

Title Page

**DEVELOPMENT OF ULTRA HIGH PERFORMANCE
SELF COMPACTING CONCRETE (UHP-SCC) FOR
SUPER HIGH RISE BUILDING**

By

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Infrastructure

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Declaration

I declare that thesis titled “Development of Ultra High Performance Self Compacting Concrete (UHP-SCC) for Super High Rise Building” is a result of my own work except where cited in references.

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Abstract

The establishment of the super high-rise buildings (over 400m high) represents both the fast local economic development and the highest level of the current building-related designs, construction and materials. As the new landmark of Guangzhou, China, the West Tower Project of Guangzhou International Financial Center (West Tower Project for short) has a height of 441m high and 108 floors in total. The complicated tube-in-tube structure brings great challenge to the constructors.

This study is focused on the mass application of the C70~C90 concrete in the West Tower Project and the engineering requirements of the ultrahigh pumping height. Based on the conventional raw materials and production equipment, it develops, exploits produces and applies the UHPC of C100 and UHP-SCC, and carries out the ultrahigh pumping as high as 411m (first in China and the world). The self-compacting concrete, especially UHP-SCC, usually needs thickening agents to make concrete mixture have sufficient cohesion and sand and rubble are evenly distributed in mortar to let its mixture pass through the retainer together. The lignin is used as thickening agents at home and abroad and it can influence concrete strength and increase cost. This research use ultrafine natural zeolite as thickening agents to resolve the coordination among viscosity, fluidity and self-compacting. In addition, with high SiO₂ content, the zeolite powders can make the concrete thickened and enhanced. UHP-SCC in this research, not only can attain self-compacting in factory, but also can attain self-compacting (The test of filling height of U-shaped device is more than 30cm)after it is ultra-highly pumped to 411m height. The reason is that a patent self-made produce (special additive) is used to keep fluidity for more than 3 hours.

As for the physical and mechanical properties, the compressive strength of the 28d in the C100UHP-SCC reaches over 110MPa, and its splitting tensile strength is 7.92MPa, flexural strength is 11.3MPa, axial compressive strength is 113.2MPa and the elasticity modulus is 48400MPa, which indicates that the studied C100UHP-SCC has excellent physical and mechanical properties. In terms of the durability, this research especially studies the durability projects like C100UHPC resistance to the chlorion permeability (the electric flux of 56d is 87c), sulfate corrosion resistance (expansion rate in 15 weeks is 0.083%), freezing resistance (quality loss after 300 times freeze thawing cycle is 0.10%, and the relative dynamic modulus of elasticity is 95.8%), alkali-reactivity of aggregate, sample alkali aggregate reaction of the engineering concrete, and long-term shrink. It turns out that the C100UHP-SCC meets the need of the durability of 100 years. Through micro XRD experiment, the Ca (OH)₂ in the hydration products is effectively reduced since the hydration products of the studied UHPC and UHP-SCC using the mineral admixtures like zeolite powder. Through the observation of SEM experiment, the micro-crack caused by the self-constriction inside the UHPC-SCC is evidently decreased because of the zeolite powder's features of multi-hole and water retention, and the density of the UHP-SCC. According to the UHPC and UHP-SCC's requirement of ultrahigh pumping technology, Zoomlion researches and produces the pump with ultrahigh pump pressure (the exit pressure of the concrete reaches 40MPa). It also meets the requirements of the high-performance concrete's ultrahigh pumping technology through advanced techniques like reasonable piping design and layout.

Table of Contents

	Page
Title Page	i
Declaration	ii
Approval	iii
Acknowledgment.....	iv
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Figures.....	xi
List of Tables	xxi
Chapter 1:Introduction	1
1.1 Development and Application of SCC.....	1
1.2 Requirements of Super-tall Buildings.....	3
1.3 Problem Statement.....	6
1.4 Aims and Scope of the Project.....	7
1.5 Significance of the Research.....	9
Chapter 2 :Review of Performance of High Performance Concrete	11
2.1 The Development and Application of SCC	11
2.1.1 The definition of self-compacting concrete	11
2.1.2 The Advantages of using SCC	12

