

Chemistry and Performance of SCMs for Wisconsin Concrete Pavement

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American Engineering Testing

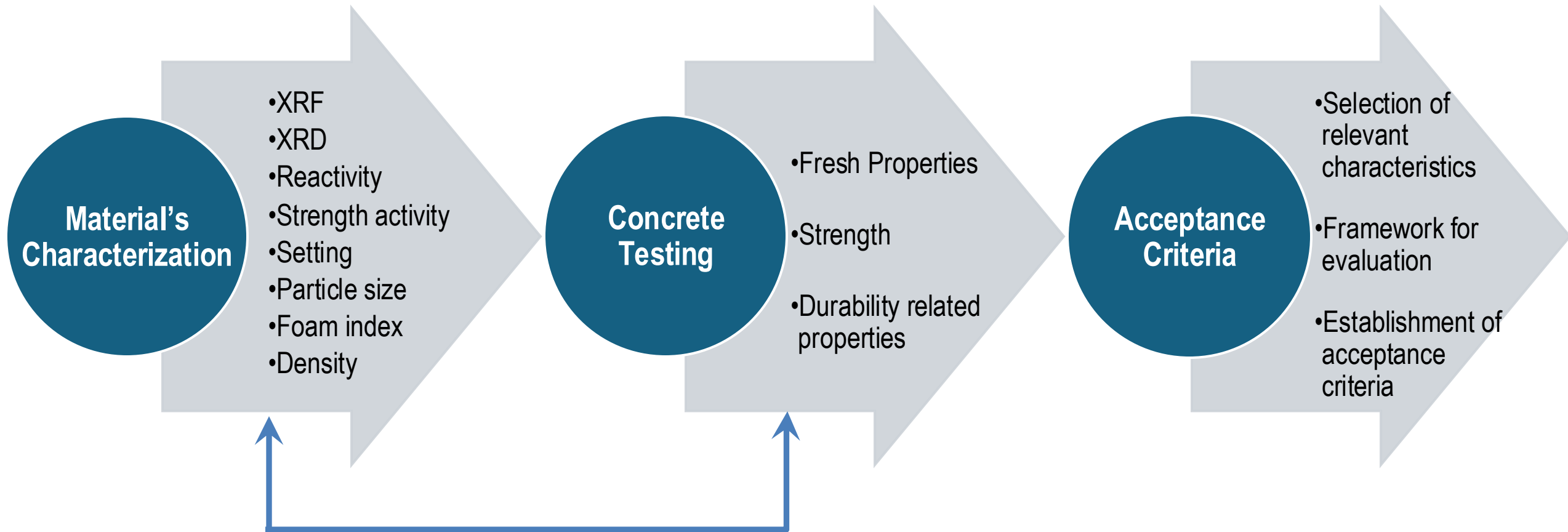
BACKGROUND

- Increasing number of new materials and technologies
- They need to be properly evaluated
- ASTM C1709 is a guide with a laundry list of tests

OBJECTIVES

- Establish appropriate testing methodologies for SCM, ASCMs, as well as concrete containing SCM and ASCMs
- Establish acceptable test results ranges
- Propose revisions to WisDOT manuals, specifications, standards, and policies related to SCMs and ASCMs

OVERVIEW



MATERIALS

Traditional Materials

Material	Source	Cement Replacement
Class C	Holcim from Elm Road Oak Creek, WI	30%
	Holcim, from Weston Plant at Wausau, WI	30%
Class F	Eco Material Technologies, from Coal Creek at Underwood, ND ¹	30%
	Eco Material Technologies, from Prairie State Generating Station at Marissa, IL ²	30%
Slag Cement	Votorantim from St. Mary's, MI	30%

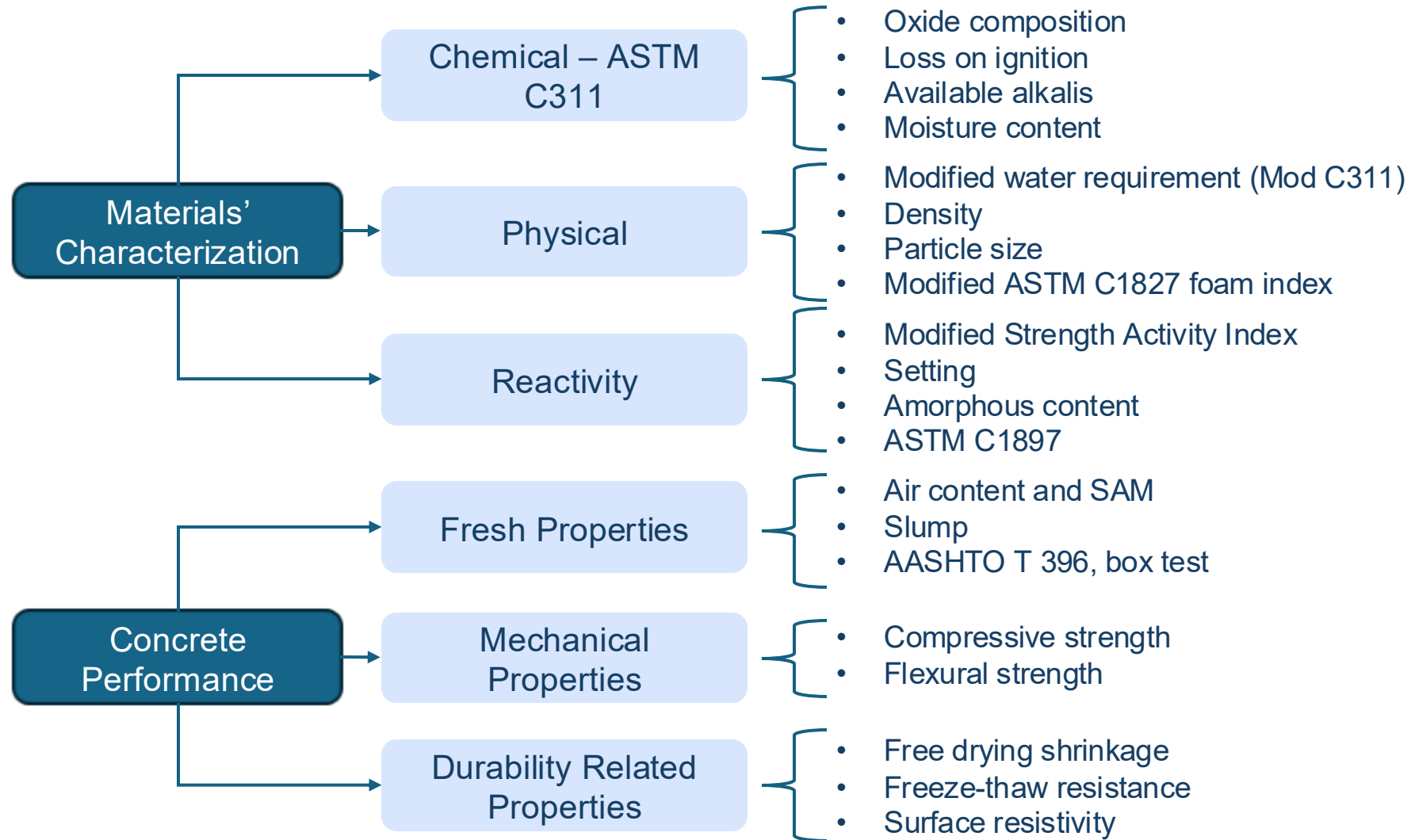
¹ Approved by other states, such as CO, IA, KS, MN, MT, NV, ND, OR, SD, TX, UT, and WY.

² Already part of the APL.

New Technologies

Material	Material type	Cement Replacement/Dose
Reclaimed Ash from Ottumwa, IA	Landfilled, Class C	30%
Terra CO ₂ , OPUS SCM™	Marketed to meet C618 Class F	30%
Eco Material Technologies, PozzoSlag™	Marketed to meet C618 Class F and C989	30%

