



Development of an accelerated method on concrete to evaluate the deleterious oxidation potential of sulfide-bearing aggregates

Ph.D. Candidate – Rodolfo Castillo Araiza

Supervisor – Benoît Fournier, Ph.D.

Co-supervisor- Josée Duchesne, Ph.D.





Introduction

Problem statement

Research objectives

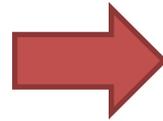
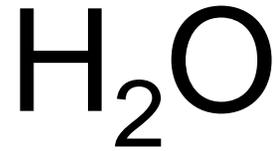
Experimental program

Preliminary results

Conclusions and perspectives

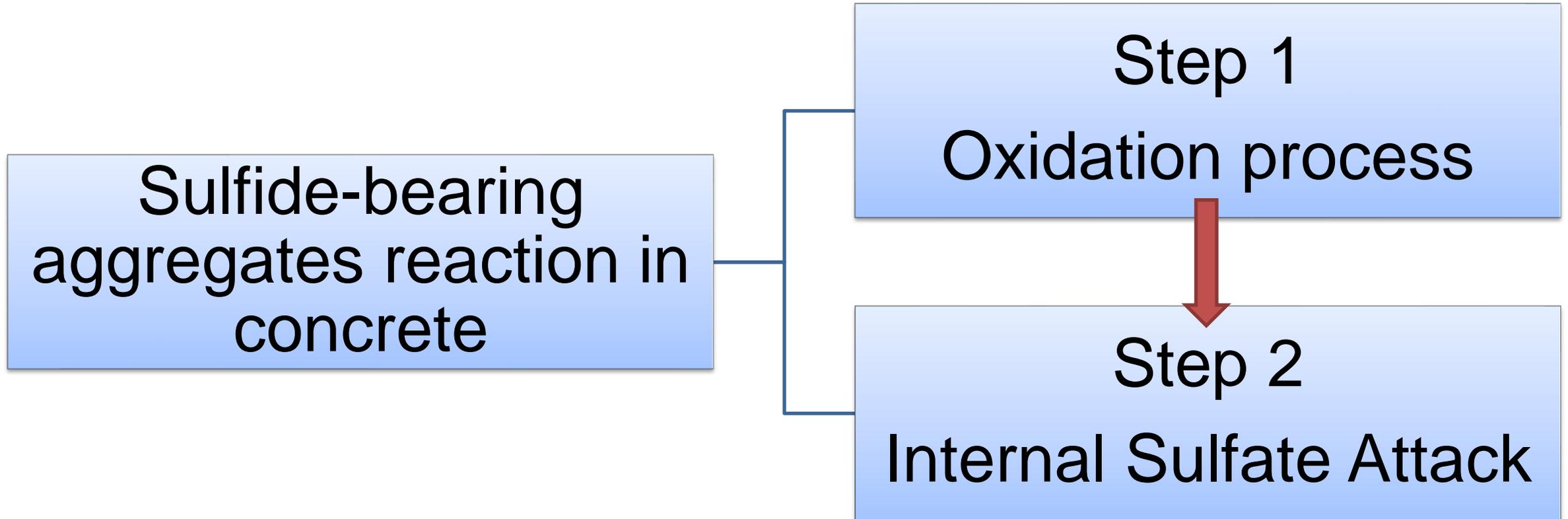


Introduction - Iron sulfides





Introduction – Sulfide-bearing aggregates



Introduction

Oxidation Process



Mikhlin et al. (2002)
Belzile et al. (2004)



Introduction

Internal Sulfate Attack



H₂SO₄ (sulfuric acid)

- Sulfuric acid + portlandite → **gypsum**
- C₃A (cement) + gypsum “sulfates” + water → **ettringite**
- “Sulfates” + carbonates + “C-S-H” + water → **thaumasite**

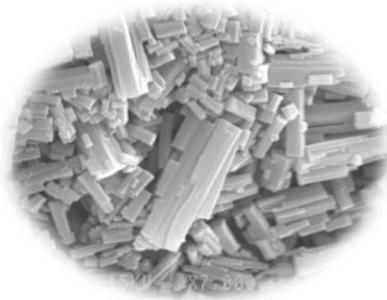
Calcium Hydroxide
[Ca(OH)₂]



Gypsum



Ettringite



Thaumasite



Shayan A. (1998)
Rodrigues et al. (2015)



Problem Statement – Trois-Rivières



Rodrigues et al. (2012)



Problem Statement – Trois-Rivières

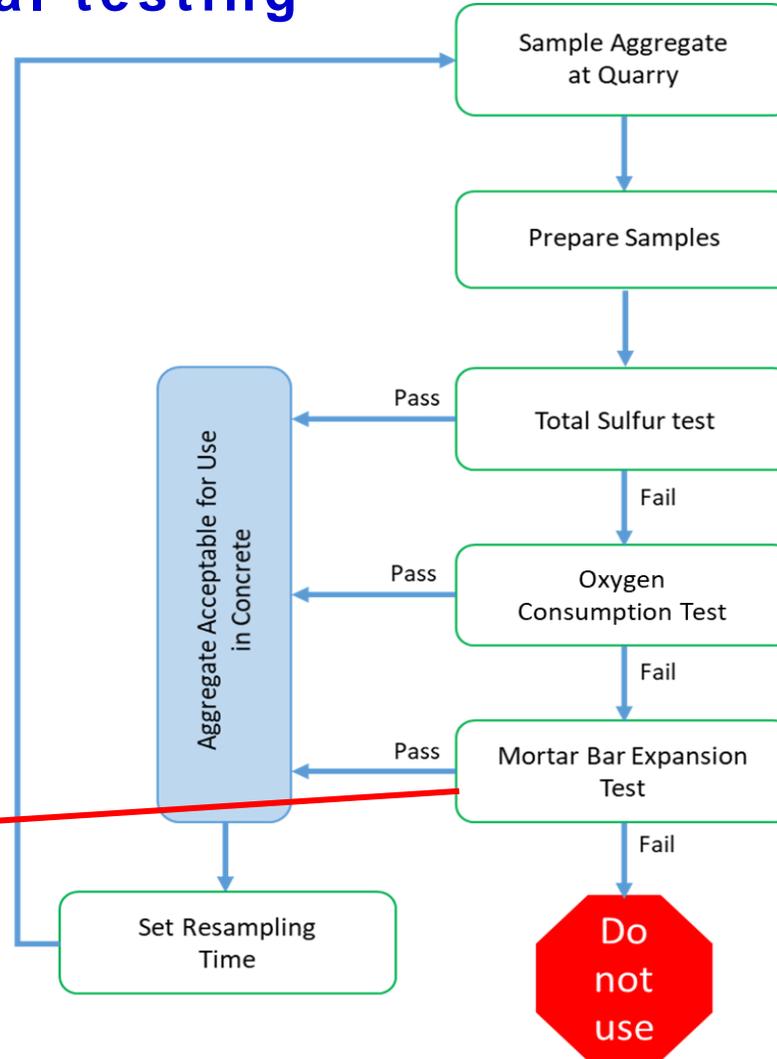
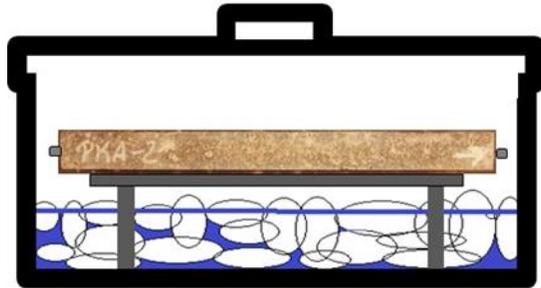


Photos taken by Rodolfo C. (2019-2020)



Problem Statement

Actual testing





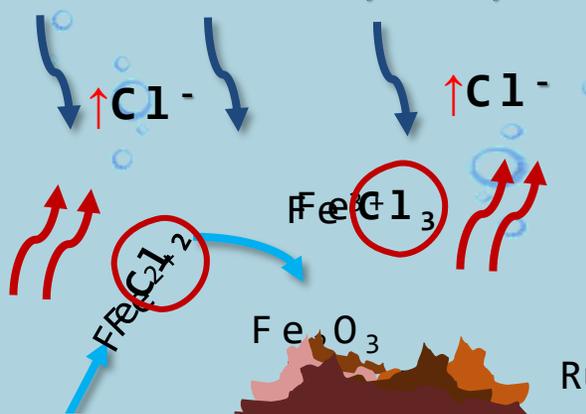
Problem Statement

Corrosion

Water (H₂O)

Chlorides (Cl⁻)

O₂



Ion path (OH⁻)

Steel

Anodic area (+)

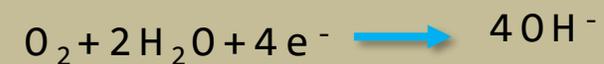
Where metal dissolves



Electron path (e⁻)

Cathodic area (+)

Electron conduction



Kosmatka et al. (2002)
Broomfield (2003)
Bohni. (2005)