2.1.3	Some of the disadvantages of SCC	13
2.1.4	Raw Materials of SCC	14
2.1.5	Mixture proportioning for SCC	16
2.1.6	Structural performance of SCC.....	18
2.2	The Development and Application of HS-SCC	19
2.3	The Development and Application of HPC & SCC in Malaysia.....	23
2.4	High Pumping Technology of HPC & SCC.....	28
2.4.1	The Application of HPC in Ultra-high Buildings	28
2.4.2	The Application of SCC in Ultra-High-Rise Buildings	32
2.5	Mainly related to standards.....	37
2.6	Conclusion.....	39
Chapter 3: Selection of Materials and Design of Concrete Mixes.....		40
3.1	Test of Raw Materials	40
3.1.1	Materials and Performance Metrics	40
3.1.2	Optimization of Aggregate Parameters.....	48
3.1.3	Technologies of Mineral Admixtures and Ultra-fine Powders	59
3.2	Mix Design of UHPC & UHP-SCC.....	82
3.2.1	Paste Test of Cementitious Material	82
3.2.2	Experimental Study on Cementing Mortar	86
3.2.3	Mixture Ratio Design of Concrete of 70~100MPa.....	91
3.2.4	Design of mixture ratio of 100~130MPa concrete.....	98
3.2.5	Conclusions.....	101

Chapter 4:Engineering Properties of Fresh Concrete.....	103
4.1 Working performance representation and method	103
4.2 Workability Test Method.....	105
4.2.1 Slump flow test	105
4.2.2 Test Methods for Flow Time of Mixture from the Inverted Slump Cone	106
4.2.3 Self-compacting Concrete U-shape Instrument Test Method.....	108
4.2.4 Self-compacting Concrete Full Quantity Detection Method	112
4.3 Working Performance of Fresh UHPC	113
4.3.1 The effect of Silica Fume on Working Performance of UHPC.....	114
4.3.2 The effect of Different Types of Slag Powders on UHPC’s Working Performance	115
4.3.3 The effect of Concrete’s Different Water Consumptions per Cubic Meter on UHPC’s Working Performance	117
4.3.4 The effect of Cementitious Material Consumption on UHPC’s Working Performance	118
4.3.5 The effect of Sand Ratio on UHPC’s Working Performance.....	120
4.3.6 The effect of Superplasticizer on UHPC’s Working Performance and the Gradual Loss of Working Performance.....	121
4.4 Working Performance of Fresh UHP-SCC	123
4.5 Rheological Property of Fresh Concrete.....	134
4.6 Conclusion	137
 Chapter 5: Engineering Properties of Hardened Concrete	 138

5.1 Early shrinkage performance of UHPC & UHP-SCC	138
5.1.1 Early Shrinkage of UHPC & UHP-SCC.....	138
5.1.2 Concrete plate cracking test	142
5.2 Hydration heat of UHPC – SCC	144
5.2.1 Influence of mineral mixtures on cementitious materials	144
5.2.2 Factors affecting concrete hydration.....	147
5.2.3 Temperature Rising Curve	151
5.3 Mechanical properties of UHPC and SCC.....	155
5.3.1 Relationship between Compressive Strength and Age of Concrete.....	155
5.3.2 Other Physical Properties of UHPC and UHP-SCC.....	159
5.3.3 Stress strain behaviour of UPC	161
5.3.4 Simulation test on L-shaped components of UHP-SCC.....	163
5.4 Conclusion	169
Chapter 6: Concrete Microstructures and Durability.....	171
6.1 XRD investigation	171
6.2 SEM investigation on cementitious paste	185
6.3 Durability of HPC	197
6.3.1 Resistance to Chloride Ion Permeability.....	197
6.3.2 Durability of C100 Concrete.....	208
Chapter 7 Pumping Technology for Fresh Concrete.....	211
7.1 Testing principle for pumping HPC	211
7.2 The pumping test for HSC	217

7.3 Design and layout for piping delivery system	223
7.3.1 Arrangement and fixation of concrete deliver pipe.....	223
7.3.2 Design of Concrete Delivery Pipe	237
7.3.3 Equipment selected	243
7.3.4 Design of ultra-high pressure pump.....	246
7.3.5 Pumping pressure loss between concrete C100 and other concrete grades	253
7.4 Conclusion	255
Chapter 8:Conclusions and Future Works.....	257
8.1 Conclusions.....	257
8.1.1 Preparation Technology of UHP-SCC	257
8.1.2 Pumping Technology of UHP-SCC	261
8.2 Recommendations for Future Works	263
APPENDIX A Production and quality control of UHPC and UHP-SCC.....	265
APPENDIX B Construction organization and management of UHPC and UHP-SCC super high pumping.....	270
APPENDIX C Raw materials and performance metrics.....	279
APPENDIX D UHPC & UHP-SCC mix design.....	280
APPENDIX E The early age performance of UHPC & UHP-SCC.....	283
APPENDIX F Durability.....	288
APPENDIX G Published papers & Rewards.....	294
References.....	296

