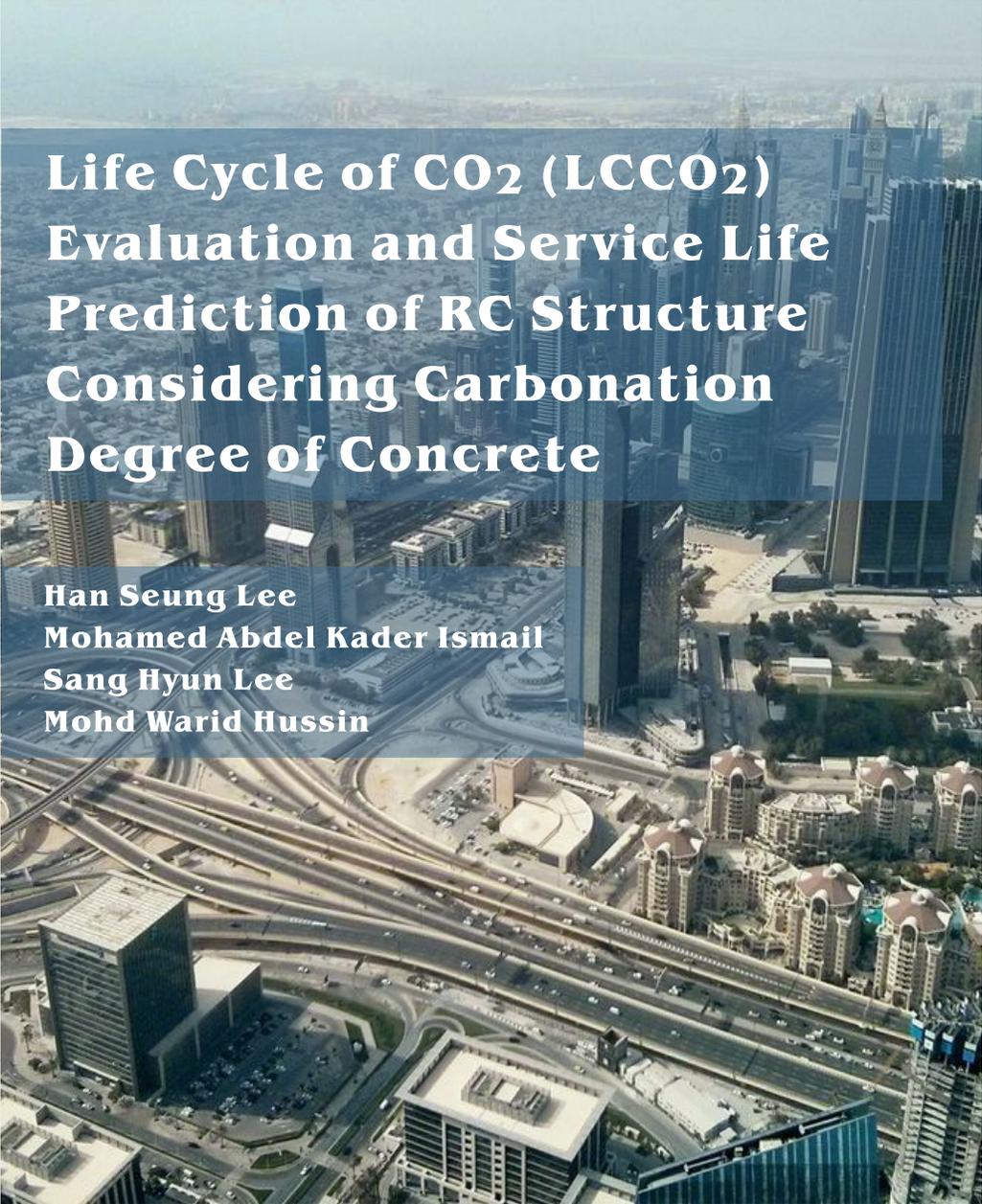


**This is a book that is essential for Engineers, Architects,
and Scientist that work in the field of structural durability.**



**Life Cycle of CO₂ (LCCO₂)
Evaluation and Service Life
Prediction of RC Structure
Considering Carbonation
Degree of Concrete**

**Han Seung Lee
Mohamed Abdel Kader Ismail
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Science Publishing Group

548 Fashion Avenue
New York, NY 10018

www.sciencepublishinggroup.com

Published by Science Publishing Group 2015

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First Edition

ISBN: 978-1-940366-47-0

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Printed and bound in India

Acknowledgments

This book is based on a study that was carried out at Hanyang University,ERICA Campus, Ansan and was supported by Basic Science Research Program through the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) funded by the Ministry of Science, ICT & Future Planning (No.2015R1A5A1037548).