Research Objectives

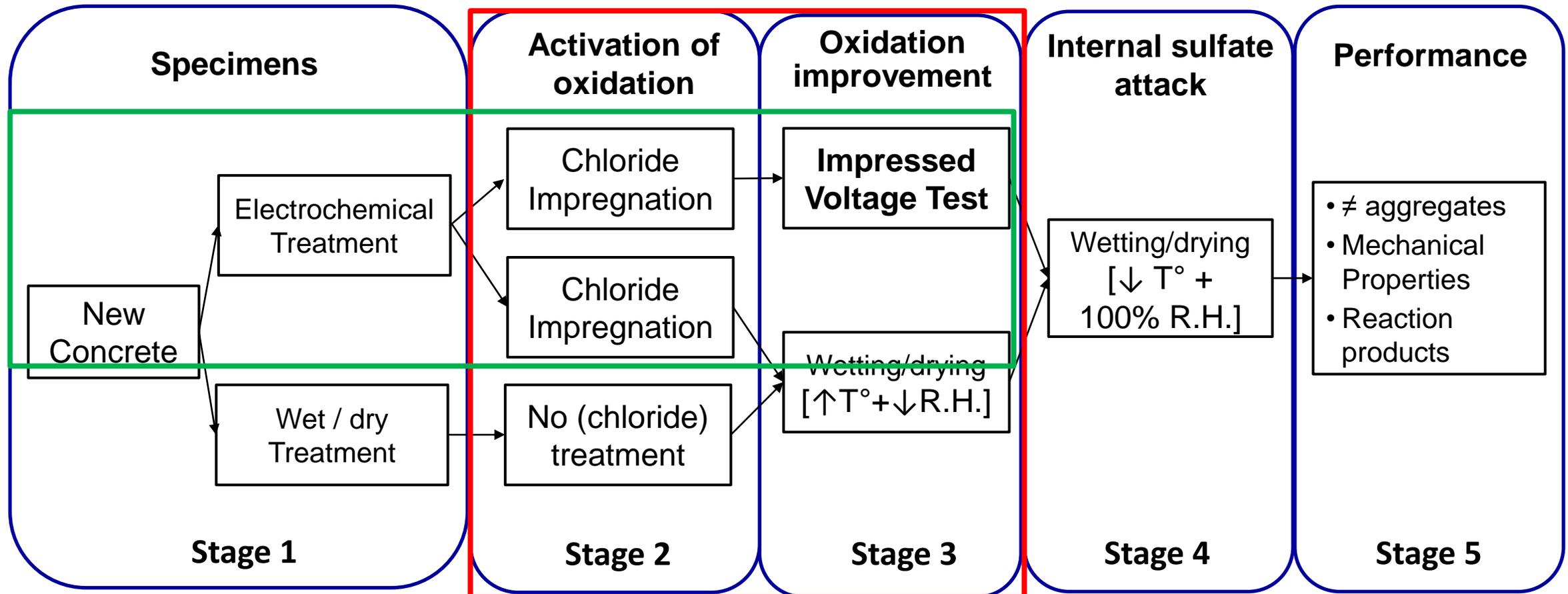
Understand the effect of moisture content and relative humidity

Develop a new accelerated methodology in concrete

Evaluate the damage due to SBA oxidation reaction



Experimental Program - Methodology





Experimental Program

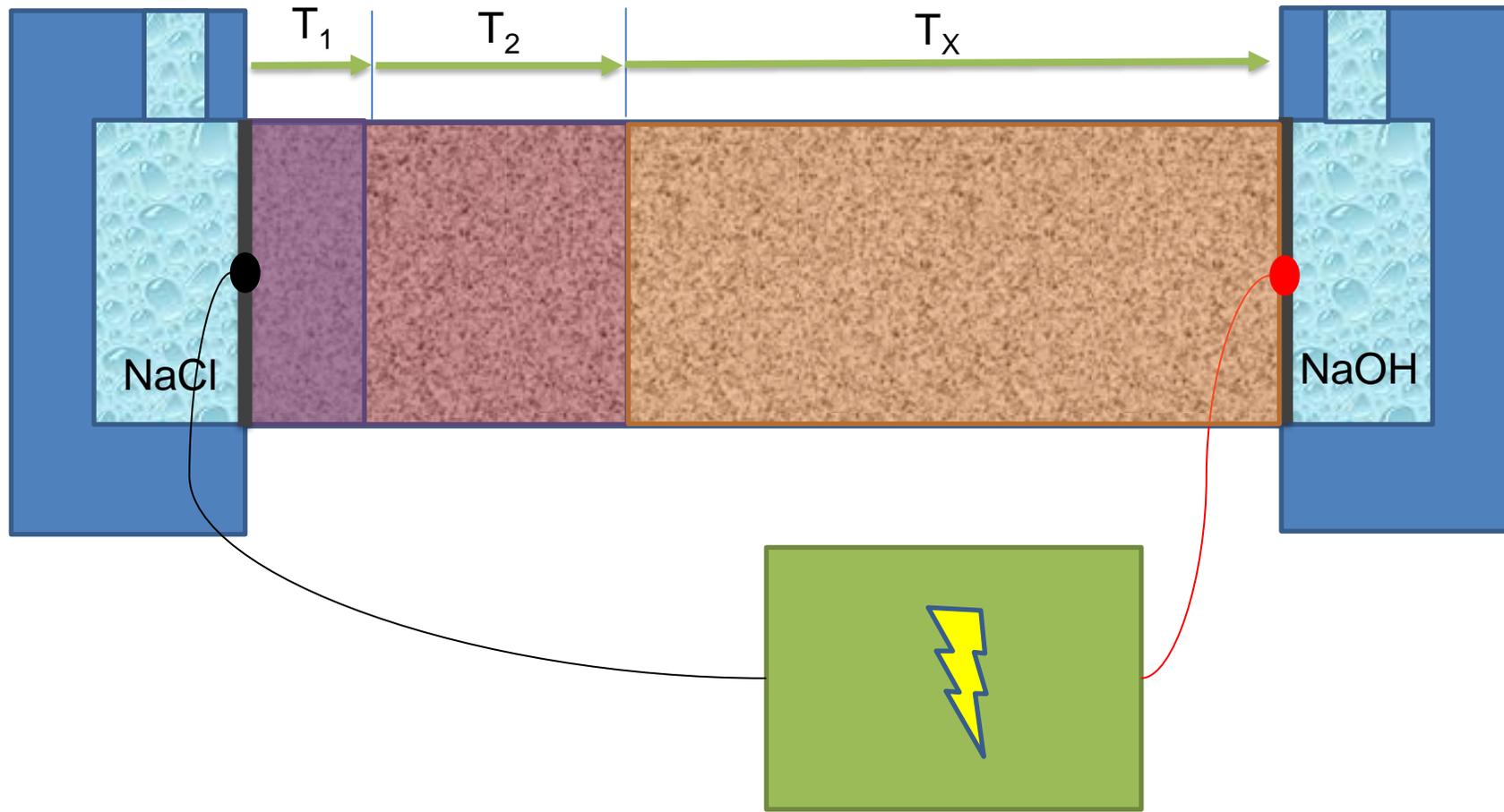
New Concrete

- $W/C = 0.65$
- A high-alkali General use (**Type GU**) cement
- Coarse aggregate (5-20 mm)
 - High Purity Limestone (HP) / (Total Sulfur : [0.0])
 - Anorthosite (PKA) / (Total Sulfur : [0.0])
 - Crushed granitic gneiss (LT) / (Total Sulfur : [0.04])
 - Anorthosite Gabbro (MSK) / (Total Sulfur : MSK-R [1.86] & MSK [0.9])
- Non reactive granitic sand
- Based on experimental work by Durand (Hydro-Quebec)