List of Figures

	Page
Chapter 1: Introduction	
Figure 1. 1:Design Sketch of the West Tower in Zhujiang New Town of Guangzhou.....	4
Chapter 2: Review of Performance of High Performance Concrete	
Figure 2.1: Petronas Towers.....	24
Figure 2.2:Wisma Consplant.....	25
Figure 2.3:Menara Public Bank, Johor Bahru.....	27
Figure 2.4:The ultra-high building in the world	29
Figure 2.5:The Taipei 101 (Taiwan) used SCC in their construction.....	34
Figure 2.6:The Burj Khalifa (Dubai) use SCC in their construction	35
Chapter 3: Selection of Materials and Design of Concrete Mixes	
Figure 3. 1:The Relations between Bulk Density and Content of Small Screens in Binary Mixed Aggregate.....	50
Figure 3. 2:The Relations between Bulk Density and Content of Small Screens.....	52
Figure 3. 3:Change of Bulk Density of the Coarse-and-Fine Aggregate Mixture along with the Sand Ratio Change.....	54
Figure 3. 4:Change of Bulk Density of Sand and Gravel with Sand Ratio.....	55
Figure 3. 5:Screening Results and Proportion of Aggregates with Three Different Particle Sizes	57
Figure 3. 6:Influence of Coarse Aggregate Gradation on High Performance Concrete .	58
Figure 3. 7:Schematic Diagram of Ultrafine Particles in Cement Mortar	60

Figure 3. 8:Fluidity Test Results of the Mortar in Additions	61
Figure 3. 9:Compressive Strength Test Results of the Mortar in Additions	62
Figure 3. 10:Breaking Strength Test Results of the Mortar in Additions.....	62
Figure 3. 11: LSC (III) laser particle size analyzer	68
Figure 3. 12:Filling Rate Increase based on Combination of Different Particle Sizes (Shi yunxing ,2003).....	72
Figure 3. 13 :Influence of Slag Powder Amount on Fluidity of Neat Mortar	74
Figure 3. 14:Influence of Different Parameters of Silica fume on Fluidity of Neat Mortar	76
Figure 3. 15:Influence of Parameters of Mineral admixtures on Fluidity of Neat Mortar	77
Figure 3. 16:Relations between Parameters of Water Reducer and Fluidity of Neat Mortars of Cementing Material at 0.2 Water-binder Ratio	78
Figure 3. 17:NDJ-79 Rotational Viscometer.....	80
Figure 3. 18:Influence of Parameters of UHP-SCC Special Mineral Ultrafine Powders on Rheological Parameters of the Cementing Material System(a,b)	81
Figure 3. 19:Influence of UHP-SCC Special Additive on Fluidity of Neat Cement Mortar	82
Figure 3. 20:Cement paste test	83
Figure 3. 21:The influence exercised by the amount of mineral admixtures on paste property	84
Figure 3. 22:Influence exercised by the amount of mineral admixtures on paste's 7d compressive strength	84
Figure 3. 23:Influence exercised by the amount of mineral admixtures on paste's 28 d compressive strength	84
Figure 3. 24:Influence exercised by the amount of mineral admixtures on paste's 90d compressive strength	85
Figure 3. 25:Test for compressive strength of cement paste sample and the shape after destruction	86
Figure 3. 26:Cement mortar test.....	87

Figure 3. 27: Influence exercised by the amount of mineral admixtures on fluidity of cement mortar	88
Figure 3. 28: Influence exercised by the amount of mineral admixtures on cement mortar's 7d compressive strength.....	88
Figure 3. 29: Influence exercised by the amount of mineral admixtures on cement mortar's 28d compressive strength.....	88
Figure 3. 30: The influence exercised by the amount of mineral admixtures on cement mortar's 90d compressive strength.....	89
Figure 3. 31: The mixture shows symptoms	96
Figure 3. 32: The mixture shows fine workability	97

Chapter 4: Engineering Properties of Fresh Concrete

Figure 4. 1: Dimensions of a slump cone and a base plate in slump flow test	106
Figure 4. 2: Test Methods for Flow Time of Mixture from the Inverted Slump Cone .	107
Figure 4. 3: U test (Okamura et al., 1993)	108
Figure 4. 4: U-shape container's shape and size	109
Figure 4. 5: U-shape container grille type obstacle's shape.....	110
Figure 4. 6: U-shape container's test process and measurement methods	111
Figure 4. 7: Acceptance test in situ (Ouchi, 1998).....	112
Figure 4. 8: Full quantity detector structure and size.....	113
Figure 4. 9: Influence exercised by the amount of Silica fume on C100 working performance	114
Figure 4.10: The influence exercised by different types of slag powders on C100's working performance	116
Figure 4.11: The influence of water consumption per cubic meter on C100's working performance	117

