

A photograph of a concrete repair site. The image shows several vertical and horizontal rebar rods, some of which are heavily rusted and encased in old, dark concrete. A fresh, light-colored concrete repair is visible in the foreground, showing a textured surface. The background shows more of the old concrete structure with visible cracks and rebar.

# **Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs**

**ACI Convention  
Minneapolis, Minnesota  
April 15, 2013**

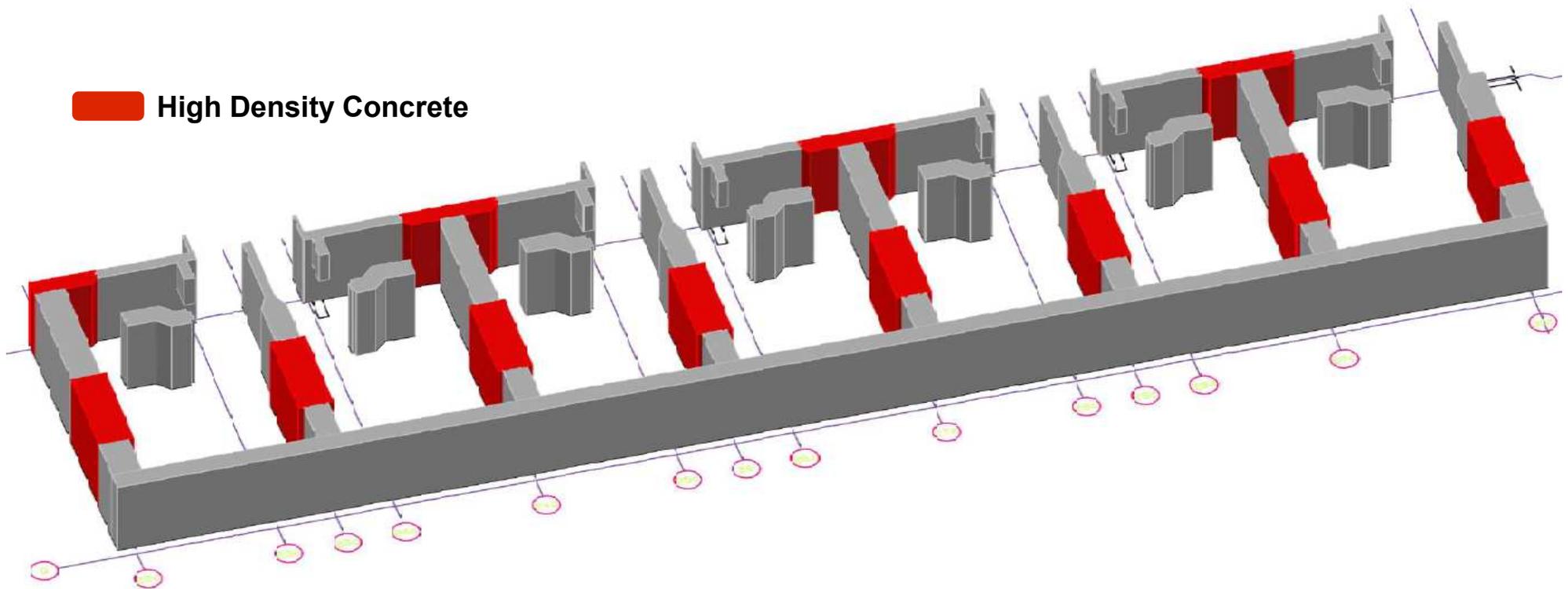
**Robert Quattrociochi, EllisDon**

# Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs



- Construction began in 2004 for the Lakeridge Health Centre – North Wing Expansion (Oshawa, Ontario)
- New cancer treatment facility housing 7 radiation therapy bunkers

# Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs



- 12 Segments of bunker walls were comprised of high density (HD) concrete ( $3,950 \text{ kg/m}^3$  wet and  $3,850 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ) @ 25 MPa
- Thickness of high density walls ranged from 800mm (31") to 1,500mm (59")
- Required to attenuate gamma ray radiation from linear accelerators
- Remainder of walls were regular density concrete ( $2,400 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ) to be poured concurrently with HD walls

# Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs



- Hematite aggregate from Brazil
- Specific Gravity = 5
- 20mm (3/4") nominal



- Benificated Hematite sand from Quebec, Canada
- Specific Gravity = 4.9
- FM = 1.8

**Cost for HD Concrete = \$1,000 per m<sup>3</sup> (\$760 per yd<sup>3</sup>) !!**

# Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs

Here's the problem.....