TESTING PLAN



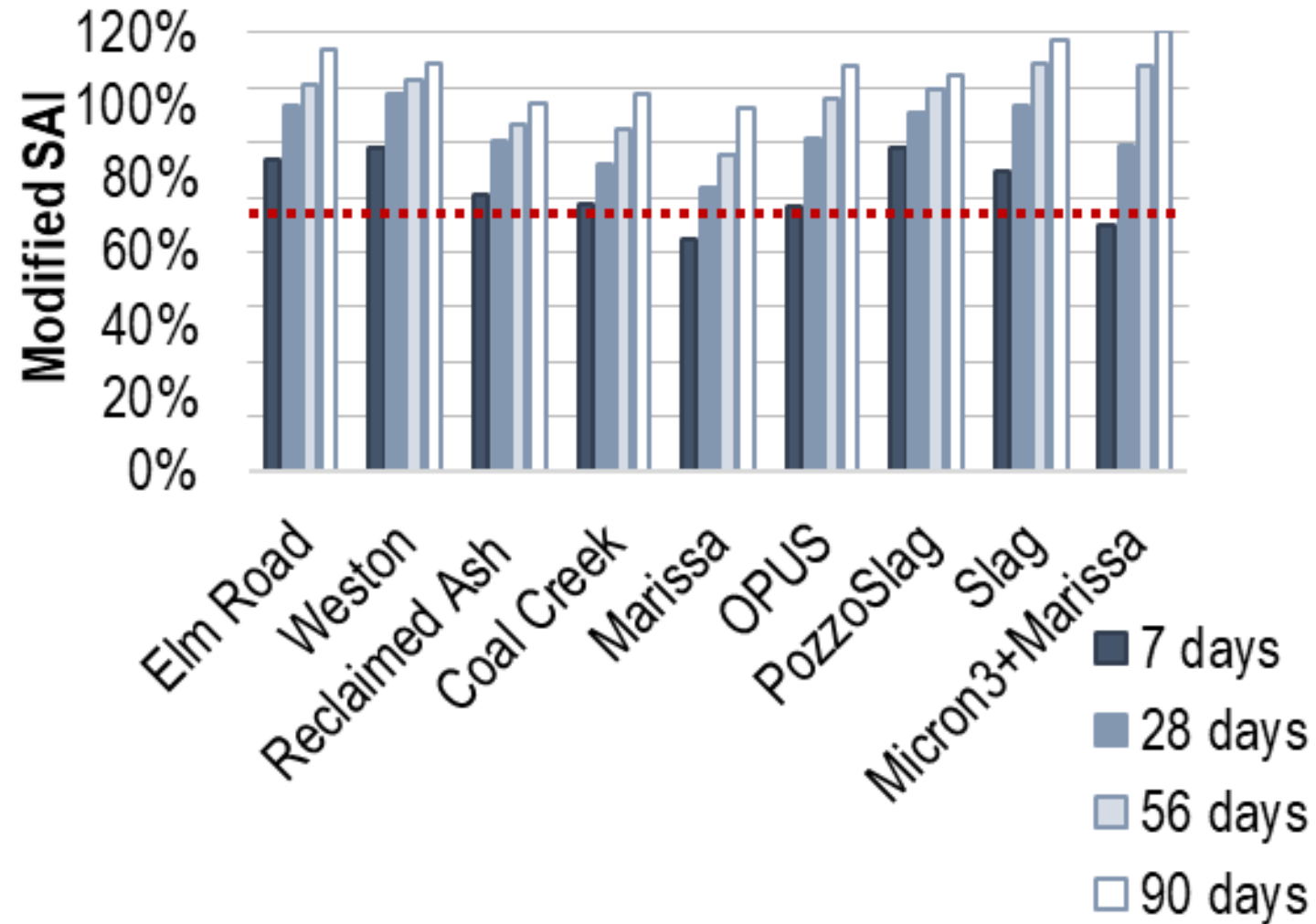
TEST RESULTS - MATERIALS CHARACTERIZATION

Chemical Composition, % mass	Marketed as Class F Fly Ash				
	Coal Creek	Marissa	OPUS	Micron ³	ASTM C618 requirements
Silicon as (SiO ₂)	50.96	56.21	61.88	49.93	-
Aluminum as (Al ₂ O ₃)	15.69	18.69	14.78	15.73	-
Iron as (Fe ₂ O ₃)	5.74	9.72	8.48	5.30	-
SUM (SiO ₂ + Al ₂ O ₃ + Fe ₂ O ₃)	72.39	84.62	85.14	70.96	≥ 50.0
Sulfur as (SO ₃)	0.78	0.91	0.12	1.14	≤ 5.0
Calcium as (CaO)	14.64	6.23	5.24	13.62	≤ 18.0
Magnesium as (MgO)	4.20	1.49	3.15	4.09	-
Sodium as (Na ₂ O)	4.03	1.29	2.66	4.18	-
Potassium as (K ₂ O)	2.18	2.67	3.21	2.72	-
Total Alkali as (Na ₂ O _e)	5.46	3.05	4.77	5.97	-
Moisture Content	0.09	0.04	0.09	-	≤ 3.0
Loss on Ignition (LOI)	0.27	0.70	0.07	0.41	≤ 6.0

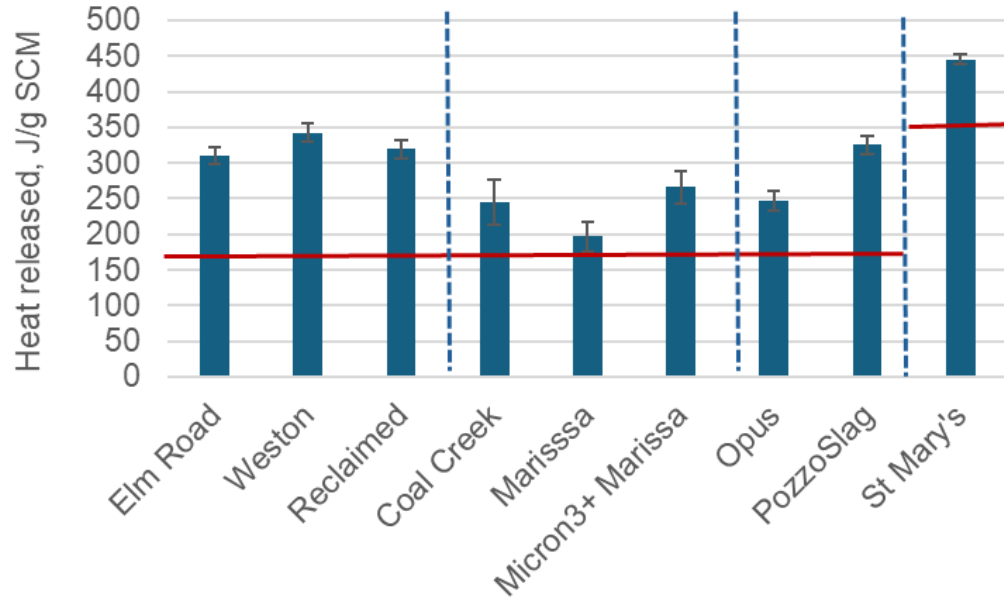
TEST RESULTS - MATERIALS CHARACTERIZATION

Chemical Composition, % mass	Marketed as Class C Fly Ashes					Slag	
	Elm Road	Weston	Reclaimed Ash	PozzoSlag	ASTM C618 Requirements	St Mary's Slag	ASTM C989 Requirements
Silicon as (SiO ₂)	39.46	38.14	33.83	44.31	-	33.25	-
Aluminum as (Al ₂ O ₃)	19.69	19.43	19.27	19.58	-	13.53	-
Iron as (Fe ₂ O ₃)	9.54	6.23	5.52	7.04	-	0.82	-
SUM (SiO ₂ + Al ₂ O ₃ + Fe ₂ O ₃)	68.69	63.80	58.62	70.93	≥ 50.0	-	-
Sulfur as (SO ₃)	2.16	1.33	1.56	2.24	≤ 5.0	1.80	-
Calcium as (CaO)	18.21	23.65	22.40	20.42	> 18.0	42.90	-
Sulfide Sulfur (S)	-	-	-	-	-	0.47	≤ 2.5
Magnesium as (MgO)	4.20	5.74	4.10	4.35	-	6.12	-
Sodium as (Na ₂ O)	1.37	1.94	2.62	1.11	-	0.22	-
Potassium as (K ₂ O)	0.89	0.57	0.48	0.70	-	0.41	-
Total Alkali as (Na ₂ O _e)	1.96	2.32	2.94	1.57	-	-	-
Moisture Content	0.06	0.11	2.53	0.38	≤ 3.0	-	-
Loss on Ignition (LOI)	0.65	0.37	5.38	0.53	≤ 6.0	0.62	-