Figure 4.12: The influence of cementitious material consumption on C100's working performance	118
Figure 4.13: Influence of sand ratios on UHPC's working performance.....	120
Figure 4.14: Time-dependent change in the working performance of UHPC with different additive	122
Figure 4.15: Time-dependent change of UHPC mixture's working performance	123
Figure 4.16: The range of SCC's and NC's working performance	124
Figure 4.17: The relationship between the amount of water reducer and fluidity	126
Figure 4.18: The relationship between the mixing amount of water reducer and the filling height of U-shaped device.....	127
Figure 4.19: The influence of special mineral's ultrafine powder on the working performance of UHP-SCC(a,b,c,d,e)	130
Figure 4.20: Gradual loss of UHP-SCC's working performance (a,b,c,d)	131
Figure 4.21: Filling height of U-shaped device(34cm).....	132
Figure 4.22: Filling height of U-shaped device after 1h	132
Figure 4.23: Difference of packing height of U-shaped flow meter for UHPC and UHP-SCC.....	133
Figure 4.24: Difference of UHPC and UHP-SCC flow through retainers of U-shaped flow meter	134
Figure 4.25: Test about the rheological property of fresh concrete	135
Figure 4.26: Viscosity test of concrete mortar	136

Chapter 5: Engineering Properties of Hardened Concrete

Figure 5. 1: Early age Chapter 1: Introduction Shrinkage test.....	139
Figure 5. 2: Self-shrinkage value	140

Figure 5. 3:Early shrinkage value	140
Figure 5. 4:Long-term shrinkage value.....	141
Figure 5. 5:Plate cracking test.....	142
Figure 5. 6:The influence of Phosphorous slag powder on hydration heat of concrete	148
Figure 5. 7: The influence of slag powder on hydration heat of concrete.....	149
Figure 5. 8: The influence of retarder hydration heat of concrete.....	149
Figure 5. 9:The influence of temperature of casting concrete on hydration heat of concrete	150
Figure 5. 10:Curve figure for temperature rising of pure cement and cementitious material paste	151
Figure 5. 11:Pure cement and cementitious material paste	152
Figure 5. 12:Curve figure for temperature rising of pure cement and cementitious material paste	152
Figure 5. 13:Pure cement and composite cementitious material	152
Figure 5. 14:Curve for temperature rising of pure cement and cementitious material paste	153
Figure 5. 15:Pure cement and composite cementitious material	153
Figure 5. 16:Curve for temperature rising of paste with different water-cement ratios	153
Figure 5. 17:Pure cement and composite cementitious material	154
Figure 5. 18:Curve figure for temperature rising of cementitious material pastes of different water-binder ratios.....	154
Figure 5. 19:Pure cement and composite cementitious material	154
Figure 5. 20:The relationship between compressive strength and age.....	156
Figure 5. 21:The relationship between compressive strength and age of UHP-SCC (vibration and non-vibration).....	157

Figure 5. 22:Comparison about the strengths of UHPC and UHP-SCC.....	158
Figure 5. 23: Curve for the Relationship between 28d Stress and Time as well as the Relationship between Stress and Stress-Strain Curve in 35 MPa Concrete (a,b)	162
Figure 5. 24:Curve for the Relationship between 28d Stress and Time as well as the Relationship between Stress and Stress-Strain Curve in 70MPa Concrete (a,b)	162
Figure 5. 25:Curve for the Relationship between 28d Stress and Time as well as the Relationship between Stress and Stress-Strain Curve in 100MPa Concrete(a,b).....	162
Figure 5. 26: The Stress and Strain Curve of Concrete at Different Age(a,b,c)	163
Figure 5. 27:Photo of L-shaped components	164
Figure 5. 28:The arrangement of vertical steel bar in L-shaped components.....	164
Figure 5. 29:The arrangement of horizontal steel bar in L-shaped components.....	165
Figure 5. 30:The pouring situation of L-shaped components	165
Figure 5. 31:The situation of UP-SCC's (vibration-free) passing steel bars	165
Figure 5. 32:Comparison about far-end surface of UHP-SCC's L-shaped components after formwork remova	165
Figure 5. 33:Comparison about lateral far-end side of UP-SCC's L-shaped components after formwork removal	166
Figure 5. 34:Comparison about the L-shaped corner of UHP-SCC's L-shaped components after formwork removal.....	166
Figure 5. 35:Comparison about vertical face of UHP-SCC's L-shaped components after formwork removal.....	166
Figure 5. 36:Staff are conducting ultrasonic test on L-shaped components	167
Figure 5. 37:The staff is conducting core drilling for L-shaped components.....	168
Figure 5. 38:UHP-SCC (vibration and vibration-free) – the appearance of the cores pulled from L-shaped components.....	168

