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تقنية الخرسانة 2

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Durability of concrete

ديمومة الخرسانة

The ability of concrete to withstand the conditions for which it is designed without deterioration for a long period of years is known as durability.

or

Durability of concrete may be defined as the ability of concrete to resist weathering action, chemical, attack, and abrasion while maintaining its desired engineering properties.

Concrete will remain durable if:

- 1- The cement paste structure is dense and of low permeability.
- 2- Under extreme condition, it has entrained air to resist freeze thaw cycle.
- 3- It is made with graded aggregate that are strong and inert.
- 4- The ingredients in the mix contain minimum impurities such as alkalis, chlorides, Sulphates and silt.

There are many causes for the lack of durability in concrete that lead to damage to concrete, which can be summarized by the following groups:

1- Internal causes: -

They are related to the components of concrete or the presence of contaminated materials such as clay, clay or active silica (in some types of aggregates) or the presence of harmful salts in these components. All this leads to harmful reactions that damage the concrete. The main components of concrete are:

1. Cement 2. Aggregates 3. Mixing water 4. Reinforcement 5. Mineral and chemical additives.

1- أسباب داخلية-:

وهى المتعلقة بمكونات الخرسانة أو وجود مواد ملوثة بها مثل الطين أو الطفل أو السيليكا النشطة (فى بعض أنواع الركام) أو وجود أملاح ضارة بهذه المكونات. كل ذلك يؤدى الى تفاعلات ضارة تعمل على تلف الخرسانة. والمكونات الرئيسية للخرسانة هى:

١ الأسمنت ٢ الركام ٣ ماء الخلط ٤ حديد التسليح ٥ الإضافات المعدنية والكيميائية

2 - external causes resulting from the environment surrounding the concrete: -

- 1. Attacking chemicals such as sulfates and chlorides to the concrete. -
- 2. sea water
- 3. Sewage water
- 4. Industrial waste
- 5.Groundwater movement.
- 6. The temperature of the ground water.
- 7. The fluctuation of the groundwater level (wet and dry cycles).
- 8. Evaporation through the concrete surface.
- 9. Oxidation and carbonation.
- 10. biological causes.

2-أسباب خارجية ناتجة من الوسط المحيط بالخرسانة:

مهاجمة الكيماويات مثل الكبريتات والكلوريدات للخرسانة.

ماء البحر

ماء المجاري

المخلفات الصناعية

حركة المياه الجوفية.

در جة حر ارة المياه الجوفية.

تذبذب منسوب المياه الجوفية (دورات بلل وجفاف)

التبخر خلال سطح الخرسانة.

التأكسد والكربنة.

Concrete Technology 2

3rd stage

أسباب بيو لو جية.

Factors affecting the durability of concrete

Durability of concrete depends upon the following factors:

1- Cement content

Mix must be designed to ensure cohesion and prevent segregation and bleeding. If cement is reduced, then at fixed w/c ratio the workability will be reduced leading inadequate compaction. However, if water is adding to improve workability, w/c ratio increases and resulting in highly permeable material.

2- Compaction

The concrete as a whole contain voids can be caused by inadequate compaction. Usually it is being governed by the compaction equipment used, type of formwork, and density of the reinforcement.

3- Curing

It is very important to permit proper strength development aid moisture retention and to ensure hydration process occur completely.

4- Cover

Thickness of concrete cover must follow the limits set in codes.

5- Permeability

Almost all forms of deterioration in concrete are due to ingress of water. The ways in which durability of concrete may be affected because of permeability are:

- 1. The chemicals in liquid form affect the concrete by penetrating it.
- 2. Frost action, rusting of steel, etc.

The Treatments are: العلاجات

- 1. Use of puzzolanic materials. استخدام المواد البوزو لانية
- 2. Air entrainment up to 6 per cent. %6 بنسبة 4.
- 3. High pressure steam curing. العلاج (الانضاج) بالبخار تحت الضغط العالي

Types of Durability of concrete

There are many types but the major concrete durability types are:

- 1- Physical durability
- 2- Chemical durability

Physical durability

Physical durability is against the following actions:

- 1. Freezing and thawing action
- 2. Percolation / Permeability of water
- 3. Temperature stresses i.e high heat of hydration.

Chemical durability

Chemical durability is against the following actions:

- 1. Alkali aggregate reaction
- 2. Chloride ingress
- 3. Corrosion of reinforcement
- 4. Sulphate attack: denotes an increase in the volume of cement paste due to the chemical action between the products of hydration of cement and solutions containing sulphates.

Sulphates occur in three forms (calcium, sodium and magnesium sulphates).

يشير إلى زيادة في حجم عجينة الأسمنت بسبب التأثير الكيميائي بين منتجات ترطيب الأسمنت والمحاليل التي تحتوي على الكبريتات. توجد الكبريتات في ثلاثة أشكال (الكالسيوم) كبريتات المغنيسيوم)

A common source of sulphate salts is the soil around the concrete foundation, from the water used in making concrete, and by using unwashed aggregates.

من المصادر الشائعة لأملاح الكبريتات هي التربة حول الأساس الخرساني ، ومن المياه المستخدمة في صنع الخرسانة ، وباستخدام الركام غير المغسول.