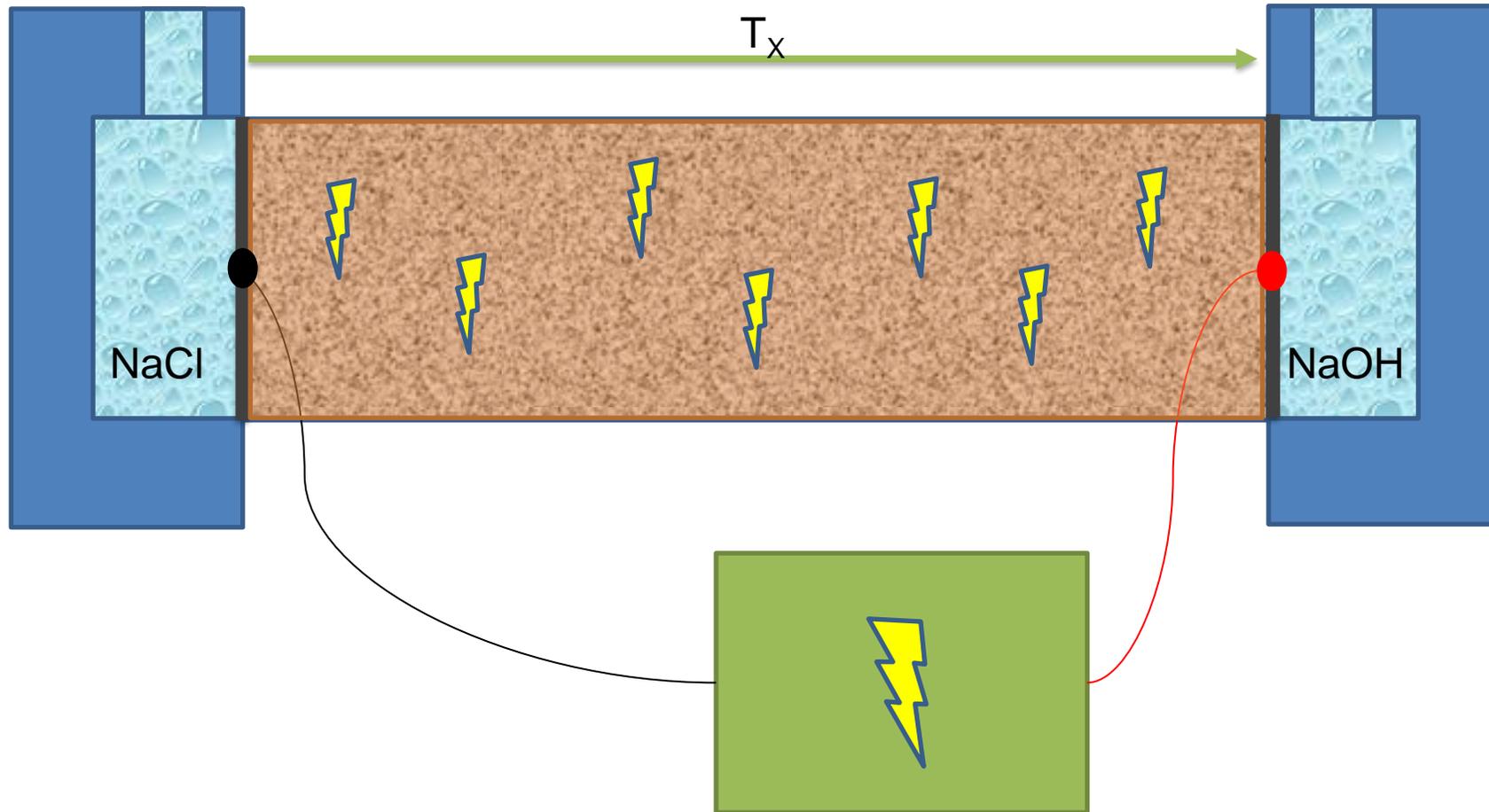
Electrochemical Treatment: Chloride Impregnation



NT Built 492 (1999)

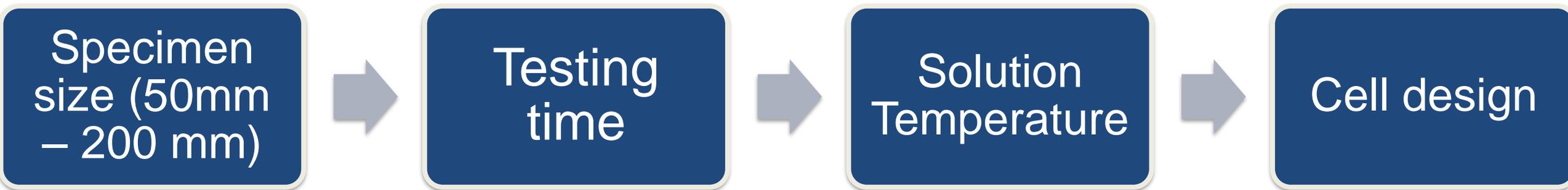


Electrochemical Treatment: Impressed Voltage



Sivasankar (2013)

Electrochemical Treatment



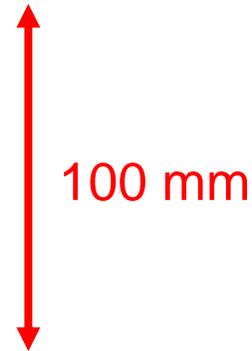


Electrochemical Treatment: Sample size and time of testing

Starting with 100 mm long specimen
Same voltage proposed by NT built 492



After 1 day of testing

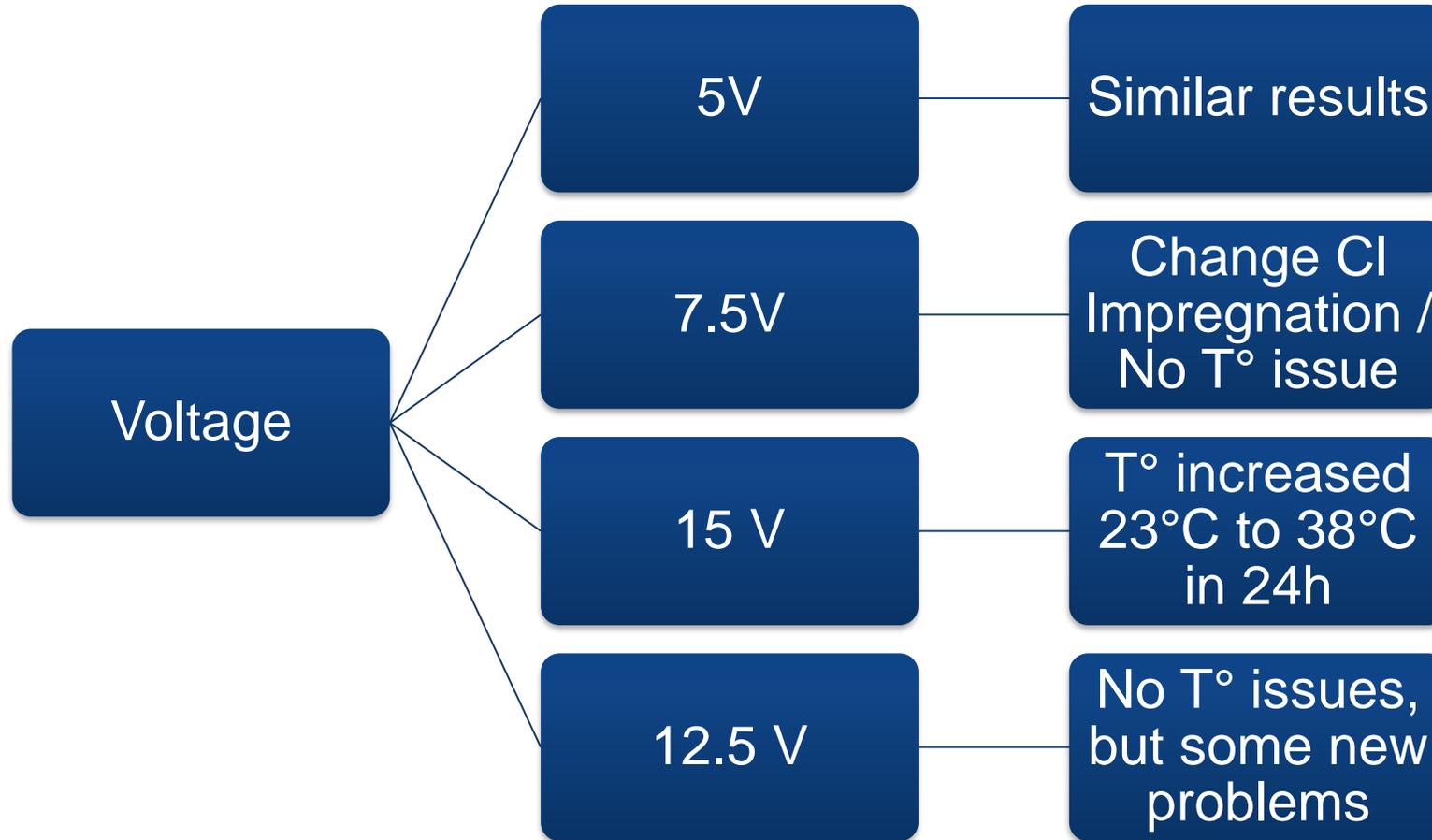


After 5 day of testing



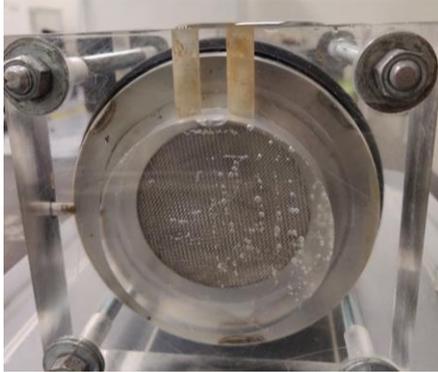
Electrochemical Treatment:

