

Measuring and modelling the deteriorating impact of Alkali-Silica Reaction in concrete on the mechanical characteristics

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Publication date

2015

Document Version

Final published version

Published in

Nordic concrete research

Citation (APA)

Esposito, R., & Hendriks, M. (2015). Measuring and modelling the deteriorating impact of Alkali-Silica Reaction in concrete on the mechanical characteristics. In D. H. Bager (Ed.), *Nordic concrete research* (Vol. 53, pp. 65-68). (Nordic concrete research; Vol. 2/2015, No. 53). The Nordic concrete federation.

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PUBLICATION NO. 53 2/2015

NORDIC CONCRETE RESEARCH

**EDITED BY
THE NORDIC CONCRETE FEDERATION**

**CONCRETE ASSOCIATIONS OF: DENMARK
FINLAND
ICELAND
NORWAY
SWEDEN**

**PUBLISHER: NORSK BETONGFORENING
POSTBOKS 2312, SOLLI
N - 0201 OSLO
NORWAY**

VODSKOV, DECEMBER 2015

Preface

Nordic Concrete Research is since 1982 the leading scientific journal concerning concrete research in the five Nordic countries, e.g., Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. The content of *Nordic Concrete Research* reflects the major trends in the concrete research.

Nordic Concrete Research is published by the Nordic Concrete Federation which also organizes the Nordic Concrete Research Symposia that have constituted a continuous series since 1953 in Stockholm.

The next Nordic Concrete Research Symposium, no. XXIII, will be held Aalborg, Denmark 21. - 23. of August 2017. We do look forward to welcome you there.

Since 1982, 428 papers have been published in the journal. Since 1994 the abstracts and from 1998 both the abstracts and the full papers can be found on the Nordic Concrete Federation's homepage: www.nordicconcrete.net. The journal thus contributes to dissemination of Nordic concrete research, both within the Nordic countries and internationally. The abstracts and papers can be downloaded for free. Proceedings from miniseminars and the proceedings from the Research Symposia are about to be published on the homepage as well.

The high quality of the papers in NCR are ensured by the group of reviewers presented on the last page. All papers are reviewed by three of these, chosen according to their expert knowledge.

Currently we are investigating the possibility to have NCR published by a larger international publisher, in order increase the number of readers, and to have NCR accepted by international scientific databases. More information about this will be published on our homepage.

Since 1975, 77 Nordic Miniseminars have been held – it is the experience of the Research Council of the Nordic Concrete Federation, that these Miniseminars have a marked influence on concrete research in the Nordic countries. In some cases, the information gathered during such Miniseminars has been used as Nordic input to CEN activities.

The latest Miniseminar " Residual capacity of deteriorated concrete structures" was held in Oslo, 21st of April. Extended abstracts from this miniseminar is published in this volume of NCR.

Vodskov, December 2015

Dirch H. Bager

Editor, *Nordic Concrete Research*

Chairman, Research Council of the Nordic Concrete Federation

Measuring and modelling the deteriorating impact of Alkali-Silica Reaction in concrete on the mechanical characteristics



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ABSTRACT

Unaffected and ASR-affected concrete, experimentally, appear as substantially different materials. Since the material characterization is one of the main points of attention within a structural assessment, the deteriorating impact of ASR on concrete in terms of both expansion and degradation of the mechanical properties is studied. Both experimental and modelling approaches are followed.

Key words: Alkali-silica reaction, mechanical characteristics, micro-mechanical modelling

1. INTRODUCTION

The assessment of concrete structures affected by alkali-silica reaction (ASR) is a complex problem due to the multiscale nature of this long-term phenomenon, Figure 1. The reaction starts within the concrete constituents with the formation of an expansive alkali-silicate gel at reaction products level. Being the expansive gel confined within the concrete micro-structure, an internal pressure is built up that induces damage at aggregate level. This micro-cracking affects the mechanical characteristics of the material at concrete level. At structural level, the performance of members and of structures itself can thus be compromised by the reaction.

For any structural assessment of affected structures, the material characterization is a key item. An overview of the PhD work of the first author is given (Esposito, 2016). The emphasis is on the deteriorating impact of ASR on concrete in terms of both expansion and degradation of the mechanical properties, Figure 2. Both experimental and modelling approaches are followed. The perspective is structural assessments.

2. EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

The experimental investigation, which includes laboratory tests supplemented with literature data, shows a statistically relevant relationship between the concrete expansion and the degradation of mechanical properties of ASR-affected concrete samples stored in free-expansion conditions. Figure 3 gives an overview of these results (Esposito, Anaç et al., 2016). In the left panel, the relation between normalised mechanical properties and concrete expansion is given. The elastic modulus was found to be the best indicator of ASR signs in concrete. The data show a relevant degradation, already at early expansion, which is characterized by the highest rate. In

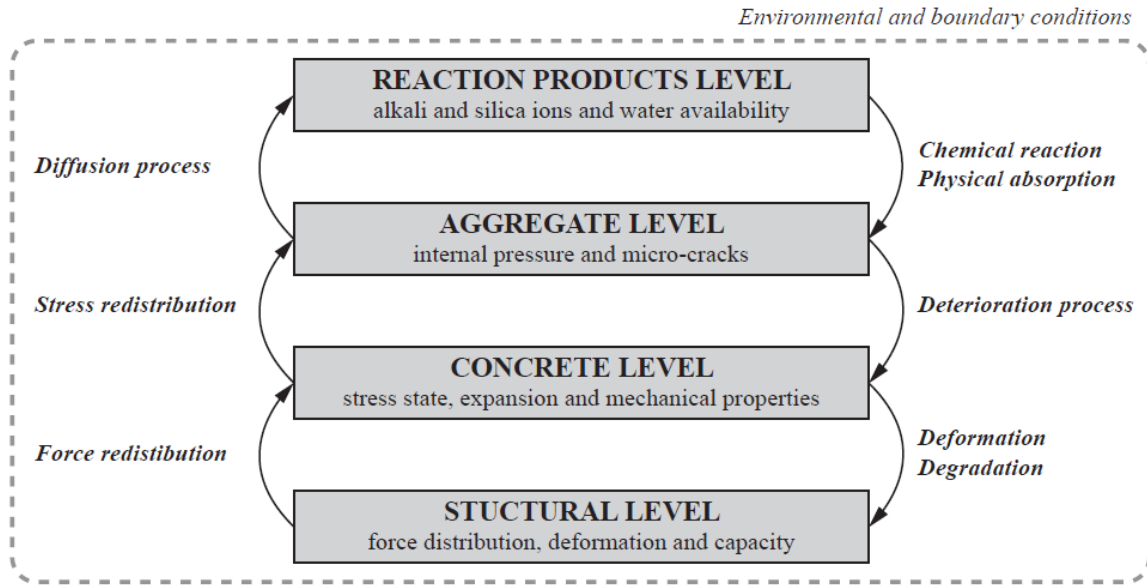


Figure 1: The alkali-silica reaction in concrete structures: interaction of the various phenomena at the different scales (Esposito, 2016).

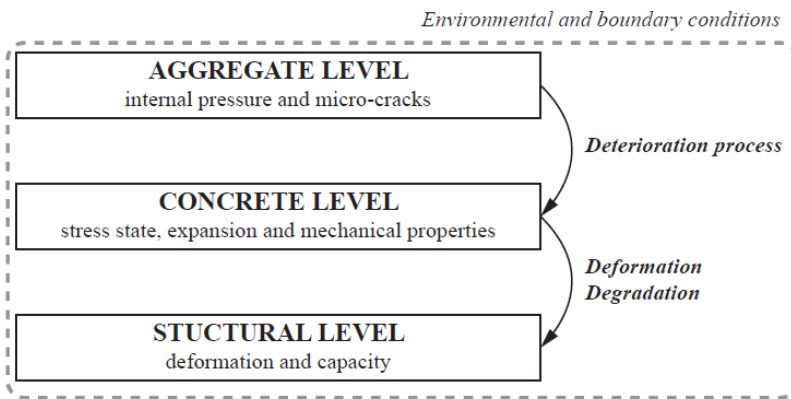


Figure 2: Scope of the present research (Esposito, 2016).

