

TRANSPORT PROCESSES IN CONCRETE

Robert Černý and Pavla Rovnaníková

Contents

Preface	xi
1 Physical and chemical processes in concrete	1
1.1 The composition of Portland cement	1
1.2 Hydration processes of cement	6
1.3 Hydration heat	11
1.4 Properties of aggregates	15
1.4.1 Natural aggregates	17
1.4.2 Aggregates made of secondary raw materials	20
1.4.3 Other components	21
1.5 Structure of concrete	24
1.5.1 Basic structure	24
1.5.2 Models of the porous structure	26
1.6 Basic physical transport mechanisms	31
1.6.1 The continuum approach to porous media	31
1.6.2 Coupled water vapour and water transport in the porous system	33
1.6.2.1 Water vapour transport and Knudsen diffusion	33
1.6.2.2 Transport of the surface phase of water	39
1.6.2.3 Liquid water transport	40
1.6.2.4 Phase change processes in the porous system	41
1.6.2.5 Sorption isotherms	43
1.6.3 Salt transport	45
1.6.4 Gas transport	46
1.7 Interaction of chemical compounds with the solid matrix	47
1.7.1 Interaction with the cement binder	47
1.7.1.1 Water	49
1.7.1.2 Acids and hydroxides	54
1.7.1.3 Salt solutions	57
1.7.1.4 Gases	62
1.7.2 Interaction with aggregates	69
References	72
2 Fundamentals of transport phenomena in chemically reacting mixtures	77
2.1 Basic concepts of continuum mechanics	77
2.1.1 Coordinates and configuration	78
2.1.2 Motion and deformation	79

2.1.3 Kinematics of a continuous medium	83
2.1.4 Forces and stress	91
2.1.5 Work and power	94
2.2 Balance laws for a single continuum containing moving discontinuities	95
2.2.1 Mass balance and the continuity equation	99
2.2.2 Momentum principles and equations of motion	100
2.2.3 Energy balance	104
2.2.4 Entropy inequality	109
2.3 Constitutive equations for a single continuum	109
2.3.1 Basic concepts	110
2.3.2 Construction of equations of state and phenomenological equations	116
2.3.3 Examples of constitutive equations	119
2.3.3.1 Heat conduction in a one-component rigid material	120
2.3.3.2 Elastic material in isothermal conditions	120
2.3.3.3 Viscoelastic material in isothermal conditions	122
2.3.3.4 Plastic material in isothermal conditions	124
2.4 Balance laws for a linear chemically reacting mixture with discontinuities	127
2.4.1 Fundamentals of the linear theory of mixtures	127
2.4.2 Mass balance	128
2.4.3 Momentum balances	130
2.4.4 Energy balance	136
2.4.5 Entropy inequality	145
2.5 Constitutive equations for a linear mixture	147
References	152
3 Models of heat, moisture and chemical compounds transport in porous materials	155
3.1 Models of water and water vapour transport	155
3.1.1 Convection models	155
3.1.2 Diffusion models	159
3.1.2.1 Diffusion models with sharp or steep interface	166
3.1.3 Hybrid models	170
3.2 Coupled heat and moisture transport	172
3.2.1 Elementary thermodynamic model	173
3.2.2 Convection models	181
3.2.3 Diffusion models	190
3.2.4 Hybrid models	201
3.2.5 Heat and moisture transport across the interfaces	205
3.3 Transport of chemical compounds	208
3.4 Complex models	213
3.4.1 Coupled heat, moisture and chemical compounds transport	213
3.4.2 Hygro-thermo-mechanical models	241