Sample size and time of testing

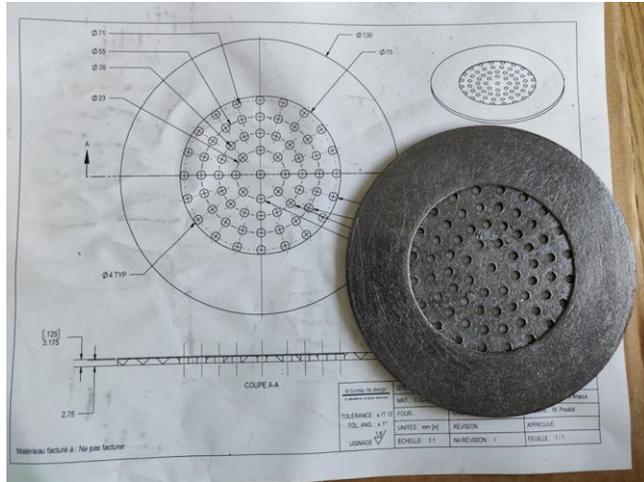




Stainless Steel



After 10 days of testing



Electrochemical Treatment:

Electrochemical cell configuration

Titanium



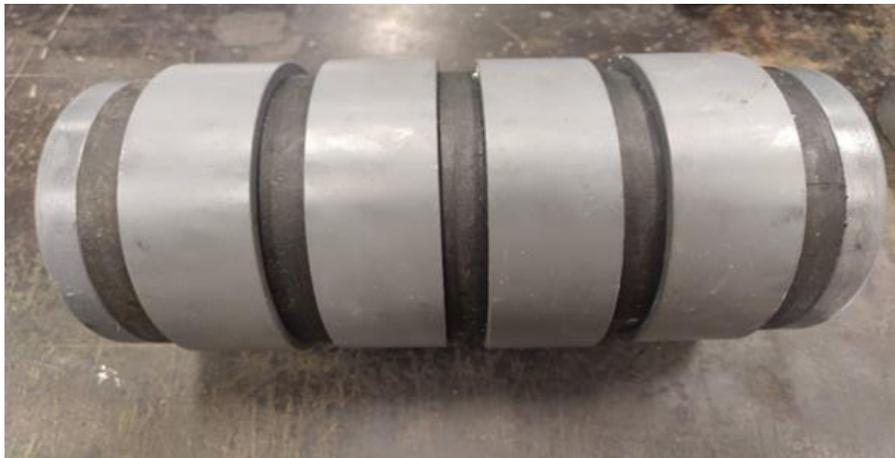
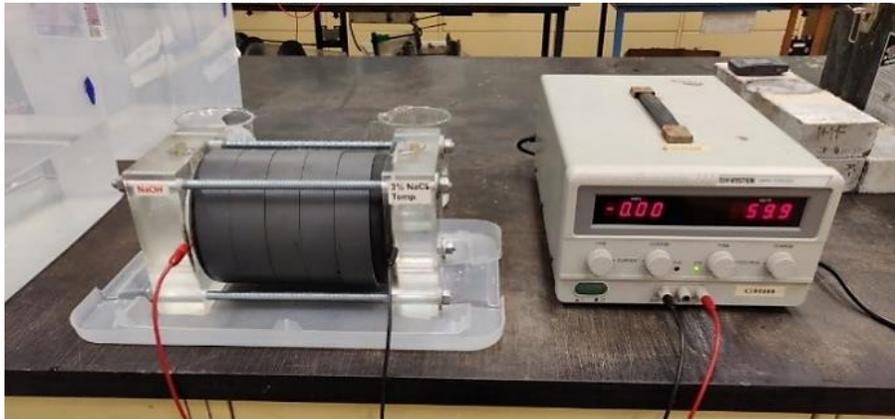
After 7 days of testing



After 14 days of testing



Electrochemical Treatment: Electrochemical cell configuration





Electrochemical Treatment: Chloride impregnation results



3 days
6 cm



7 days
13 cm



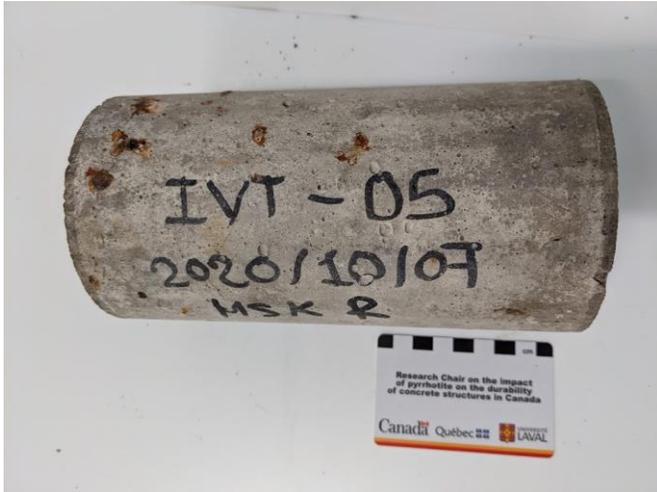
10 days
17 cm



14days
20 cm



Electrochemical Treatment: Impressed Voltage



Chloride Impregnation (14d)



Chloride Impregnation (14d) + Impressed Voltage (7d)

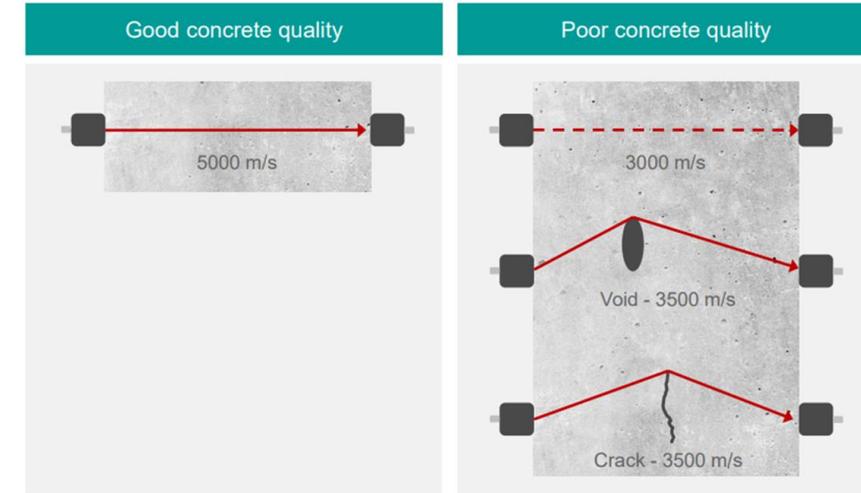
MSK-R [1.86]





What to measure?

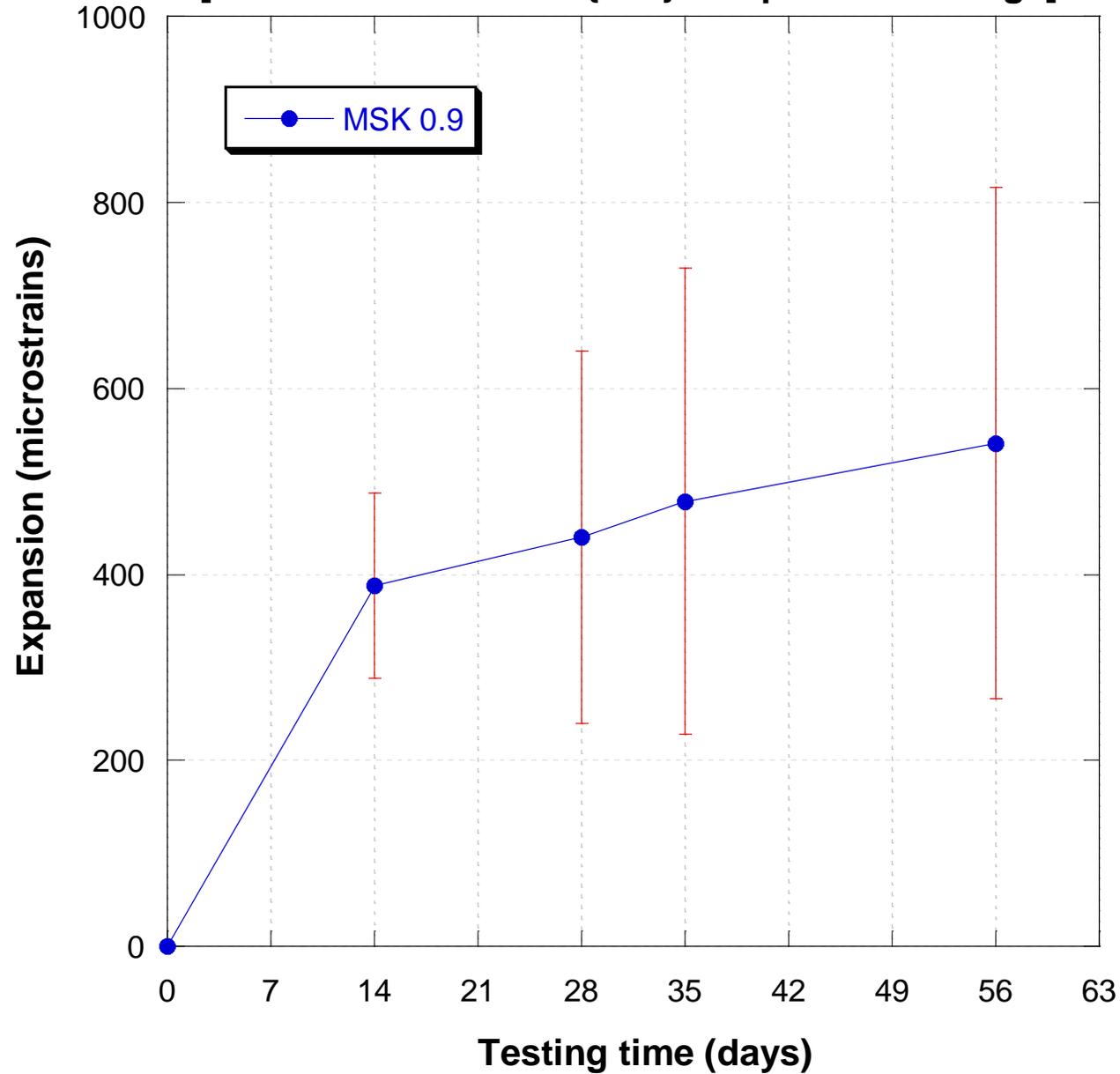
- Compressive Strength
- Stiffness Damage Test (SDT)
 - Modulus of Elasticity
 - Stiffness Damage Index (SDI)
- Damage Rating Index (DRI)
- Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity
- Electrical Resistivity
- Expansion