Chapter 6: Concrete Microstructures and Durability

Figure 6. 1: APD 2000 PRO.....	171
Figure 6. 2:Result of XRD Experiment on Different Kinds of Superfine Slag Powder and Neat Cement Mortar for 3d Age.....	173
Figure 6. 3:Result of XRD Experiment on Pozzolanic Activity Additions and Cement mortar for 3d Age.....	175
Figure 6. 4: Result of XRD Experiment on Complex Mineral admixtures and Cement Mortar for 3d Age	176
Figure 6. 5:Result of XRD Experiment on Compound Cementing Materials with Different Water-Binder Ratios for 3d Age	177
Figure 6. 6:Result of Influence of Zeolite Powder on the XRD Experiment on Compound Cementing Materials for 3d Age	178
Figure 6. 7:Result of XRD Experiment on the Hydration Products of Pure Cement between 3d and 28d.....	180
Figure 6. 8:Result of XRD Experiment on the Hydration Products of S95 Slag Powder between 3d and 28d.....	180
Figure 6. 9:Result of XRD Experiment on the Hydration Products of S105 Slag Powder between 3d and 28d.....	181
Figure 6. 10:Result of XRD Experiment on the Hydration Products of Silica fume between 3d and 28d.....	181
Figure 6. 11:Result of XRD Experiment on the Hydration Products of Fly ash between 3d and 28d.....	181
Figure 6. 12:Result of XRD Experiment on the Hydration Products of S75 Phosphorus Slag Powder between 3d and 28d.....	182
Figure 6. 13:Result of XRD Experiment on the Hydration Products of Compound Cementing Materials (S95) with Different Water-Binder Ratios between 3d and 28d	183
Figure 6. 14:Result of XRD Experiment on the Hydration Products of Compound	

Cementing Materials (S105) with Different Water-Binder Ratios between 3d and 28d	183
Figure 6. 15:Result of XRD Experiment on the Hydration Products of Zeolite Powder between 3d and 28d	184
Figure 6. 16: HITACHI S-3700 serious high-tech scanning electron microscope.....	186
Figure 6. 17:SEM figure of No.1 Sample for 28d.....	188
Figure 6. 18:SEM Figure of No.7 Sample for 28d.....	188
Figure 6. 19:SEM Figure of No.7 Sample for 28d.....	188
Figure 6. 20:SEM figure of No.11 Sample for 28d.....	189
Figure 6. 21:Conglomerate Point of Silica fume with Serious Craze	189
Figure 6. 22:SEM figure of C50 Concrete	191
Figure 6. 23:SEM figure of UHPC Mortar	192
Figure 6. 24:SEM figure of UHP-SCC Mortar	192
Figure 6. 25:SEM figure of UHPC Mortar and Aggregate Interface.....	193
Figure 6. 26:SEM figure of No. 1 Sample for 2 Years.....	194
Figure 6. 27:SEM figure of No. 2 Sample for 2 Years.....	195
Figure 6. 28:Part of the Sample Shows Red Color when Phenolphthalein is Injected .	196
Figure 6. 29:The XRD Spectrum of the No.1 and 2 Samples for 2-year Age	196
Figure 6. 30:The electric flux method of the chloride penetration resistance performance test	197
Figure 6. 31:Effect of the binding material on electric flux.....	198
Figure 6. 32:Test-pieces picture of different maximum particle size coarse aggregate	201
Figure 6. 33:Effect of the coarse aggregate's maximum particle size on the electric flux experimental result	201

Figure 6. 34:Effect of the additives on the electric flux.....	203
Figure 6. 35:Effect of limestone powder on the electric flux experiment	204
Figure 6. 36:The Results Testing the Influence of Water-Cement Ratio on the Electric Flux of Concrete.....	206