Abstract

Life cycle of CO₂ (LCCO₂) evaluation and service life prediction of RC structure considering carbonation degree of concrete.

Building structure standard was modified in KOREA in 2012 in order to activate green development and new technology such as eco-friendly material and high strength concrete to be adopted to building. Because recently concerns about the sustainability of the globe highlight the need of CO₂ reduction and eco-friendly building and each country make and plan to commit the financial obligations of CO₂ emissions. As a result, design should consider using low CO₂ emissions and resource and CO₂ display of products has expanded.

On the other hand, there is still no formalized way in KOREA to display CO₂ emission of concrete that is a main building material. Especially, quantitative evaluating method for it is needed because it can be used as a reference day to decrease CO₂ emission by replacing cement with admixtures in concrete. Because cement emits much CO₂ in the process of making it but admixtures emits CO₂ much smaller than cement. Besides, concrete can absorb CO₂ through carbonation but there is still no reference data in KOREA to consider it.

Concrete carbonation decreases durability of concrete because it causes rebar to corrode. Therefore, quantitative evaluating method for amount of CO₂ absorption through carbonation should be considered under the condition that carbonation does not affect durability of RC structure.

Evaluating service life by carbonation has a limit that it uses an indicator. But that method is a qualitative method and has a limit not to consider carbonation degree. In the case of salt damage, quantitative evaluation method can be possible by measuring chloride ion concentration at the depth of rebar location but in the

case of carbonation there is still no quantitative evaluation method (evaluation materials, measurement position) and standard yet. Evaluation method by indicator has a qualitative assessment limit that instability color change may happen in the carbonation depth anytime. In addition, carbonation depth measurement method by the indicator has a problem that concrete color does not discolored in early progress of carbonation. Carbonation depth measurement method using an indicator may cause prediction error of service life of RC structure when measurement error by measurers has happened because of ambiguous boundary. Thus, evaluation method by indicator has a qualitative assessment limit that unstable color change may happen in the carbonation depth anytime. Therefore, a quantitative evaluation methods and standards for carbonation are required to overcome this problem.

So, this study proposed a quantitative evaluating method that overcomes the limitation of qualitative evaluation, which is carried out using the naked eye with respect to the color change boundary by spraying indicator. Carbonation depth becomes the basic data for estimating the residual life and durability of RC structures. To achieve this objective, the quantitative change of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and CaCO_3 for each depth in concrete according to the carbonation process is measured using TG/DTA in order to propose a quantitative method and an evaluation basis. Another goal is to propose evaluating method of CO_2 absorption in the air through carbonation and how to evaluate LCCO_2 (emission – absorption of CO_2).

This study is composed of six chapters to evaluate LCCO_2 and service life prediction of RC structure considering carbonation degree of concrete and summarized contents of each chapter are as follows:

In chapter 1, necessity and objectives of this study are explained.

In chapter 2, review for carbonation and a quantitative evaluating method is

conducted to complement qualitative evaluating method by indicators.

In chapter 3, correlation between pH value and quantities of Ca(OH)_2 , CaCO_3 is analyzed experimentally by carbonation weeks, concrete depths through accelerated carbonation experiment in order to propose a quantitative evaluating basis. Quantity of Ca(OH)_2 is important to predict service life of concrete against carbonation and cement hydration model can predict it quantitatively to any concrete mix. Therefore, validation for cement hydration model is verified by comparing prediction values and measured values of Ca(OH)_2 .

In chapter 4, prediction model for carbonation based on FEM is used to predict the service life of RC structure. Required input parameters such as initial concentration of Ca(OH)_2 , diffusion coefficient of CO_2 , reaction velocity constant, CO_2 concentration in the air for FEMA are decided through literature review. The proposed quantitative evaluation basis in chapter 3 is used to evaluate and predict service life.

In chapter 5, CO_2 emission of concrete considering concrete mix and CO_2 absorption through carbonation during service life for unit volume concrete is calculated quantitatively. And then, CO_2 balance (emission-absorption of CO_2) and LCCO_2 is evaluated quantitatively to a real building.

In chapter 6, conclusions of this study are summarized and further study is proposed.

1. Proposal of a quantitative evaluation basis for carbonation depth

- a) Carbonation depth is determined. Approximately 60% level of the initial concentration of Ca(OH)_2 and the point where the ratio of CaCO_3 , Ca(OH)_2 1:3 is matched the colored point by indicator.
- b) C_0 is the mass loss rate of sample using TG/DTA after 3 months hydration and the value is 1.0% and it is expected to the lowest because the sample is

not carbonated yet. C_{\max} is the mass loss rate of sample using TG/DTA when the value does not rise up more in a chamber of 100% CO_2 gas in the air so the sample is expected to be fully carbonated and the value is 27.15%. pH value at that time is 10.6 and this value is expected sample to be fully carbonated experimentally.