Expansion

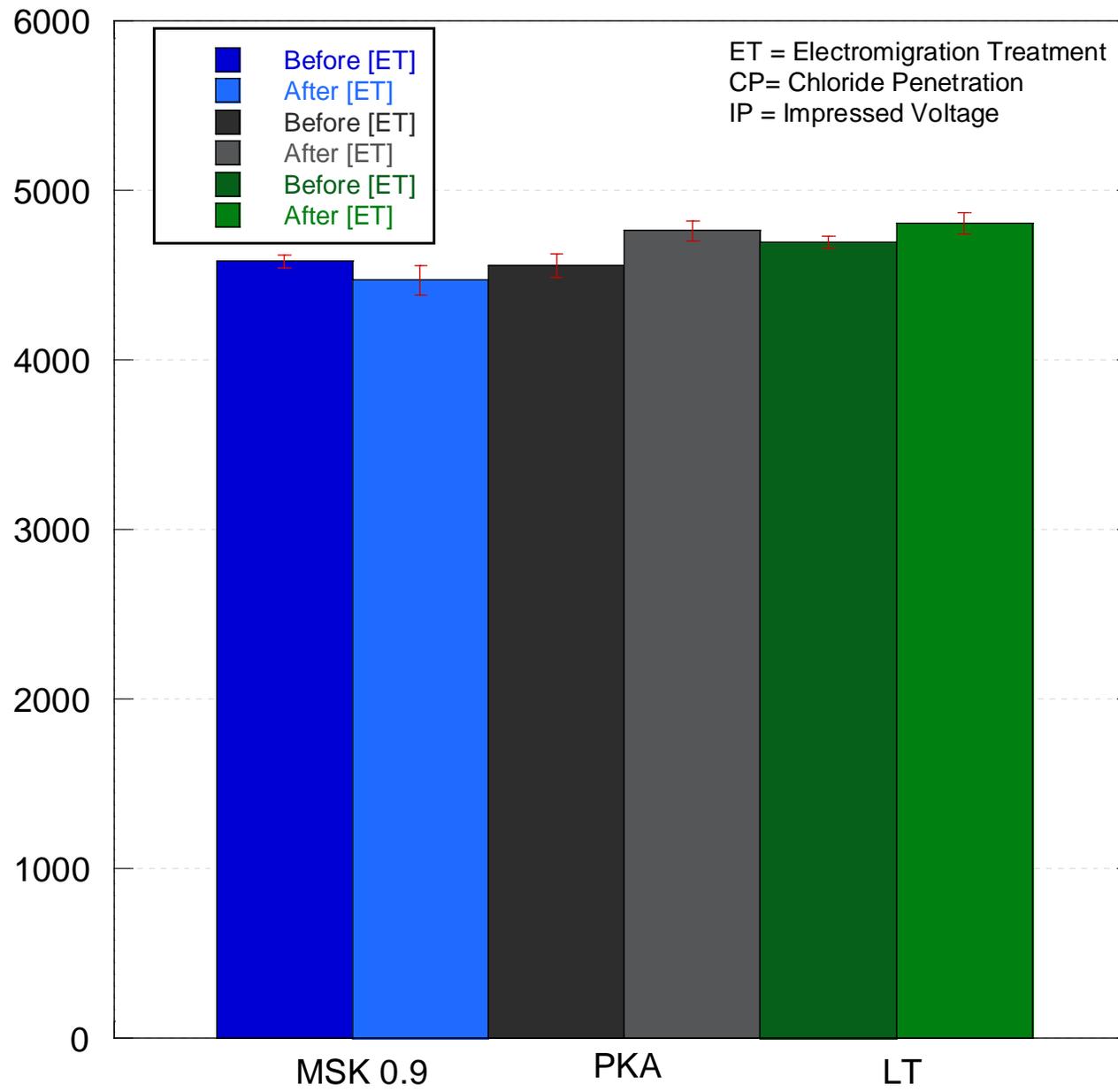
Electrochemical Treatment [Chloride Penetration {14d} + Impressed Voltage]