TEST RESULTS - MATERIALS CHARACTERIZATION



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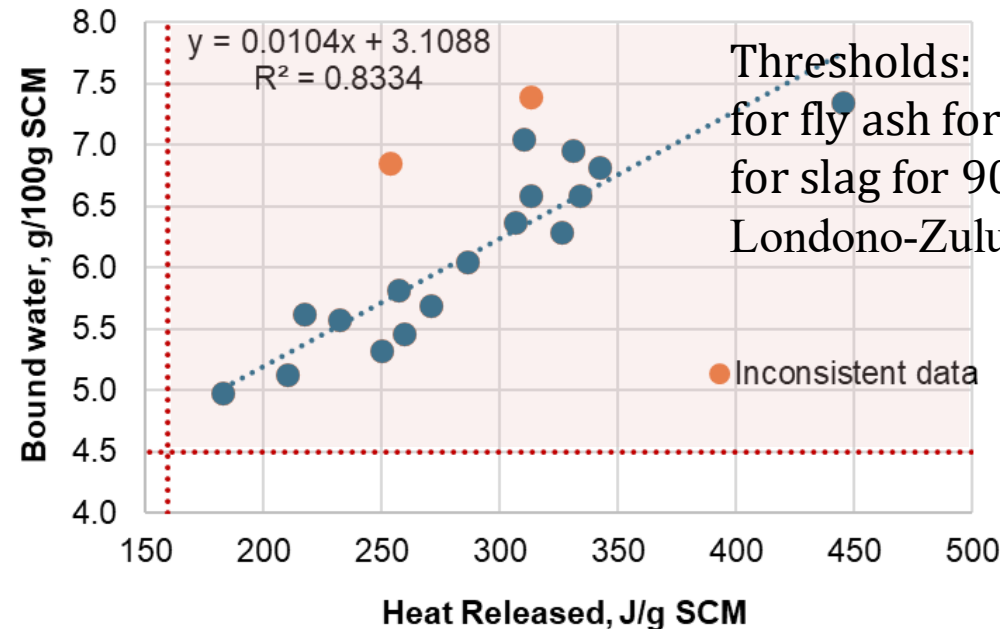
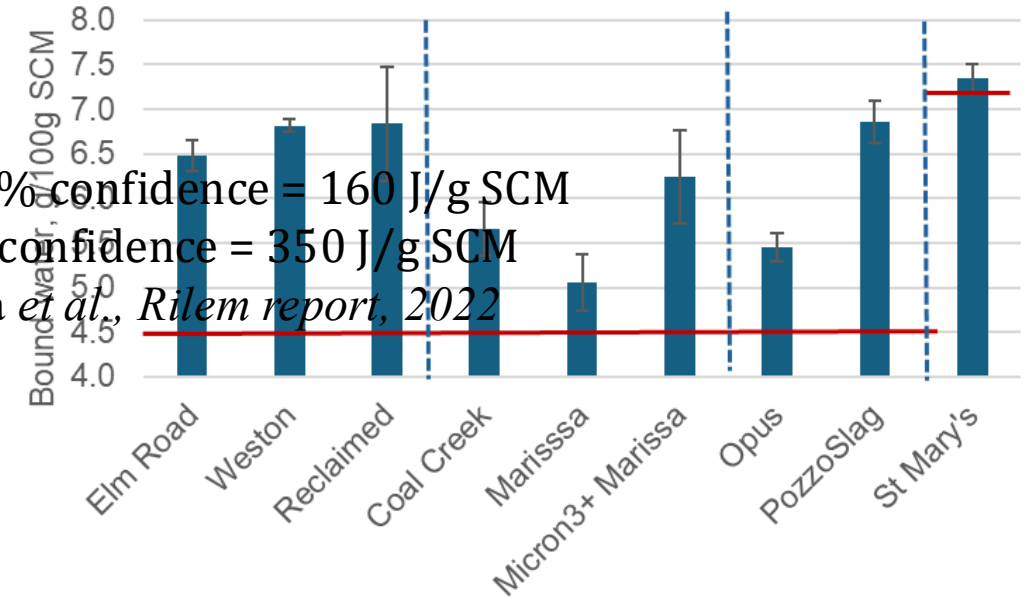


Thresholds:

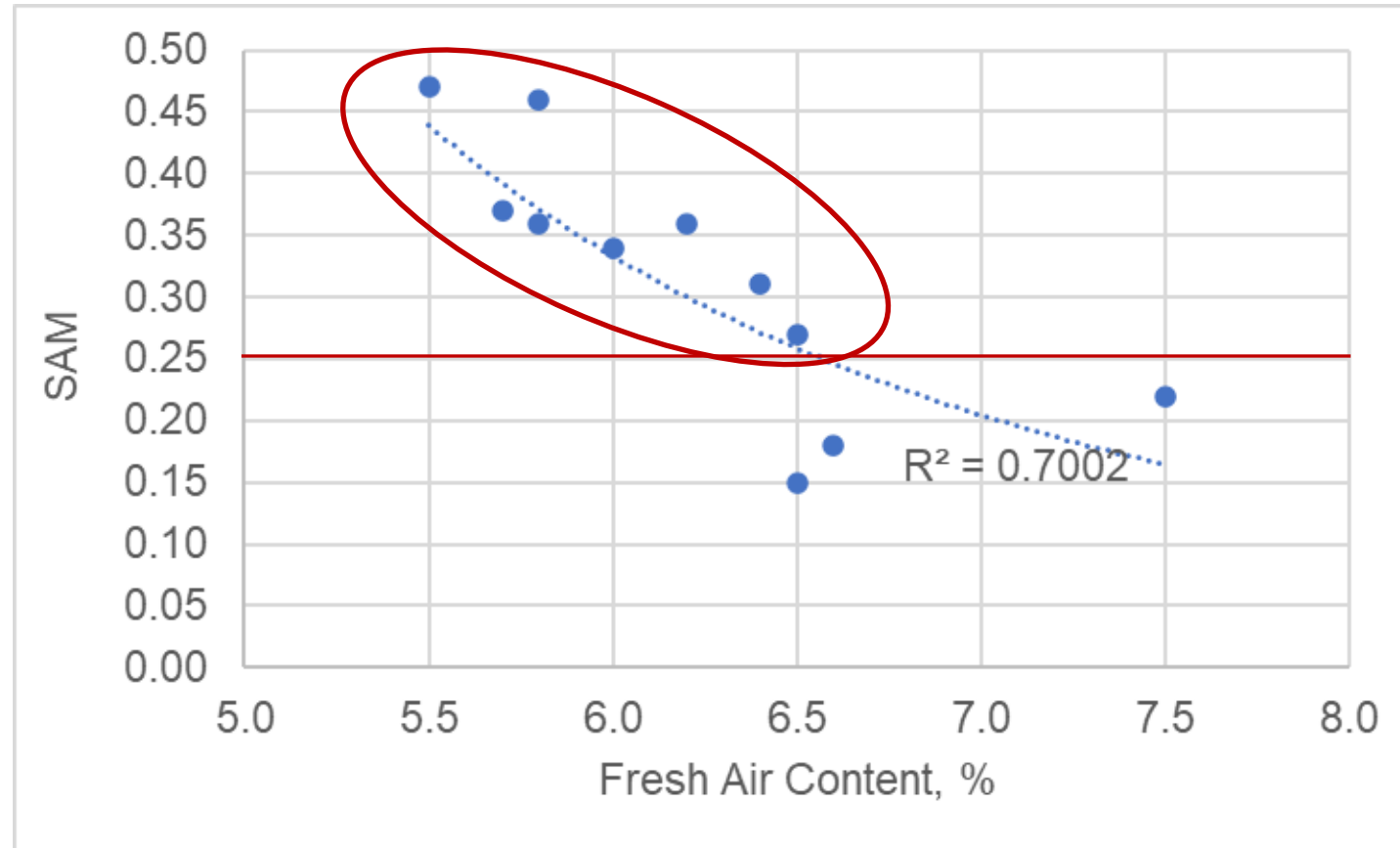
for fly ash for 90% confidence = 160 J/g SCM

for slag for 90% confidence = 350 J/g SCM

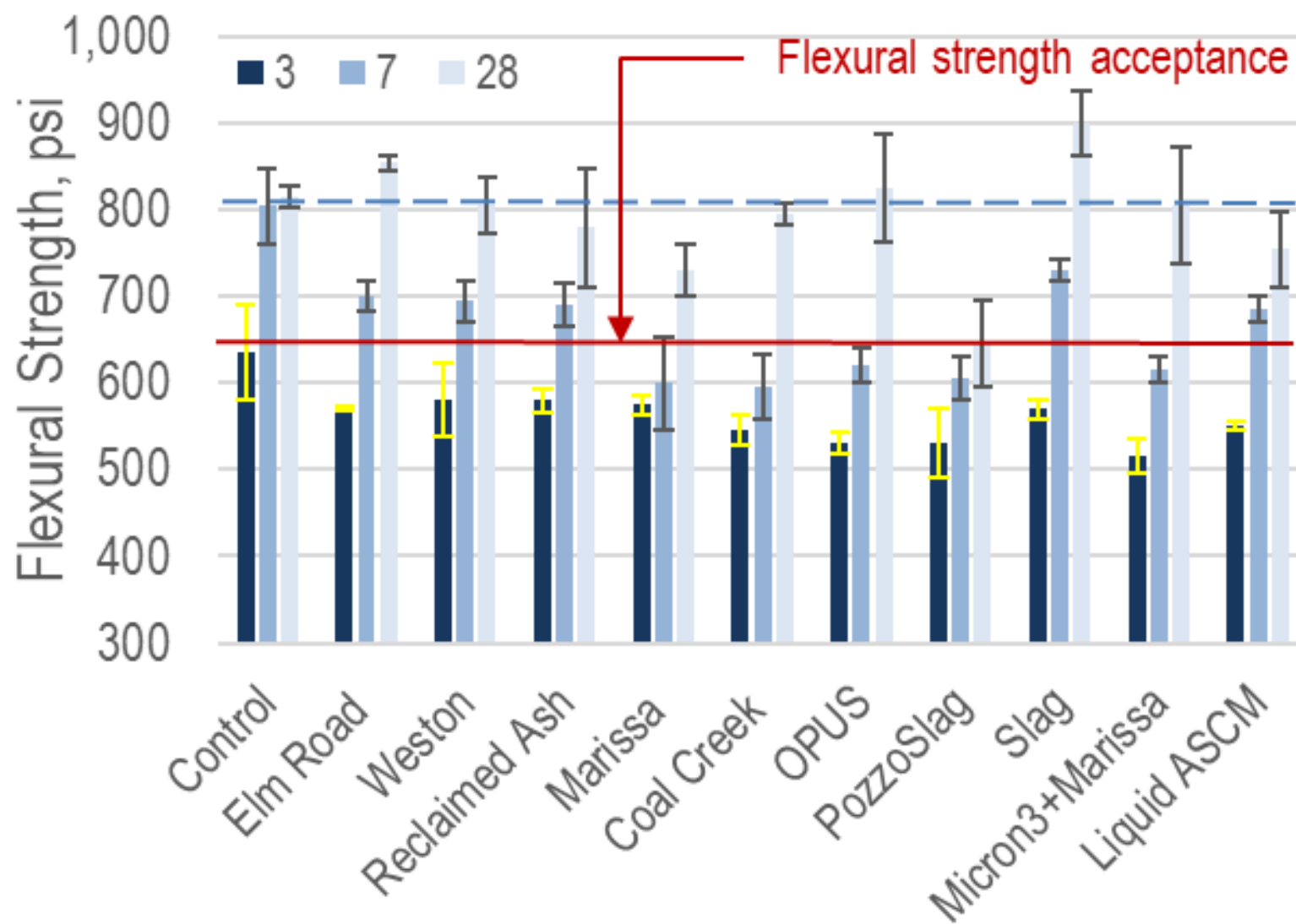
Londono-Zuluaga *et al.*, Rilem report, 2022