Chapter 7 :Pumping Technology for Fresh Concrete

Figure 7.1:The pressure bleeding apparatus and its range	212
Figure 7. 2:Comparison on the performances of UHPC C100 before and after pumping	213
Figure 7. 3:Comparison of C80 HP concrete mixtures with high viscosity(right) and low viscosity (left).....	217
Figure 7. 4:Relation between viscous resistance (f) and flow velocity (v) in concrete puming	219
Figure 7. 5:Testing device for monitoring of viscous resistance	220
Figure 7. 6:Curve relation between C60 concrete viscous resistance and velocity	222
Figure 7. 7:Curve relation between C80 concrete viscous resistance and velocity	222
Figure 7. 8:Schematic plot of pipes.....	224
Figure 7. 9:Plane pipe arrangement in West Tower (a,b,c,d,e)	226
Figure 7. 10:Vertical pipe arrangement on the 1st to 9th floors (a,b,c).....	227
Figure 7. 11:Vertical and plane pipe arrangement on the 9th floor.....	228
Figure 7. 12:Vertical and plane pipe arrangement on on the 40th floors	229
Figure 7. 13:Pipe arrangement on the 42th floor	230
Figure 7. 14:Vertical pipe arrangement on the 69th to 104th floors(a,b,c)	232
Figure 7. 15:Relation between pump pipes and lift-form	233

Figure 7. 16:Sketch map of pump pipe displacement.....	234
Figure 7. 17:Horizontal fixation of pumps(a,b).....	235
Figure 7. 18: Pipe fixation (a,b,c,d).....	236
Figure 7. 19:Diagram and real shot of stop valve (a,b).....	236
Figure 7. 20:Design of vertical pipe below 350m.....	238
Figure 7. 21:Design of vertical pipe above 350m.....	238
Figure 7. 22:Design of delivery pipes used for pouring on flat and distributor.....	239
Figure 7. 23:Elbow design.....	239
Figure 7. 24:Design of elbows used for pouring on flat and distributor.....	240
Figure 7. 25:Connecting and sealing form of pipes.....	240
Figure 7. 26:Connecting and sealing form of pipes (a,b).....	241
Figure 7. 27:Concrete delivery pipe support frame.....	243
Figure 7. 28:The appearance of Zoomlion HBT90.40.572RS ultra-high pressure concrete pump.....	244
Figure 7. 29:Trend figure of the system.....	252

List of Tables

	Page
Chapter 1: Introduction	
Table 1. 1:Application in the outside frame-tube steel pipe column of the main tower ...	5
Table 1. 2:Application in the core tube-wall structure of the main tower.....	5
Chapter 2: Review of Performance of High Performance Concrete	
Table 2. 1: Statistics of the World Ultra-High-Rise Buildings and the Heights of the Concrete Pumping.....	30
Table 2. 2: Preparation Parameters of High Performance Concrete in Super High-Rise Buildings	31
Table 2. 3: Statistics of the High Performance Concrete Working Performance in Ultra-High-Buildings	32
Table 2. 4: Mainly related to standards in this research.....	37
Chapter 3: Selection of Materials and Design of Concrete Mixes	
Table 3. 1:Physical Performance Indicators of the Cement.....	41
Table 3. 2:Test Results of Physical Performance Indicators of "Jinlong" Brand P.O42.5 Cement	42
Table 3. 3:Test Results of Physical Performance Indicators of "Hailuo" Brand P.O42.5 Cement	42
Table 3. 4:Physical Performance Indicators of the Slag Powers.....	42
Table 3. 5:Physical Performance Indicators of the Ground Granulated Slags.....	43

Table 3. 6:Physical Performance Indicators of the silica fume	43
Table 3. 7:Performance Indicators of the Fly ash	44
Table 3. 8:Performance Indicators of the Phosphorus Slag Powder	44
Table 3. 9:Physical Performance Indicators of the Sand.....	44
Table 3. 10:Performance Indicators of the Fine Aggregate.....	45
Table 3. 11:Performance Indicators of the Coarse Aggregates	46
Table 3. 12:Main Performance Indicators of Kejie KJ-JC Superplasticizer	47
Table 3. 13:Main Performance Indicators of Sika 3350 Series Superplasticizer	47
Table 3. 14:Main Performance Indicators of Kezhijie Polycarboxylate-type Superplasticizer	47
Table 3. 15:Performance of the National Ultrafine Zeolite.....	48
Table 3. 16:Mix Ratio in Testing the Maximum Size of Coarse Aggregate	49
Table 3. 17:Test Results of the Maximum Size of Coarse Aggregate.....	49
Table 3. 18:Ratio of Small Screens to Large Screens	51
Table 3. 19:The Relations between Bulk Density and Content of Small Screens in Aggregate Mixed by Large and Small Screens	52
Table 3. 20:Gradation at Different Ratios of Large to Small Aggregate.....	53
Table 3. 21:Influence of Sand ratio on Bulk Density of the Coarse-and-Fine Aggregate Mixture	54
Table 3. 22:Performance Indicators of the Coarse Aggregate.....	55
Table 3. 23:Design Requirements for AC-20 Mineral Aggregate Gradation.....	56
Table 3. 24:Screening Results and Proportion of Aggregates with Three Different Particle Sizes	57
Table 3. 25:Proportions in Testing the Influence of Coarse Aggregate Gradation on High Performance Concrete	58
Table 3. 26:Test Results of the Influence of Coarse Aggregate Gradation on High Performance Concrete	58