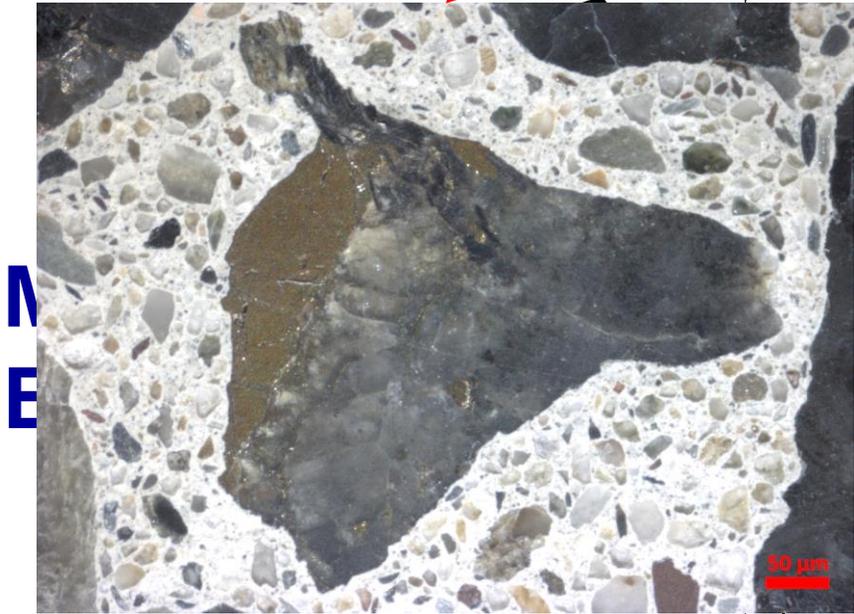


Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity

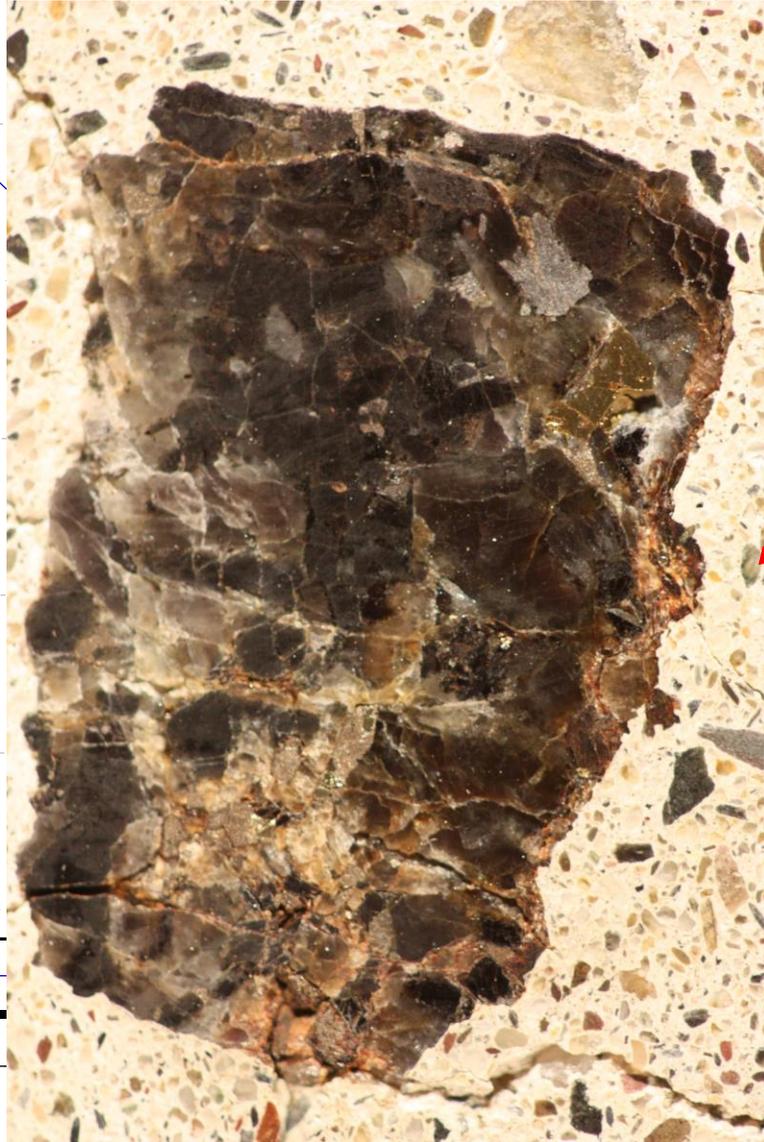
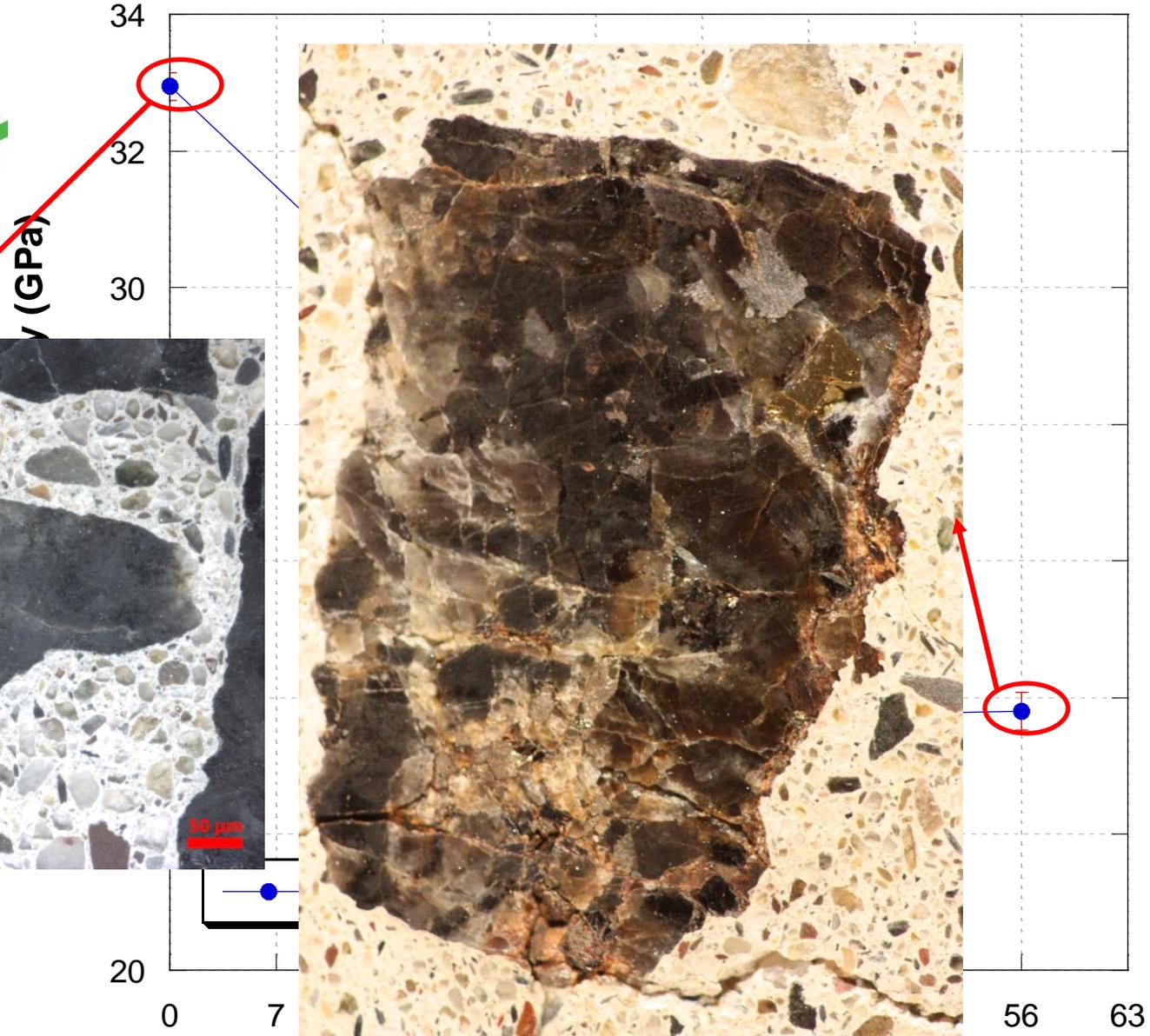
Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity (m/s)



Testing time = 35 days [14 CP + 21 IV]



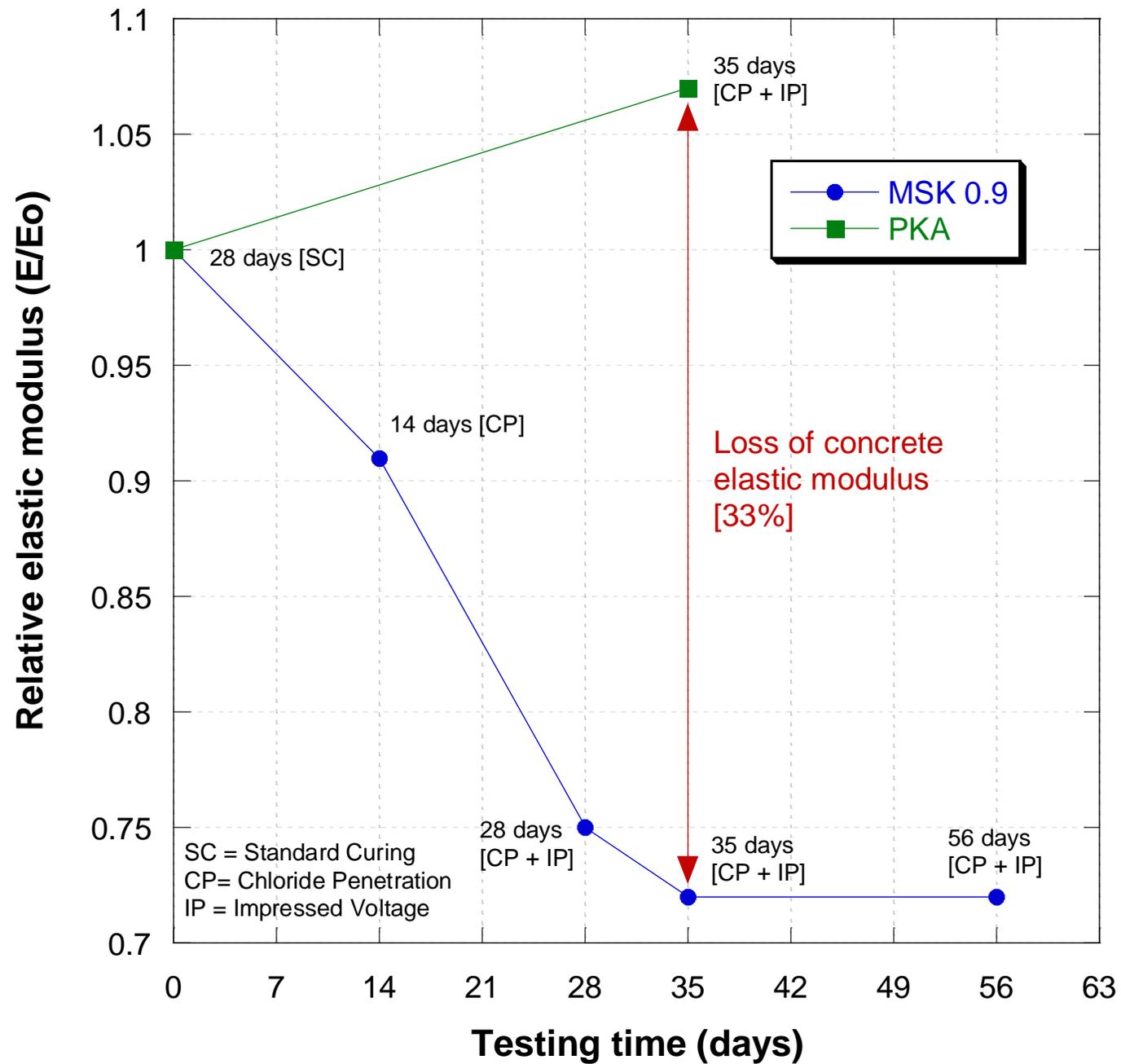
ME



Testing Time (days)
[Chloride impregnation (14d) + Impressed Voltage]