**What's with all the  
honeycombing?**



**13/10/200**

# Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs

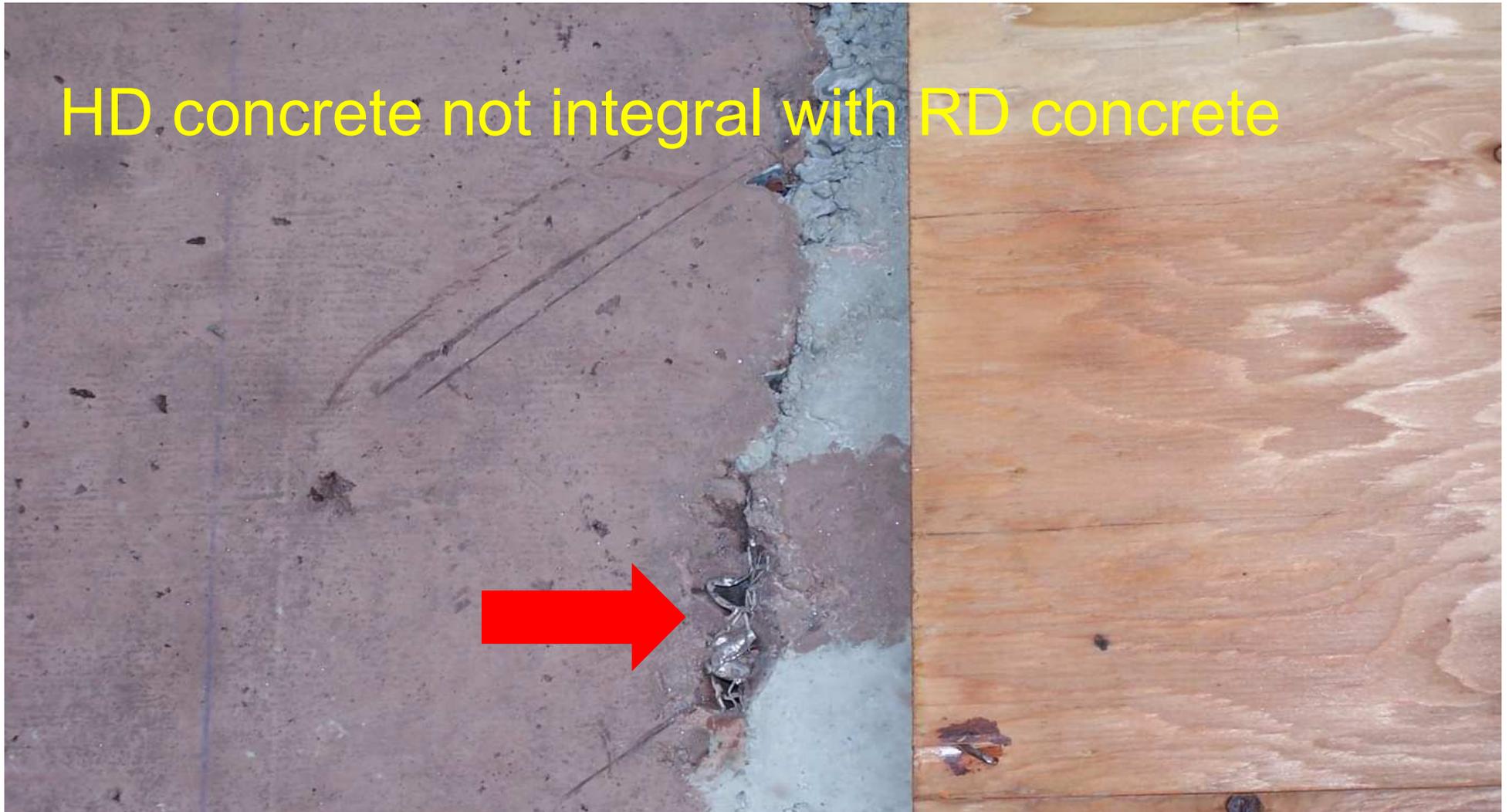
Why all the honeycombing?