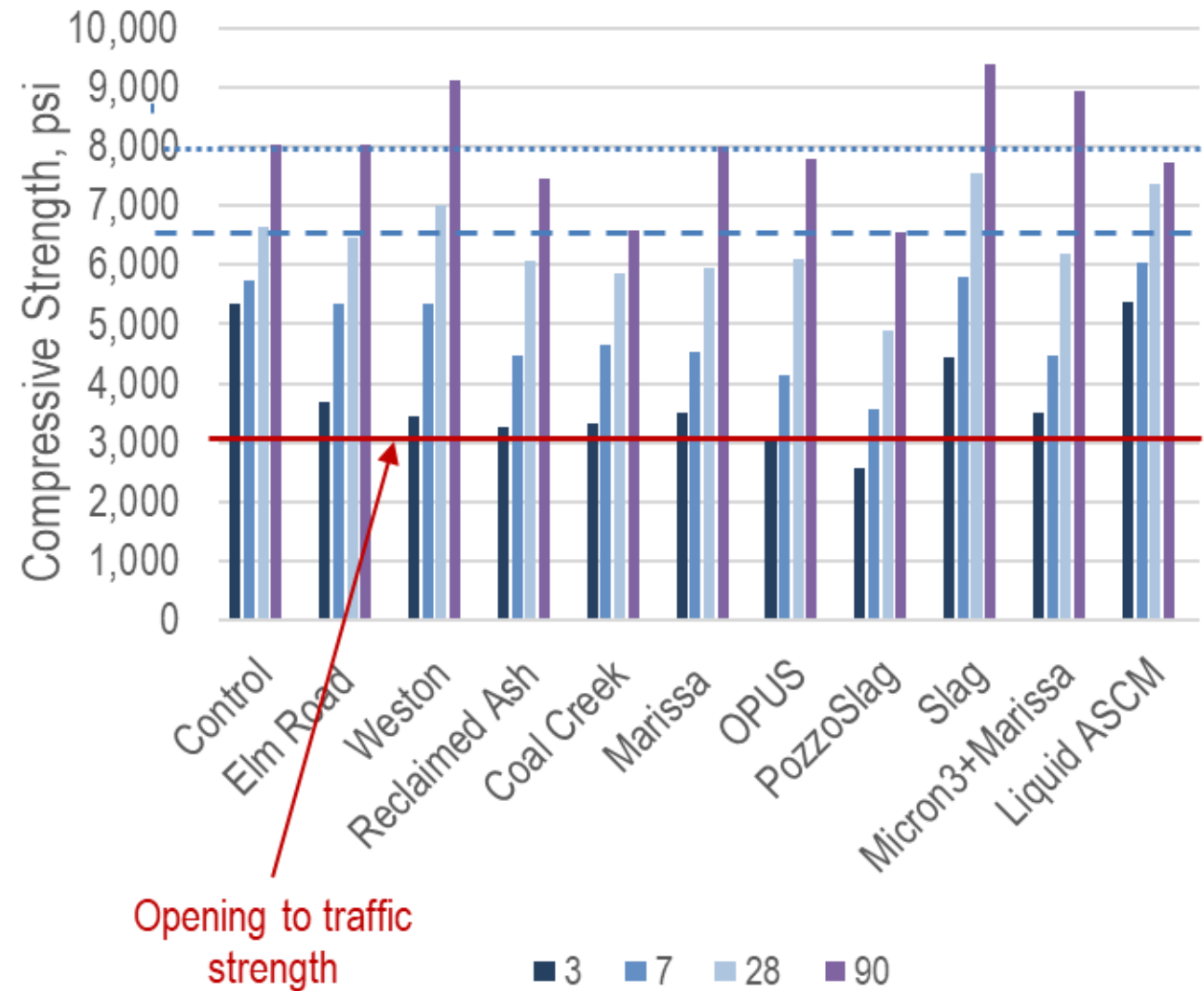
TEST RESULTS – CONCRETE PERFORMANCE



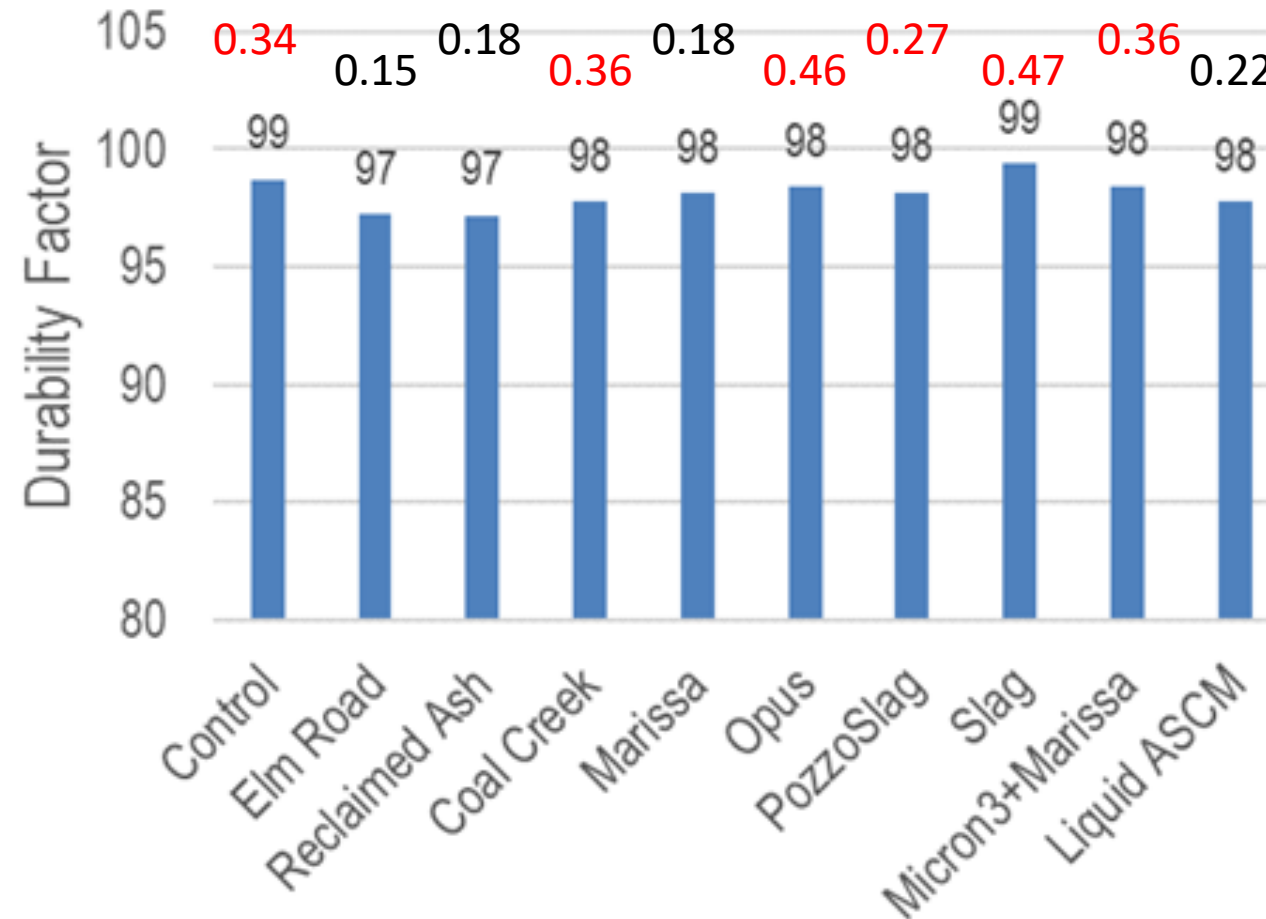
TEST RESULTS – CONCRETE PERFORMANCE



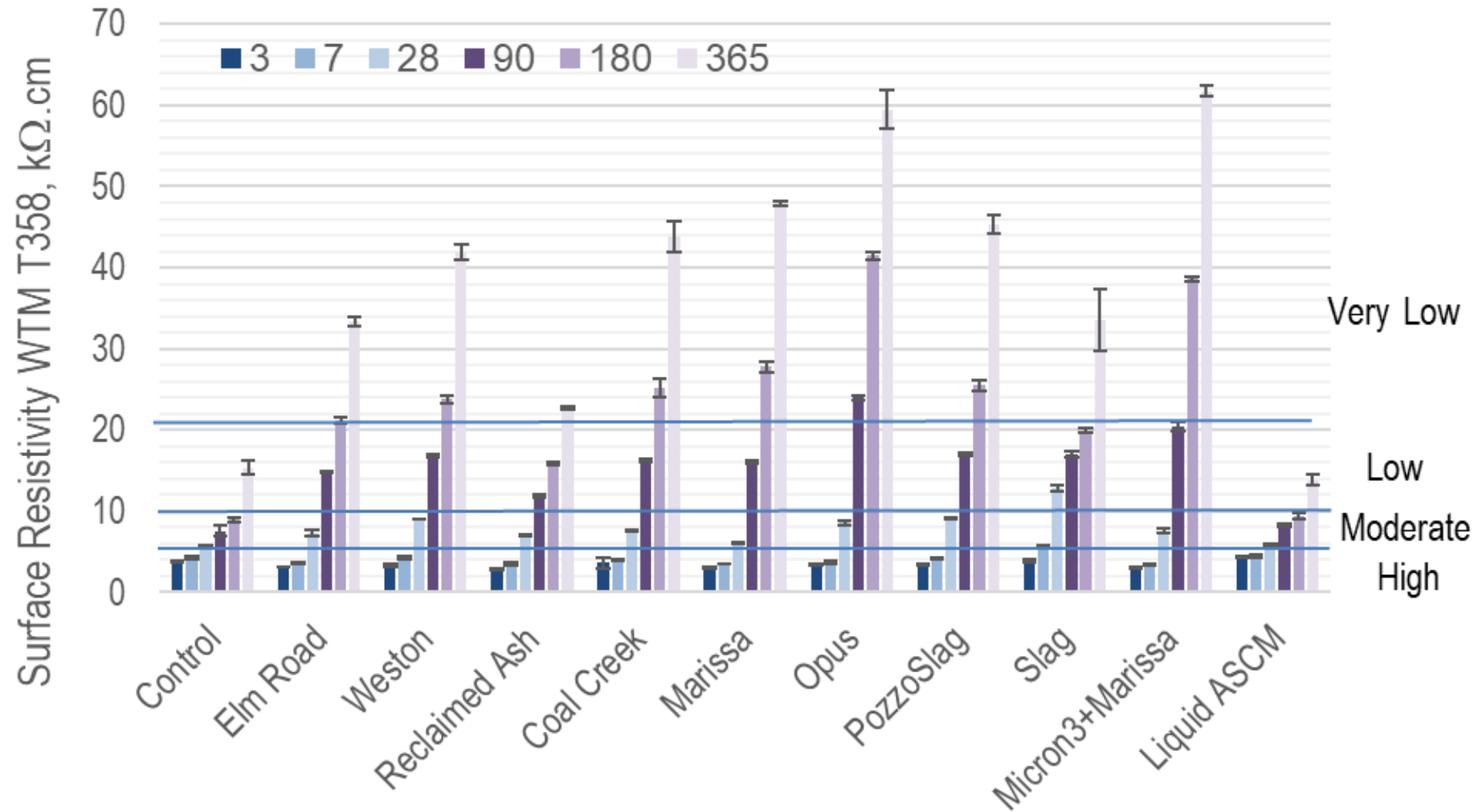