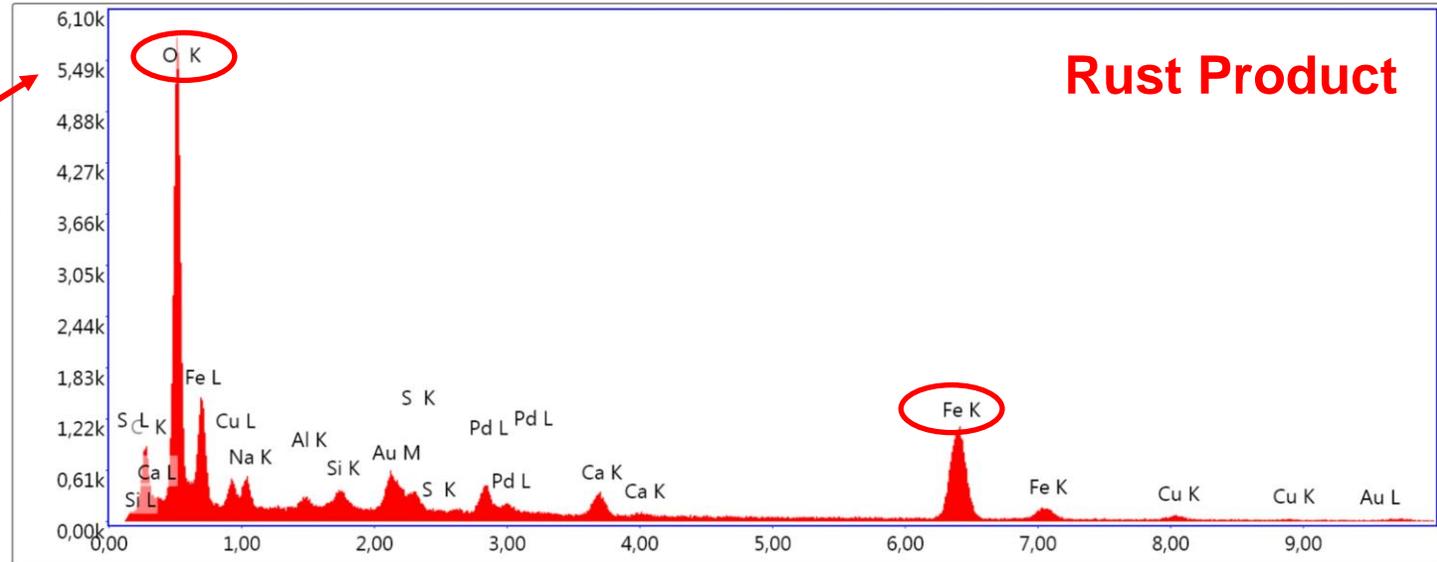
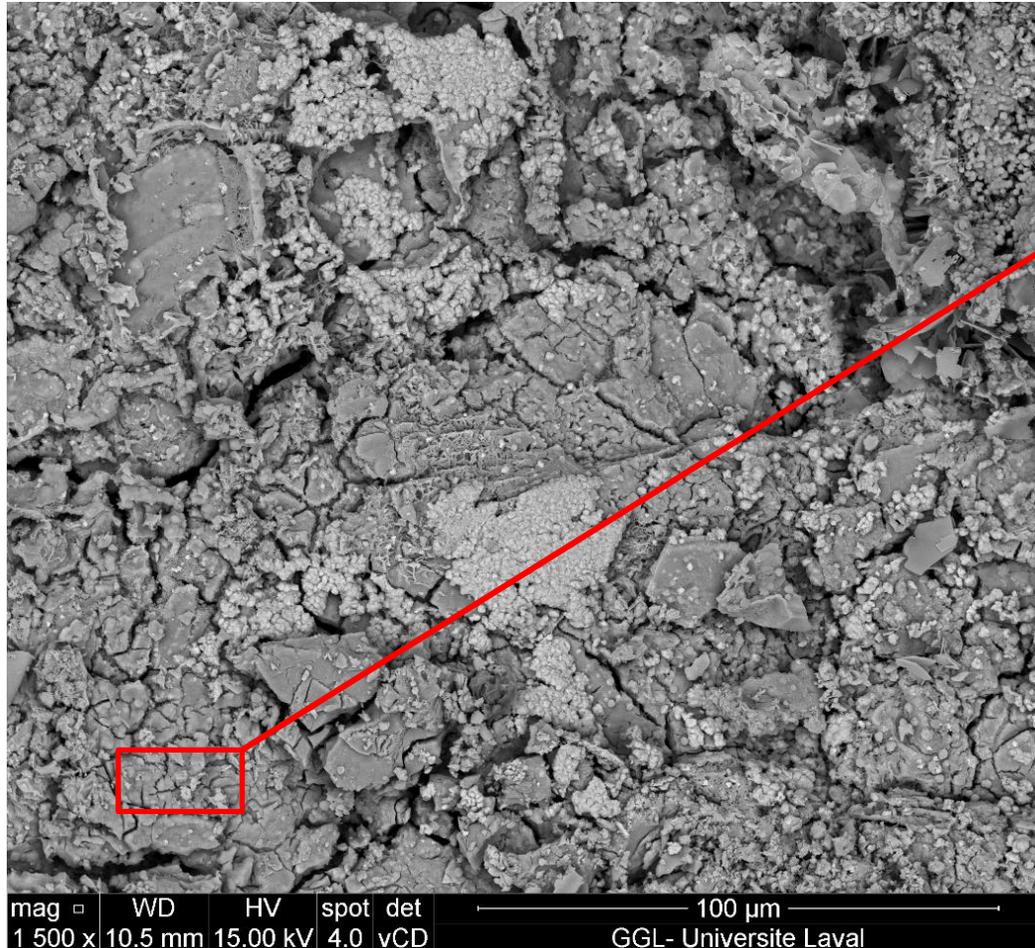


Modulus of Elasticity





Scanning Electron Microscopy / EDS



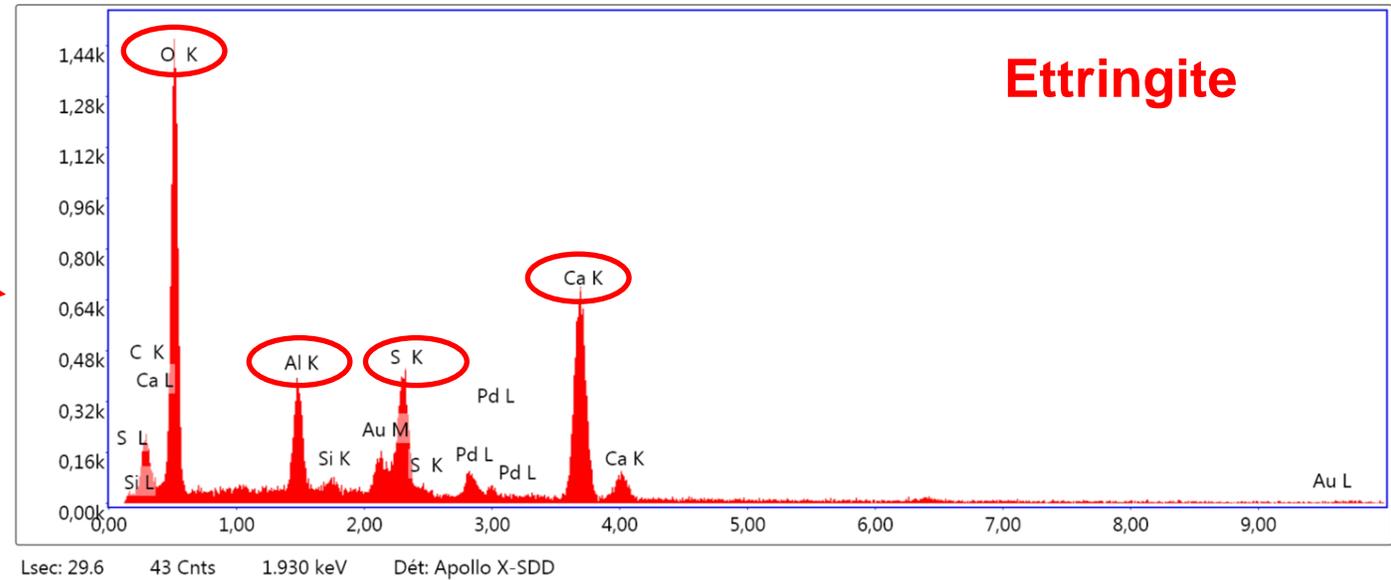
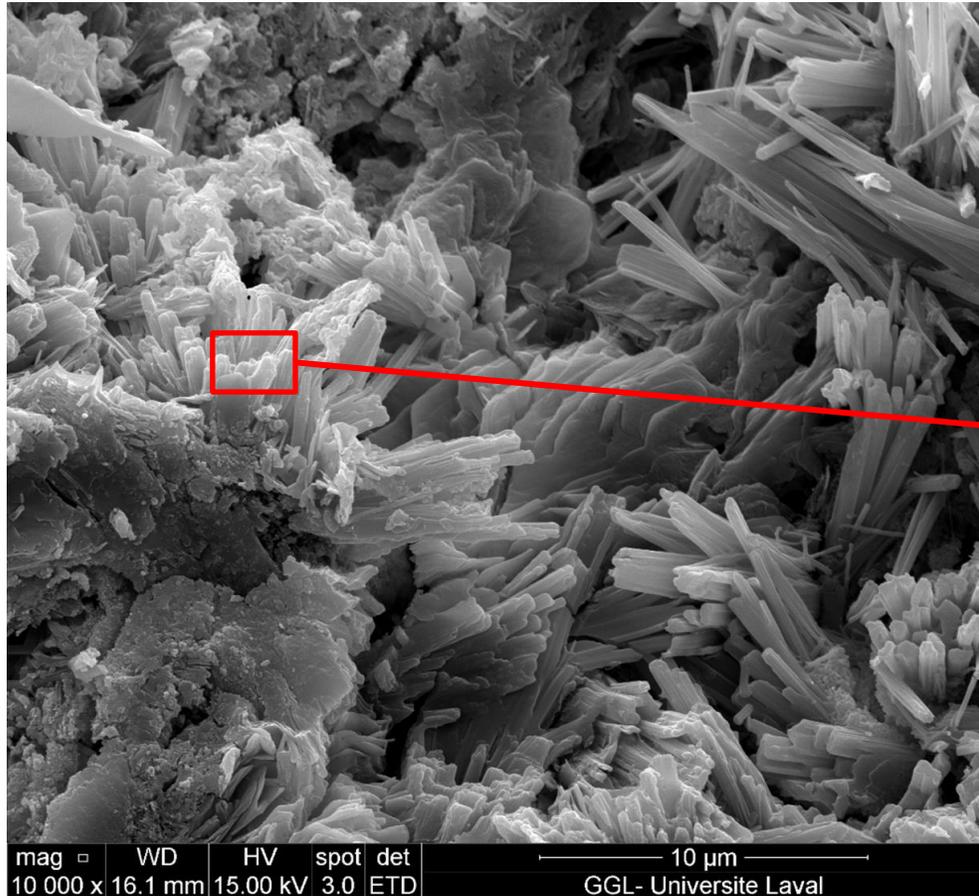
Lsec: 29.1 223 Cnts 0.790 keV Dét: Apollo X-SDD