- Low slump (well below target)
- High slump (well above target)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> party testing took way too long
- Improper consolidation
- HD concrete poured in alternating 6" lifts with RD concrete (extended pour duration)
- Issues integrating HD concrete with RD concrete
- Yada yada yada .....

# Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs



# Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs



**DANGER**

**DUE TO**

**CRAZY-BRICKIES**  
**LAZY**

P022

Injunction Safety As  
Vorapack Court 5  
(416) 674-2726

06/07/2005



HD Concrete Repair  
Procedure:

# Take #1

“The Conventional  
Approach”

# Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs



- High density grout to a “dry-pack” consistency
- Steel shot used as coarse aggregate (SG=7.8)
- Hematite sand used for fine aggregate (SG=4.9)
- Shrinkage Compensating Admixture
- Latex bonding agent
- Mixed in 30L mortar mixer

# Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs

- Affected zones chipped out to sound material
- Perimeter areas benched to provide min 1/2" ledge
- Exposed base substrate washed with high pressure sprayer



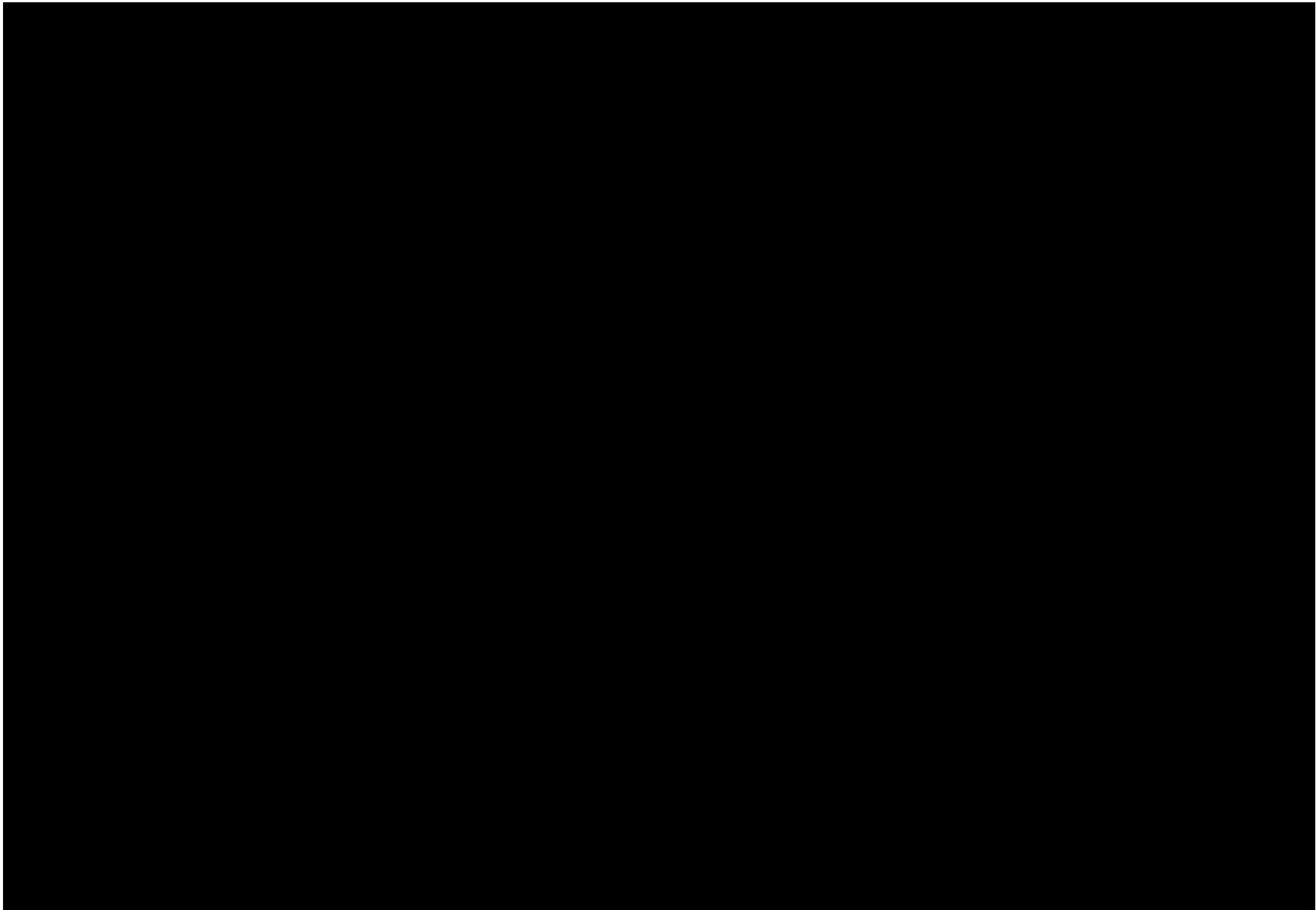
- Tapcons with tie-wire set into base substrate for transfer of shrinkage strains at bond line
- 10m rebar added for shrinkage restraint if depth of repair permitted



# Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs



- Mortar “thrown” at the surface in layers
- Highly labour intensive / time consuming
- Issues with weight of material for use in a vertical repair
- Issues with achieving complete filling around rebar



There has to be a better way.....



# Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs



- Sounding or tapping process indicated potential for voids
- Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity (corelated to results from cores) used to verify integrity of patches
- Results indicated that several patches had delaminated / contained voids
- We needed another approach.....and fast!!!



HD Concrete Repair  
Procedure:

**Take #2**

“The SCC Approach”

# Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs

- We couldn't get it wrong a 3<sup>rd</sup> time!
- Decided to apply “SCC Technology” to solve our problem
- Some recent experience with SCC, but never in repair applications
- Our new mix had to:
  - Be pourable
  - Have high flow properties
  - Optimize density
  - Be stable (no segregation)
  - Prevent or mitigate shrinkage
  - Reduce the overall labour component / schedule

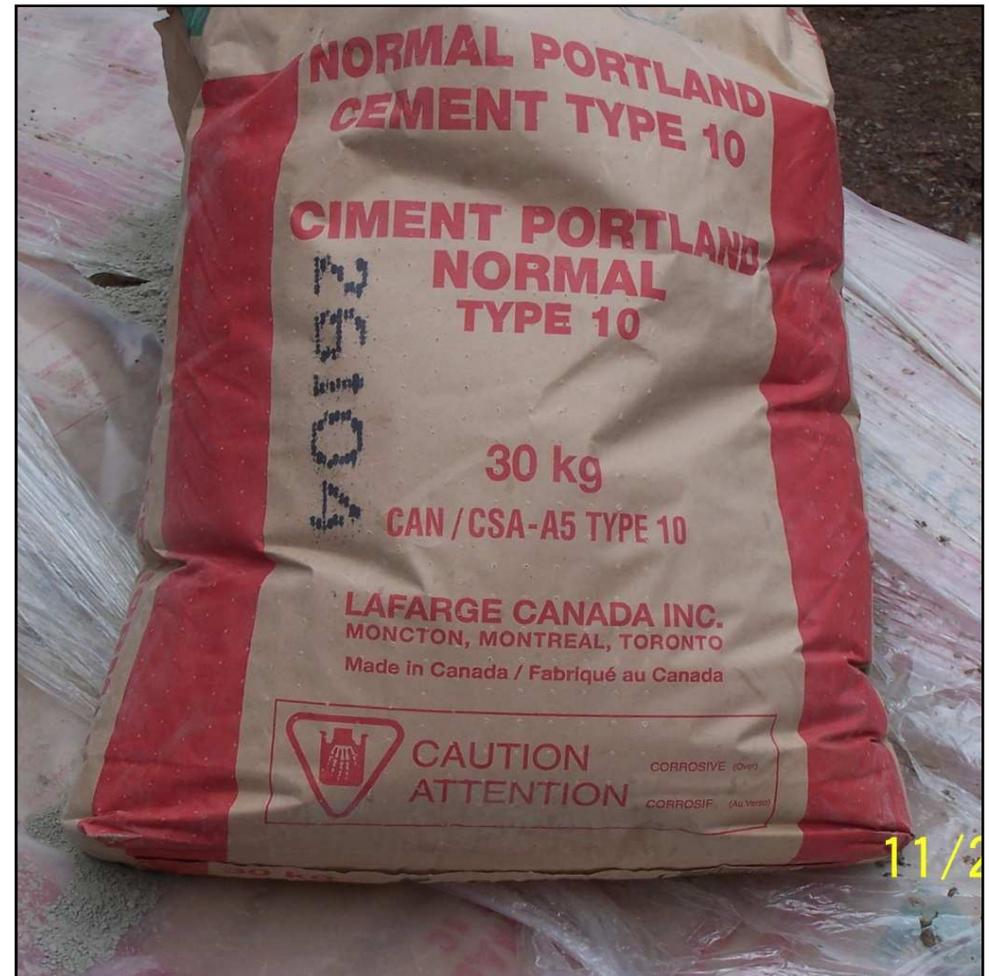
# Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs

- Targeted 4,000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> wet density
- Steel shot (SG=7.8)
- Hematite sand (SG=4.9)
- Type 10 cement
- HRWR - polycarboxylate based (ASTM C 494 Type A & F)
- VMA - liquid cellulose based
- Shrinkage Compensating Admixture
- Latex bonding agent



# Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs

- High paste volume required:
  - due to shape and gradation of Hematite sand
  - due to void ratios of both the sand and steel shot
  - to act as carrier for high density aggregate
  - for filling around rebar
- 720 kg/m<sup>3</sup> of Type 10 used for flowable mix



# Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs

- Preliminary trials performed in the field
- Initially targeted 650mm (26") slump flow
- We were achieving the flow we needed, but mix was unstable
- Experienced segregation issues at this slump flow level



# Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs



To increase stability while maintaining our spread we:

- Reduced water content
- Increased HRWR
- Increased VMA
- Trial & Error process
- The results.....

560 mm (22")



# Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs

## High Density SCC Recipe:

- 5 liter batch
- Butter mixer with blend of steel shot, sand, cement and water
- Add steel shot
- Add cement and blend
- Add sand to mixture
- Add 90% of water & SRA
- Add HRWR and 5% of water
- Add VMA and remainder of water
- Mix until consistency achieved
- Check slump flow (if not min. 560mm, temper with HRWR)



- Forms installed with a beak extending 75mm (3") above patch
- Perimeter of forms and joints sealed with caulking
- Drainage hole with plug installed at bottom of form to check for water tightness and for preconditioning