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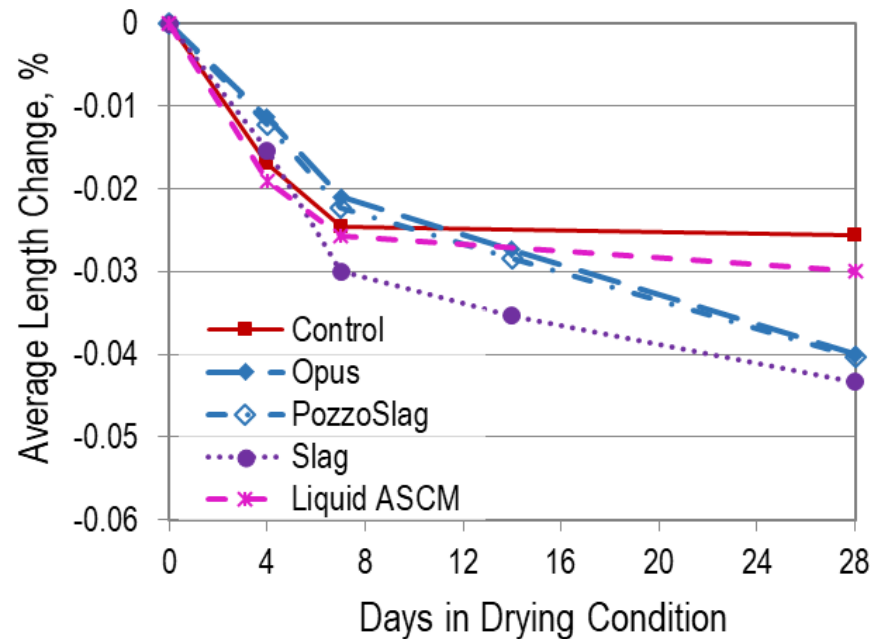
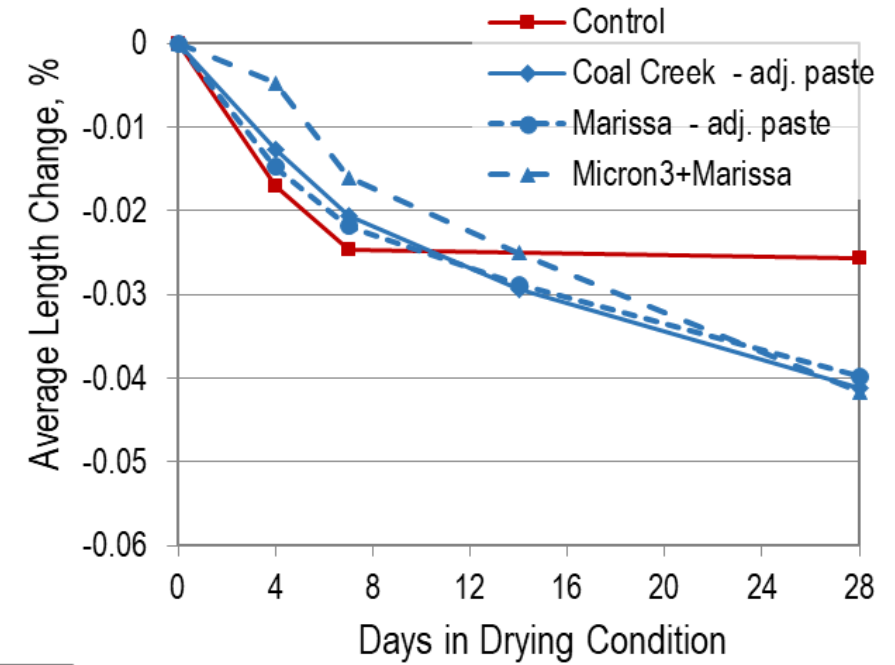
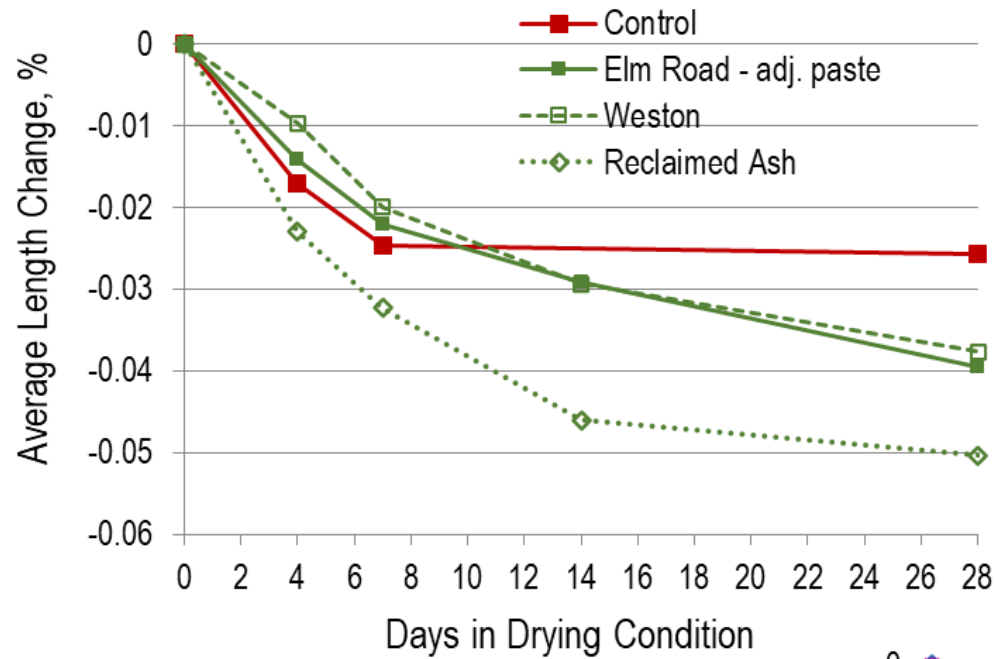
TEST RESULTS – CONCRETE PERFORMANCE