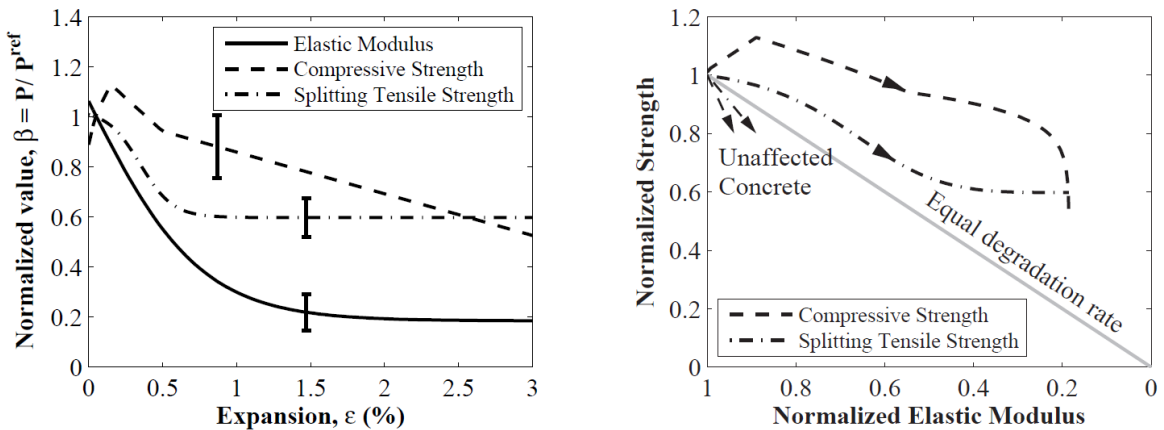


Figure 3: Summary of experimental results. Relation between normalised mechanical properties and concrete expansion and relation between normalised elastic modulus and normalised strengths (Esposito, Anaç et al., 2016).

the right panel of the Figure, the relation between normalised elastic modulus and normalised strengths is presented. In engineering, it is common practice to express the stiffness and tensile strength of unaffected concrete as a function of its compressive strength. This results makes clear that these relations definitely do not apply to ASR affected concrete.

3. MODELING APPROACHES

Considering that unaffected and affected concrete experimentally appear as substantially different materials at concrete level, a multiscale modelling approach, ranging between aggregate and concrete level, is adopted to explore the deteriorating impact induced by ASR. An analytically solved micro-poro-fracture-mechanical model, which is based on a limited number of input parameters, is adopted. The approach considers the micro-cracking phenomenon as the common damage mechanism associated to the internal swelling and the external mechanical loading.

Figure 4 shows typical results of this model. It is emphasized that this model *generates* softening curves of concrete in tension or hardening-softening curves in compression, whereas most nonlinear structural engineering software will use this as a point of departure. The purpose of the developed micro-poro-fracture-mechanical model is that it could also be used for more complicated stress situations, e.g. with confinement stresses, and that the effect of the swelling of the ASR-gel could be included and studied.

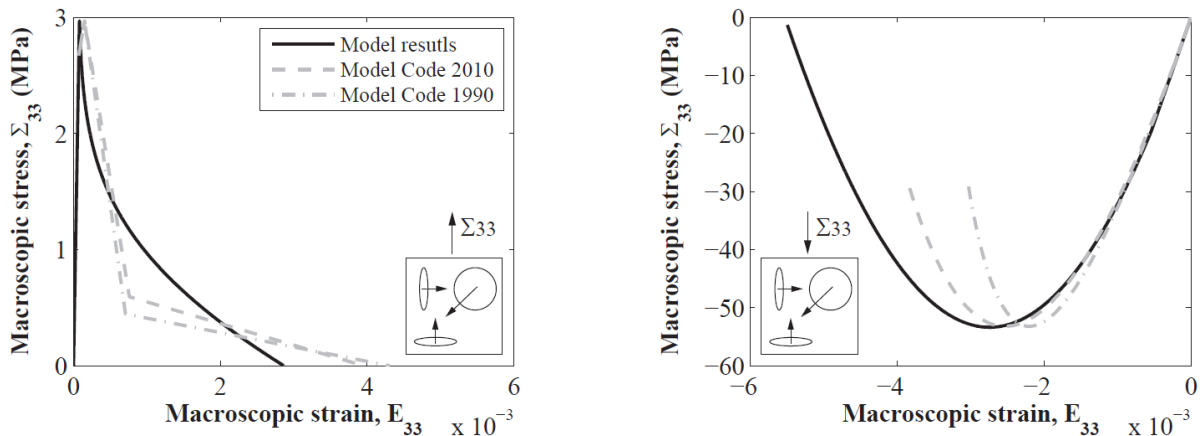


Figure 4: Simulation results of the micro-poro-fracture-mechanical model: resulting uniaxial tension softening and compression hardening-softening behaviour (Esposito and Hendriks, 2015).

4. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Combined experimental and material modelling activities are seen essential to understand the mechanical behaviour of ASR-affected concrete. More systematic laboratory investigations focussed on the correlation between, microscopic damage, concrete expansion and degradation of mechanical properties for concrete under various stress states are recommended.

Also the step from understanding the material behaviour towards understanding the structural behaviour requires both experiments and modelling components. Full-scale in-situ experiments on ASR-affected structures can be considered to develop an assessment strategy. The model can be implemented in a finite element framework. Redistribution effects, e.g. within a cross section of a structural element could then be evaluated.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The research described in the thesis was developed within the STW project “Performance Assessment Tool for Alkali-Silica Reaction” (PAT-ASR) (code No. 10977), which is part of the STW program “Integral Solutions for Sustainable Construction” (IS2C). The authors thank the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment for financially supporting IS2C. The cooperation with the Norwegian Public Road Administration (NPRA), for providing us with a case study of the Nautesund bridge, was highly appreciated.

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