mag 1 500 x WD 10.5 mm HV 15.00 kV spot 4.0 det vCD

100 µm GGL- Université Laval



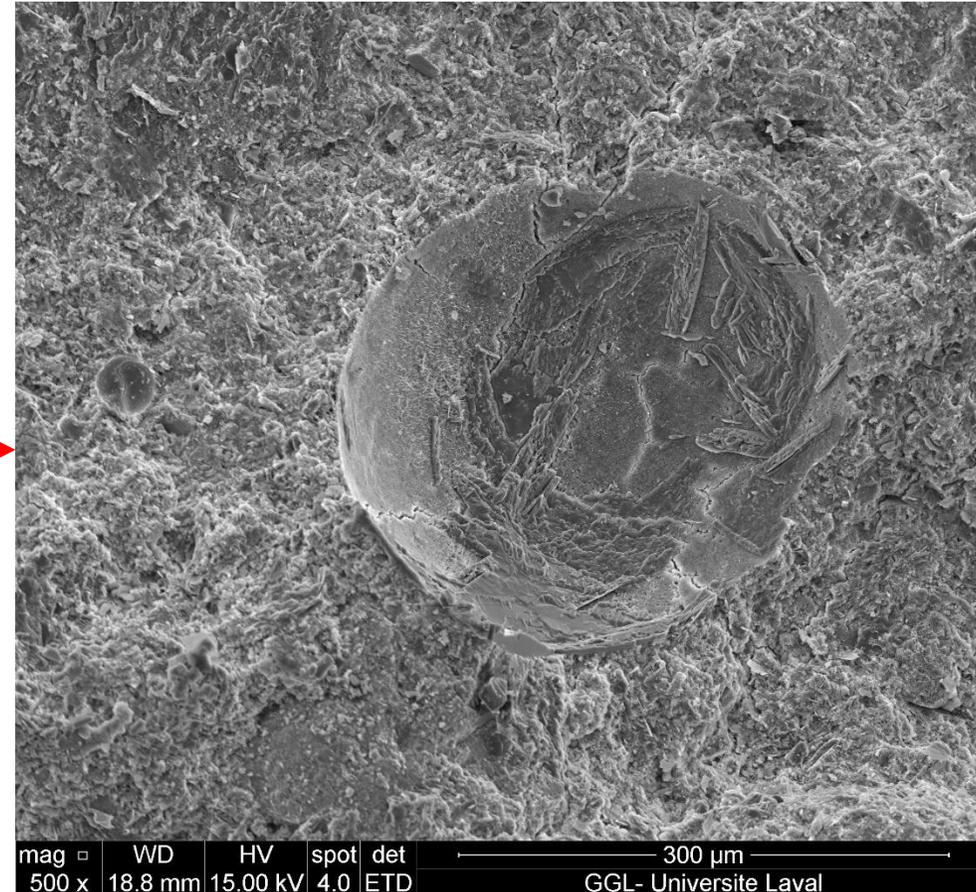
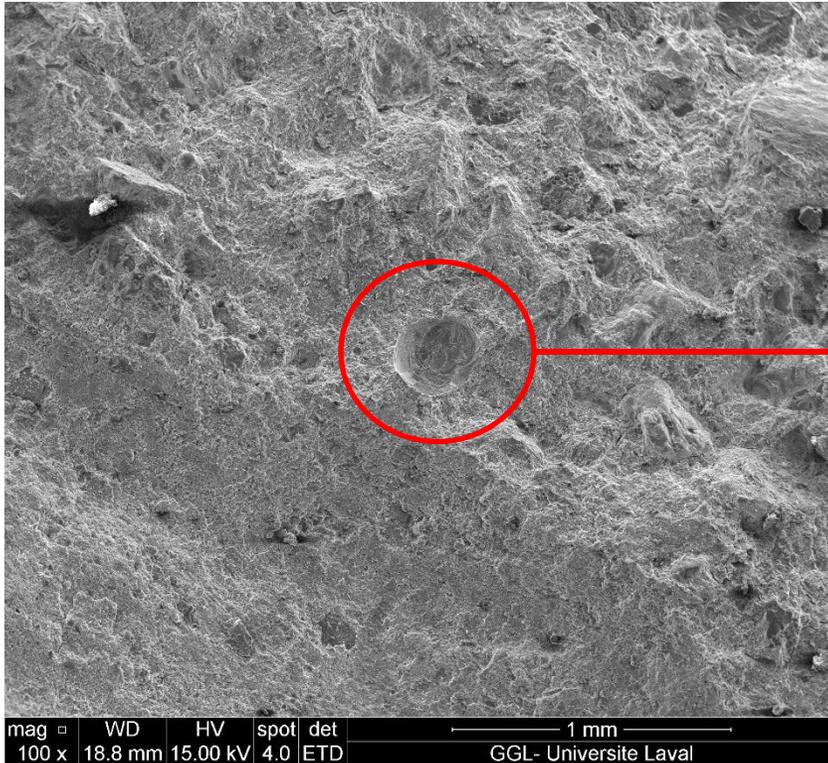
Scanning Electron Microscopy / EDS





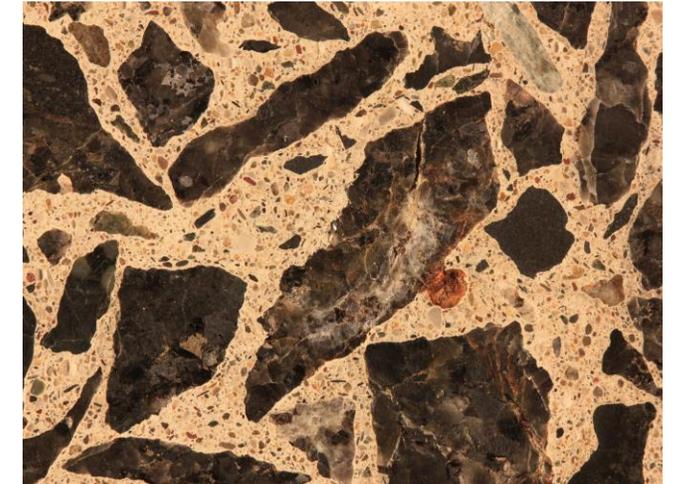
Scanning Electron Microscopy

PKA [0.0]



Conclusions and Perspectives

- Electrochemical treatment induces the iron sulfides oxidation process
- Chloride ions catalyze the oxidation reaction of pyrrhotite
- Secondary reaction products (ettringite and rust) are confirmed
- Modulus of Elasticity is the most promising evaluation parameter
- Testing additional aggregates (different sulfur contents)
- Develop full quality-control testing protocol



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International Conference on Iron
Sulfide Reactions in Concrete

2024 PROGRAM

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Discuss with experts, establish new guidelines
and make sure our structures are safe.

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**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON IRON SULFIDE REACTIONS**

 EXPLORE THE 2024
PROGRAM

Quebec City (Canada) – June 2024

Contact: pierre-luc.fecteau@ggl.ulaval.ca



Thank you for your attention

Acknowledgements to our team!





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