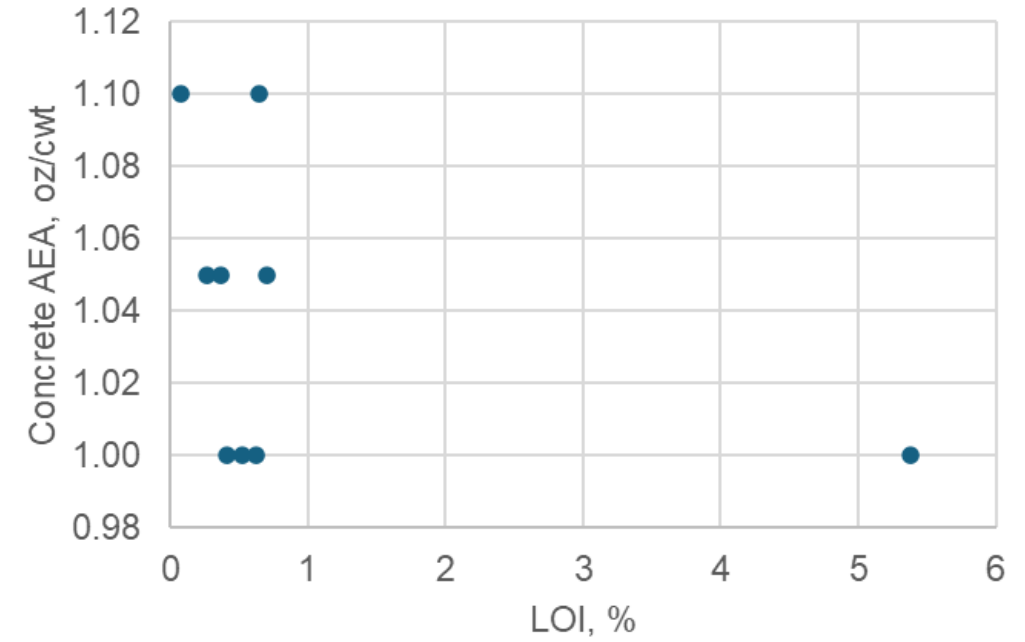
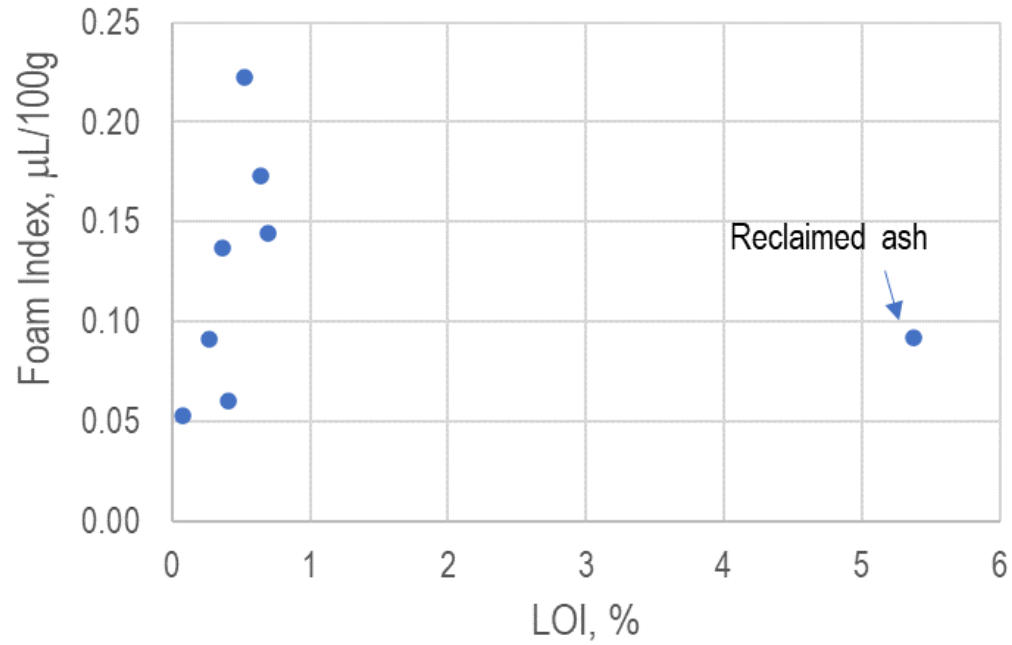
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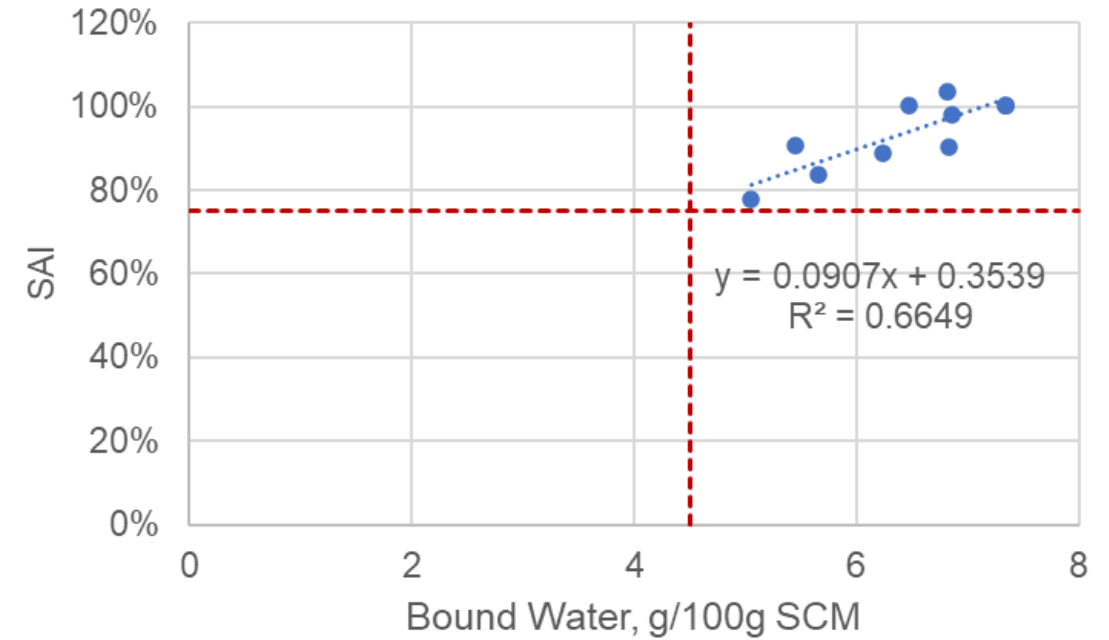
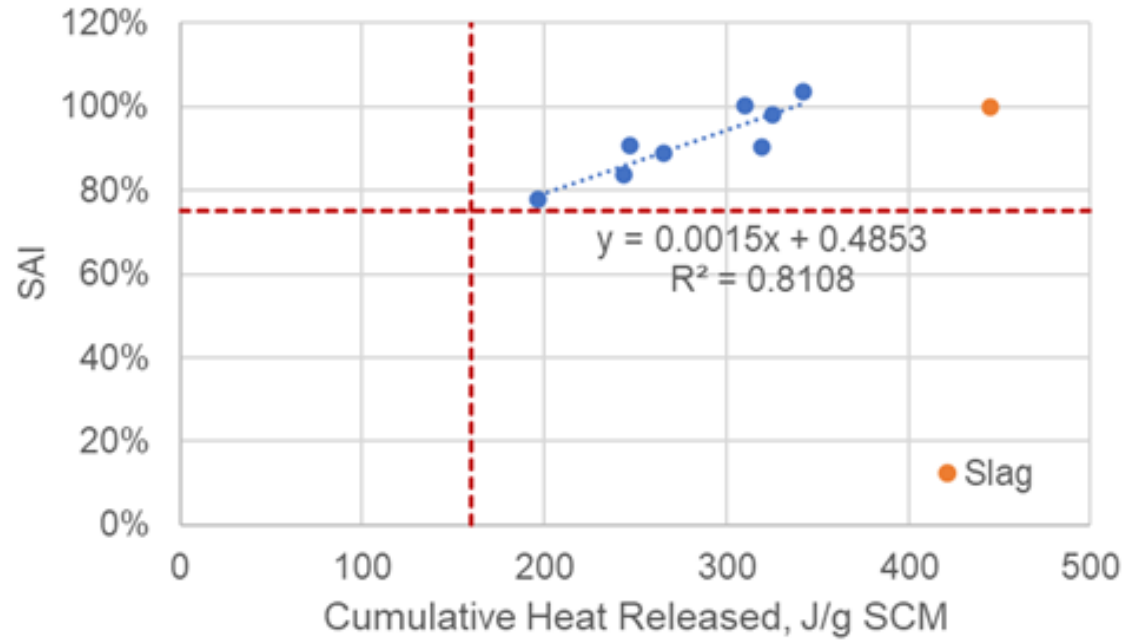
TEST RESULTS – CONCRETE PERFORMANCE