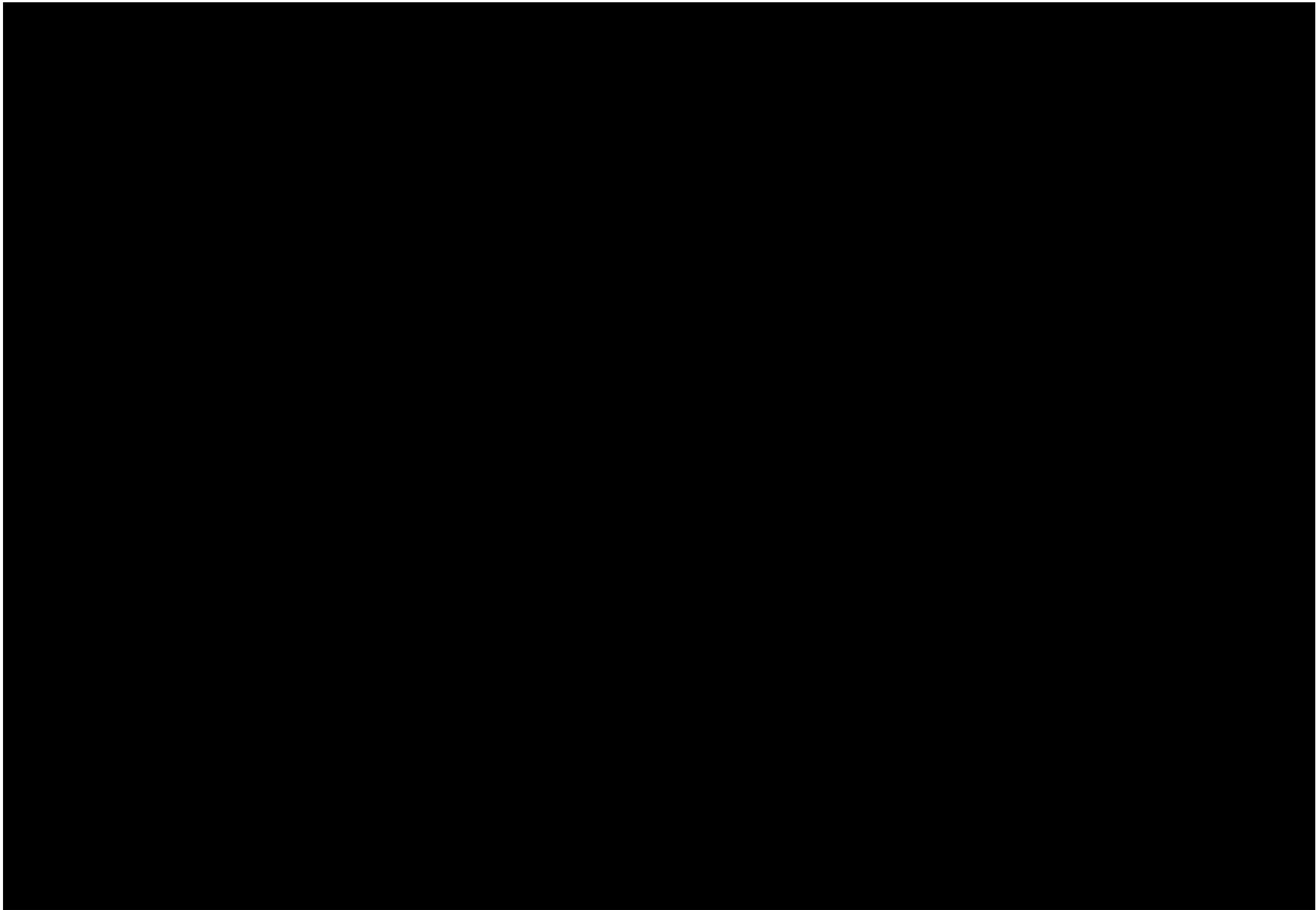
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# Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs

## Placing:

- SCC poured in 3 uniform lifts to reduce drop
- Formwork tapped after each lift to remove air bubbles
- Filled to min. 75mm (3") above patch
- Larger patches formed in segments
- After first lift was placed, another panel was installed above









## **Curing:**

- Forms left in place for 3 days after placing
- Curing compound sprayed on patch upon form removal

# Use of SCC in High Density Concrete Repairs

## Verification of Patches:

- Grout cubes taken at the beginning and end of each day to monitor strength
- Surfaces tapped with rebar to determine if hollow sounds present
- Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity testing performed once more after 7 days



# National Oncology Centre

Mount Hope, Trinidad & Tobago

## High Density Bunker Walls:

- From October 2006 – July 2007
- 4000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> high density SCC concrete for radiation therapy bunkers
- SCC required to provide full consolidation between rebar and to flow beneath block-outs cast-in for mechanical ductwork sleeving
- Technology transfer to local readymix producers in the Caribbean
- Concrete trials performed in lab (Toronto) and in field to prove the viability of the mix
- Series of mock-ups cast on site to verify performance and constructability

# National Oncology Centre

## Mount Hope, Trinidad & Tobago



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