Table 3. 27:Ratios in Testing the Mortar in Additions	61
Table 3. 28:Fluidity Test Results of the Mortar in Additions.....	61
Table 3. 29:The microstructure of the binding materials	65
Table 3. 30:Laser particle size analysis of binding materials.....	69
Table 3. 31:Statistics of Particle Sizes of Mineral admixtures.....	70
Table 3. 32:Fluidity of Neat Mortar in Slag Powders and Cementing Materials with Different Parameters	74
Table 3. 33:Change of Fluidity of Paste the Cementing Materials at Different Parameters of Silica fume	75
Table 3. 34:Influence of Parameters of Mineral admixtures on Fluidity of Neat Mortar	76
Table 3. 35:Relations between Parameters of Water Reducer and Fluidity of Neat Mortars of Cementing Material at 0.2 Water-binder Ratio	78
Table 3. 36:Influence of Parameters of UHP-SCC Special Mineral Ultrafine Powders on Rheological Parameters of the Cementing Material System.....	80
Table 3. 37: Influence of UHP-SCC Special Additive on Fluidity of Neat Cement Mortar.....	81
Table 3. 38:Orthogonal table for four factors and three levels in the paste test of mineral admixtures	83
Table 3. 39:Orthogonal table for four factors and three levels in the paste test of mineral admixtures	87
Table 3. 40:The Adjusted Proportion of the Mineral admixtures of Different Varieties in Binding Materials.....	91
Table 3. 41:Linear Regression Analysis Table for the Relations between Binder-Water Ratio, Cement-Water Ratio and Strength.....	92
Table 3. 42:Linear Regression Analysis of Binder-water Ratio and Compressive Strength	95
Table 3. 43:Basic Mixture Ratio of High-performance Machine-made 100MPa Concrete	98
Table 3. 44:Experimented mixture ratio of the relation between water-binder ratio water-cement ratio and strength	99

Table 3. 45:Test results of the relation between water-binder ratio, water-cement ratio and strength	99
Table 3. 46:Mixture ratio of C100UHPC	101

Chapter 4:Engineering Properties of Fresh Concrete

Table 4. 1:Self compacting concrete working performance representing index in different standards	104
Table 4. 2:Self compacting concrete working performance representing method in different standards	104
Table 4. 3: Mix proportion of the test for the influence exercised by amount of Silica fume on UHPC's working performance.....	114
Table 4. 4:Mix proportion of the test for the influence exercised by amount of Silica fume on UHPC's working performance.....	115
Table 4. 5:Mix proportion in the test for the influence of different water consumptions per cubic meter on UHPC's working performance.....	117
Table 4. 6:Mix proportion in the test for the influence of cementitious material consumption on UHPC's working performance	118
Table 4. 7:Mix proportion in the test for the influence of sand ratios on UHPC's working performance.....	120
Table 4. 8:Mix proportion in the test for the influence of superplasticizer on UHPC's working performance and the gradual loss of working performance	121
Table 4. 9:Mix proportion in the test for the relationship between the amount of water reducer and fluidity in different water-binder ratios	126
Table 4. 10:Mix proportion in the test for the influence of special mineral's ultrafine powder on the working performance of UHP-SCC	128
Table 4. 11:Mix proportion of UHP-SCC	131
Table 4. 12:Test result of UHP-SCC	131
Table 4. 13:Concrete formula.....	134

Table 4. 14:Concrete’s lump, slump flow and delivery time of inverted slump cone...	135
Table 4. 15:Concrete’s bleeding under pressure and the performance when it flows through grafting of U-shaped device and L-shaped device	135
Table 4. 16:Viscosity and shear stress of concrete mortar	135