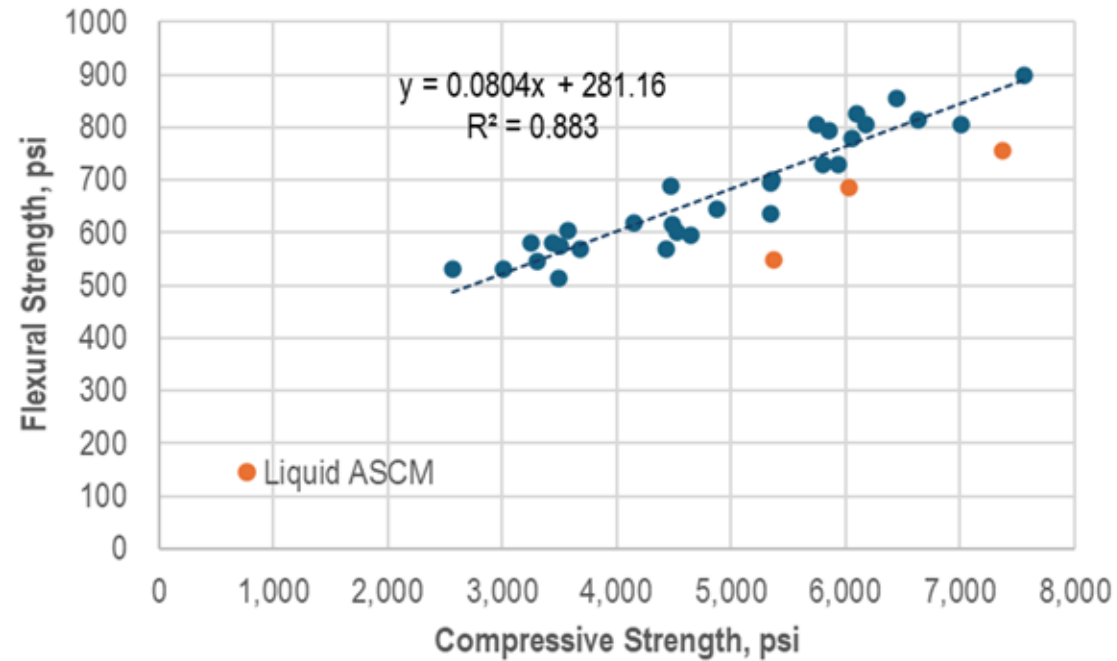
TEST RESULTS – LOI AND FOAM INDEX



TEST RESULTS – MOD SAI vs REACTIVITY



TEST RESULTS – CONCRETE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH VS FLEXURAL STRENGTH



RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. LOI – Remove the requirement of maximum LOI of 2%**
- 2. SAM – CMM refers to an acceptable $SAM \leq 0.25$**
 - It appears to be over conservative**
 - Obtain more information to establish a reasonable SAM number**
- 3. Class F Fly Ash:**
 - Data did not substantiate the need of an APL for Class F**
 - Allow for Class F that comply with C618 (except for SAI)**
 - Use modified SAI**

RECOMMENDATIONS

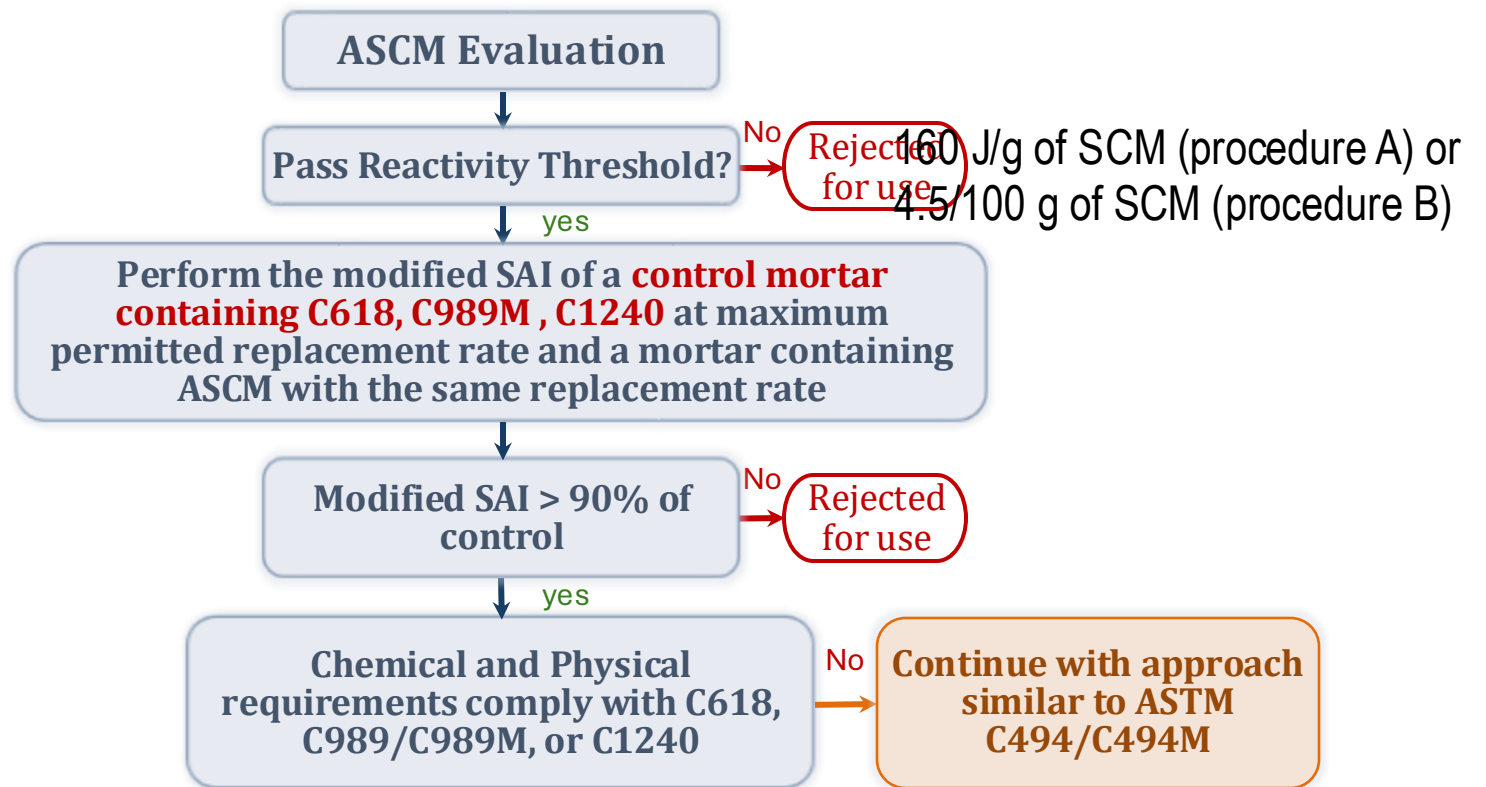
4. Blended SCMs:

- **Remove the need for the individual components to comply with applicable specification (C1697)**
- **Final product needs to comply with applicable specification (except for SAI)**
- **Use modified SAI**
- **Final product needs to comply with table 3 of C1697**