3.4.3 Transport processes at high temperatures	249
References	259
4 Modelling transport processes in concrete	263
4.1 Commonly employed models	263
4.2 Applicability limits of general models of transport phenomena in porous materials	282
4.3 Recommended model of transport processes in concrete in usual service conditions	290
4.4 Recommended model for concrete in severe conditions	312
4.5 Requirements to the material parameters employed in the models	313
References	315
5 Experimental methods for determination of field variables and of material properties of concrete	321
5.1 Field variables of heat, moisture and chemical compounds transport	321
5.1.1 Moisture content	321
5.1.1.1 Gravimetric method	323
5.1.1.2 Resistance methods	327
5.1.1.3 Dielectric methods	328
5.1.1.4 Radiometric methods	337
5.1.1.5 The nuclear magnetic resonance method	341
5.1.1.6 Infrared spectroscopy method	346
5.1.1.7 Chemical methods	347
5.1.1.8 Ultrasonic methods	349
5.1.1.9 Azeotropic distillation method	349
5.1.1.10 Extraction method	349
5.1.2 Relative humidity	349
5.1.2.1 Psychrometric method	351
5.1.2.2 Dew point measurement method	353
5.1.2.3 Equilibrium electrolytic moisture meter	355
5.1.2.4 Coulometric method	356
5.1.2.5 Sorption methods	356
5.1.2.6 Spectral methods	358
5.1.3 Temperature	359
5.1.3.1 Contact dilatation thermometers	362
5.1.3.2 Electric thermometers	364
5.1.3.3 Pyrometers	368
5.1.4 Capillary pressure	371
5.1.5 Salts and other chemical compounds content	373
5.1.5.1 Qualitative methods used on a construction	374
5.1.5.2 Sampling and sample preparation for analysis	374
5.1.5.3 Determination of pH and salts content	376

5.1.5.4 Nondestructive determination of salts content	379
5.2 Pore distribution	382
5.3 Hygric properties	384
5.3.1 Moisture storage characteristics	384
5.3.1.1 Sorption isotherms	384
5.3.1.2 Water retention curves	385
5.3.2 Moisture transport parameters	388
5.3.2.1 Water vapour permeability	390
5.3.2.2 Water sorptivity	395
5.3.2.3 Moisture diffusivity	396
5.3.2.4 Hydraulic conductivity	400
5.3.2.5 Water permeability	401
5.3.3 Simultaneous determination of moisture storage and moisture transport parameters	402
5.3.4 Hygric expansion coefficients	405
5.4 Thermal properties	407
5.4.1 Hydration heat	407
5.4.2 Specific heat capacity	412
5.4.2.1 Mixing methods	413
5.4.2.2 Relative methods	414
5.4.2.3 Adiabatic heating methods	416
5.4.2.4 Nonadiabatic method for high-temperature applications	416
5.4.3 Thermal diffusivity	419
5.4.3.1 Transient sourceless methods	422
5.4.3.2 Point pulse source methods	424
5.4.3.3 Continuous point source methods	424
5.4.3.4 Line source methods	426
5.4.3.5 Planar source methods	426
5.4.3.6 Volume and combined source methods	427
5.4.4 Thermal conductivity	428
5.4.4.1 Steady-state methods	428
5.4.4.2 Transient methods	429
5.4.4.3 Indirect methods	431
5.4.4.4 Solution of inverse problems with temperature dependent thermal conductivity	431
5.4.5 Thermal expansion coefficients	441
5.5 Other parameters	444
5.5.1 Gas permeability	444
5.5.2 Ion binding isotherms	446
5.5.3 Salt diffusion coefficient	447
References	451

6 Examples of practical applications of computational models of heat, moisture and salt transport in the design of concrete structures	461
6.1 Building physics related assessment of the envelope	461
6.2 Hydration heat related problems in large-scale concrete structures	475
6.2.1 Mathematical model	476
6.2.1.1 Temperature fields	476
6.2.1.2 Moisture fields	477
6.2.1.3 Hygrothermal stress fields	477
6.2.2 Computational results	479
6.3 Concrete in high temperature conditions	481
6.4 Salt transport induced embedded steel corrosion	486
6.5 Service life prediction models	491
6.5.1 Approaches for predicting the service life of concrete	491
6.5.2 Recommendations for the improved service life analyses from the point of view of transport phenomena	496
References	500
Appendix 1 Basic mathematical relations	503
A1.1 Coordinate transformations	503
A1.2 Tensors and their basic properties	504
A1.3 Vector and tensor operations	506
A1.4 Integral relationships	509
Appendix 2 Recommended data for material parameters of concrete	511
A2.1 Density and bulk density	513
A2.2 Hydration heat of clinker minerals and cements	514
A2.3 Thermal conductivity	516
A2.4 Specific heat capacity	520
A2.5 Water permeability, hydraulic conductivity and moisture diffusivity	523
A2.6 Gas permeability, gas diffusion coefficient, water vapour permeability, water vapour diffusion resistance factor	528
A2.7 Sorption isotherms and water retention curves	530
A2.8 Salt diffusion coefficients	532
A2.9 Ion binding isotherms	534
References	535
Subject index	541