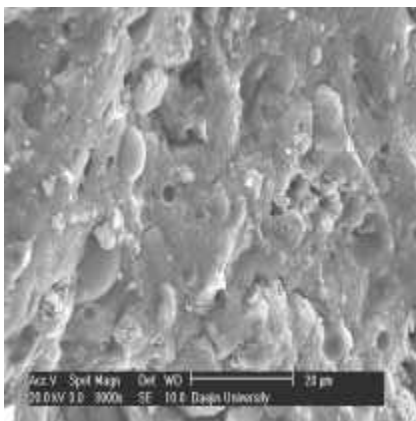
가

5.3

Fig. 3 WP 3.0%, 가 Plain SEM 28 WP 가 . WP 가



(Concrete with WP 0.0% added)



(Concrete with WP 3.0% added)
Fig. 3 SEM of concrete with each flyash(S80S9A)

WP 2.0% 3.0% 가 SiO₂ 가 C-S-H

가

5.4

4가

(entrapped air), (entrained air),

(capillary pore),

(gel pore)

Table 7

Plain WP 2.0%, 3.0%, 4.0%가 가 (Total Pore Area, TPA) (Total Intrusion Volume, TIV) Plain TPA TIV 13.129m²/g, 0.1099ml/g , WP 2.0% 가 7.254m²/g, 0.0879 ml/g , 3.0% 7.142m²/g 0.0667ml/g , 4.0%

Table 7 Total pore volume with WP

Specimens	Concrete specimens			
	Plain	WP-2%	WP-3%	WP-4%
TPA(m ² /g)	13.129	7.254	7.142	7.133
TIV(ml/g)	0.1099	0.0879	0.0667	0.0527

7.133m²/g
TIV가

0.0527

WP

가

가

TPA

가

가

2)

WP

AlF₃, CaF₂, NaF, SiO₂

Plain

WP

가

가

가

가

3) WP

(SiO₂)

가

SOX(SO₃), NOX(NO₂, NO₃)

10μm

WP가

가

, 1μm

가 가

WP

가

4) WP

5kgf/cm²

600

가

Plain

가

WP

가

defect가

가

WP

1.

,

“

RC

2001.11.

2.

5

“

, p.181(1998).1.

“

”

가

11

5

1999.

10.

3.

1

“

”

4 , 1998.

4.

가

“

”

11 5 1999. 10.

5.

“

”

20

6-A

2000. 11.

6. 大友建, 松岡康訓, “水中不分離性コンクリ? トの流動性の保持に及ぼす各種混和劑の作用に関する研究,” 工學年次論文報告集, Vol. 13, No. 1, 1991, pp.192-202.

7. 舟橋政可, 大西雅也, 森本英樹, 渡部 正, “水中不分離性コンクリ? トの低發熱化, 高流動化に関する研究,” コンクリ? ト工學年次論文報告集, 20~2, 1998,

6.

1)

C3S

, WP

가

가

Peak가

-
- pp. 319 324.
8. Gjr, O. E., "Long-Time Durability of Concrete in Seawater," ACI Journal, January, 1971, pp. 60 67.
 9. Kamal, H. K., "Effect of Antiwashout Admixture on Fresh Concrete Properties," ACI Material Journal, Vol. 92, No. 2, 1995, pp.164 171.
 10. J.H.Lee, K.H. Lee and H.K.Kim, "A Study on the Retarding Effects of Cement Mortar Setting," J. of Korean Ceramic Society, 33(3), 307-312(1996).
 11. Haque, M. N., Al-Khaiat, H., "Durable Concrete Structure in a Chloride Sulfate Rich Environment," Concrete International, Vol.9, 1999, pp.49 52.
 12. P.C.Aitcin, "High-Performance Concrete", E & FN Spon, 1998.
- (:2005 5 18)