Chapter 5: Engineering Properties of Hardened Concrete

Table 5. 1:UHPC & UHP-SCC Concrete formula	139
Table 5. 2:Plate cracking test data	144
Table 5. 3:Adiabatic temperature rise test of raw materials	146
Table 5. 4:Adiabatic temperature rise test of Cementing material	146
Table 5. 5:Mix proportion of concrete	147
Table 5. 6:Mix proportion of paste	151
Table 5. 7:Mix proportion for the test about the relationship between compressive strength and age.....	156
Table 5. 8:Mix proportion in the test for the relationship between compressive strength and age of UHP-SCC (vibration and non-vibration).....	157
Table 5. 9:The Test Methods of Mechanical Properties.....	159
Table 5. 10:Concrete formula.....	160
Table 5. 11:The compressive strength, flexural strength, splitting tensile strength of UHPC	161
Table 5. 12:The axial compressive strength and elastic modulus of UHPC	161
Table 5. 13:Result of ultrasonic test on L-shaped components.....	167
Table 5. 14:Test result on the core samples of UHP-SCC	169

Chapter 6: Concrete Microstructures and Durability

Table 6. 1:Mix ratio of XRD Experiment on Paste Cementing Materials	173
Table 6. 2:Mix ratio of cementing materials in SEM Experiment	187
Table 6. 3:Recipe of UHPC and UHP-SCC	191
Table 6. 4:The mix ratios of 100MPa Concrete for 2-year Age.....	194
Table 6. 5:Experimental Result of 100MPa Concrete for 2-year Age	194
Table 6. 6:Experimental Result of 100MPa Concrete for 2-year Age	197
Table 6. 7:Effect of the binding material on electric flux experimental mix proportion	198
Table 6. 8:Effect of the binding material on electric flux experimental mix proportion	200
Table 6. 9:Effect of the fine aggregate on electric flux experimental result	200
Table 6. 10:Effect of the coarse aggregate's maximum particle size on the electric flux experimental mix proportion.....	201
Table 6. 11:Effect of the additives on the electric flux experiment.....	203
Table 6. 12:Effect of limestone powder on the electric flux experiment	204
Table 6. 13:The Influence of Water-Cement Ratio on the Electric Flux.....	206
Table 6. 14:Durability test.....	208
Table 6. 15:Research on endurance quality of UHP-SCC	210

Chapter 7:Pumping Technology for Fresh Concrete

Table 7. 1:The changes of concrete C80 under the seal and pressure.....	213
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Table 7. 2:The changes of concrete C80 under the pressure and changing W/C.....	214
Table 7. 3:The test mix proportion of high strength and high performance concrete C60 and C80	221
Table 7. 4:Comparison on the viscous coefficients and speed coefficients	222
Table 7. 5:Wall thickness of delivery pipe(δ).....	241
Table 7. 6:Technical parameters of the pump	246
Table 7. 7:Pumpability parameters.....	246
Table 7. 8:The Comparison Of Technical Parameters Between Super Pressure Pumps Home And Abroad	250
Table 7. 9:Average values of pressure losses of concrete of different grades.....	253
Table 7. 10:Pressure loss value of C60~C100 high strength high performance concrete pumping resistance calculation	255

Chapter 8: Conclusions and Future Work

Table 8. 1:The Mix Parameters of C100UHPC and UHP-SCC.....	259
Table 8. 2:Pressure Loss Value of C60~C100 High Strength High Performance Concrete Pumping Resistance Calculation.....	263

Chapter 1:Introduction

This chapter introduces the development and application of self-compacting concrete (SCC), and describes the background, aims and scope of this project. In addition, significance of the research is also described.

One of the main features of the thesis is the pumping of HSC and UHP-SCC to high elevation. This is because, as more buildings in the cities are being built to meet the increasing demands of the growing population, they are required to achieve greater height exceeding 400m in some cases. The design and development of this type of concrete buildings requires special consideration in many aspects, including selection of raw materials, design criteria, material characterization, engineering properties of fresh and hardened concrete and the application in high rise building.

A much detailed review of previous works on the performance of SCC and HS-SCC, and the pumping technology of the concrete at high elevation is given in Chapter 2.

1.1 Development and Application of SCC

Self-compacting Concrete (SCC) represents a milestone in concrete research. SCC is a highly flow-able, non-segregating concrete that can spread in to the inside parts of the places, fill the formwork and encapsulate the reinforcement without any mechanical vibration for consolidation. SCC was originally developed by Prof. Okamura and his team in 1986, from University of Tokyo (Japan), to improve the quality of construction

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