RECOMMENDATIONS

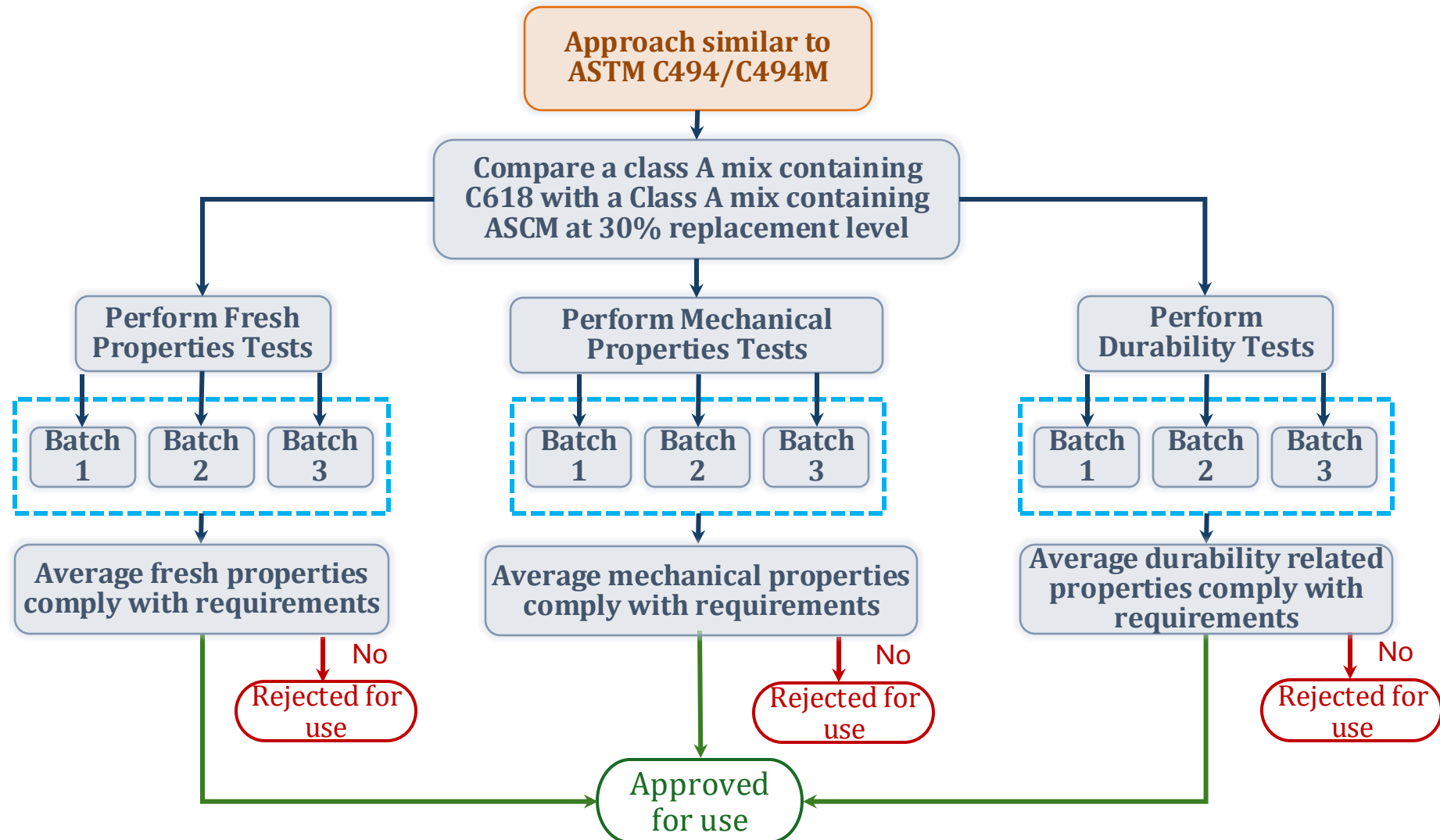
5. Alternative SCMs:

Use this framework



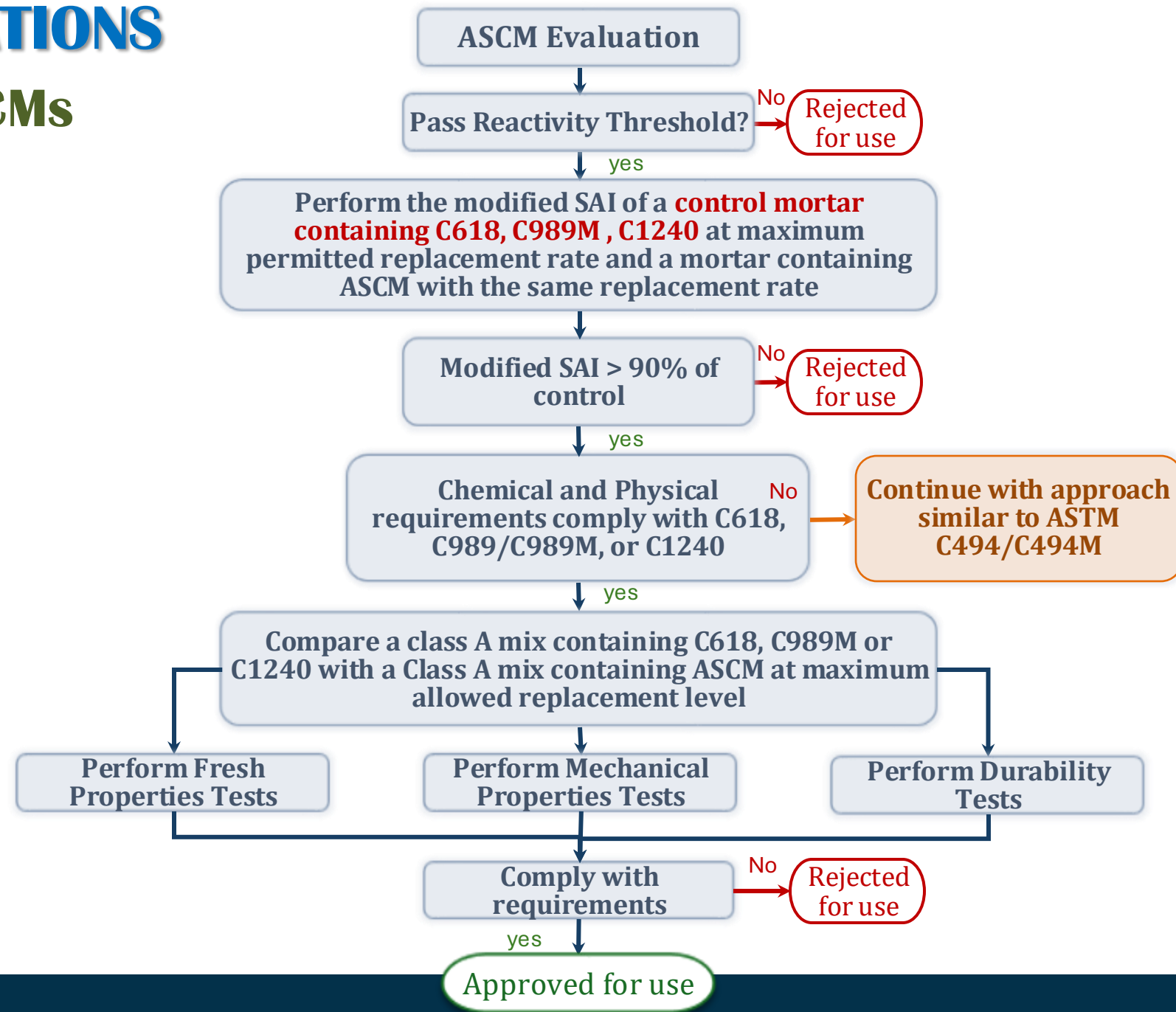
RECOMMENDATIONS

5. Alternative SCMs



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5. Alternative SCMs

Property	Requirements
Slump (AASHTO T 119M/T 119)	1 to 2.5 in.
Air Content (AASHTO T 395)	7.0 ± 1.5 %, using manufacturer recommended dosage of AEA
Box Test (AASHTO T 396)	Average rate ≤ 2.5
Setting time (ASTM C403/C403M)	Not earlier than 1 h of control, not later than 1 h of control
SAM (AASHTO T 395)	Report only
Compressive strength at 7, 28, and 90 days (AASHTO T 22M/T 22)	90% of control
Flexural strength at 7, 28, and 90 days (AASHTO T 97M/T 97)	90% of control
Relative durability factor (AASHTO T 161, procedure A)	Min 80%
Length change (ASTM C157/C157M)	More research is needed
Surface resistivity at 90 days (WTM T 358)	Low penetrability at 90 days

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6. Acceptance Age – increase the qualification acceptance age to 90 days**
- 7. Shrinkage – More research needed to establish a threshold**
- 8. Resistivity – Add qualification requirement of low penetrability at 90 days**
- 9. Expand research to include more ASCM and validate the proposed framework.**



<https://wisconsindot.gov/documents2/research/0092-23-03-final-report.pdf>

Thank you
Any Questions?