- c) Proposed quantitative evaluation method considering carbonation degree for carbonation can evaluate even in 1 week carbonation time even though method by indicator cannot evaluate because of uncolored concrete. Carbonation degree with water to cement ratio of 0.45, 0.55, 0.65 is evaluated $D_{c45} = 23.3\%$, $D_{c55} = 64.8\%$, $D_{c65} = 82.1\%$ in 26 carbonation weeks at 5% of CO_2 concentration.

2. Prediction of service life to all mixtures of concrete using carbonation degree

- a) Hydration model is valid to estimate the amount of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ after comparing experimental value and predicted value.
- b) Predicted value using a point where the concentration of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ is 60% value shows similar existing result after comparing existing predicted model.
- c) Prediction of service life for carbonation to all mixtures of concrete is possible by the result of FEMA using a hydration model and carbonation degree.

3. Proposing of evaluation method for concrete LCCO_2 by carbonation degree

- a) In terms of CO_2 reduction, evaluation method of LCCO_2 and CO_2 balance for concrete with proposed carbonation can be used for determining the mix proportion of concrete and service life of structure.

This study is a limit that cannot be used as the method for quantitative

evaluation of concrete carbonation, because it is based on only the experimental result for water to cement ratio of 0.45, 0.55 and 0.65 with ordinary Portland cement. In future, an additional investigation for the concrete with fly ash and blast furnace slag will be needed.

Contents

Abstract	III
Chapter 1 Introduction	1
1.1 Background and Need of Research	3
1.1.1 Structural Standard Revision in Korea, 2012.....	3
1.1.2 A Qualitative Evaluation Limit of Concrete Carbonation Depth.....	4
1.1.3 CO ₂ Balance Evaluation of Concrete.....	7
1.2 Objectives of Research	9
1.3 Configuration and Contents of Research.....	10
Chapter 2 Literature Review	13
2.1 Outline	15
2.2 Concrete Carbonation.....	15
2.2.1 Definition and Risk of a Concrete Carbonation.....	15
2.2.2 Durability Degradation Mechanisms of a Concrete Carbonation ..	16
2.2.3 Changes in the Physical Properties of Concrete Subjected to Carbonation.....	18
2.3 A Quantitative Evaluation Method of Ca(OH) ₂ , CaCO ₃ Using a TG/DTA.....	19
2.4 Carbonation Degree.....	22
2.5 Prediction Models of Concrete Carbonation	23
2.5.1 Experimental Models.....	23
2.5.2 Carbonation Prediction Models Using a Fick's Diffusion Law	25
2.5.3 Integrated Carbonation Prediction Model Considering the Hydration	28
2.5.4 Carbonation Prediction Model Using a FEM Analysis.....	30
2.6 Relationship Between pH Value and the Amount of Ca(OH) ₂ and CaCO ₃	33

2.7	Summary.....	35
Chapter 3	Evaluation of Concrete Carbonation Degree Using a TG/DTA	37
3.1	Outline	39
3.2	Cement Hydration Model	39
3.2.1	Prediction of Hydration Products.....	40
3.2.2	Prediction of Porosity Using a Cement Hydration Model	45
3.3	Quantitative Evaluation Experiments of Ca(OH) ₂ According to Hydration Time in Order to Verify Cement Hydration Model	48
3.3.1	Overview of Experiments	48
3.3.2	Cast and Curing Method of Test Specimens	48
3.3.3	Measurement Items and Method.....	50
3.3.4	Experimental Results and Analysis.....	51
3.3.5	Comparison Between Quantitative Prediction and Experimental Result of Ca(OH) ₂	51
3.4	Quantitative Measurement of Ca(OH) ₂ and CaCO ₃ According to Carbonation	55
3.4.1	Outline	55
3.4.2	Cast and Curing Method of Test Specimens	56
3.4.3	Accelerated Carbonation Test Method of Concrete and Mortar	56
3.4.4	Carbonation Depth Measurements by Phenolphthalein Indicator..	56
3.4.5	Experimental Results and Analysis.....	58
3.5	Evaluation of Concrete Carbonation Degree.....	66
3.5.1	C_o and C_{max} Evaluation of the Carbonation Degree	66
3.5.2	Evaluation of Carbonation Degree.....	67
3.6	Proposal of a Quantitative Evaluation Standard for Carbonation Depth of Concrete	69
3.7	Summary.....	70

Chapter 4 Prediction of the Service Life of RC Structures Considering Concrete Carbonation	71
4.1 Outline	73
4.2 Concrete Carbonation Model Using a FEMA	73
4.2.1 A Diffusion Equation of CO ₂ in Concrete Based on the Chemical Reaction	73
4.2.2 The Progress of Carbonation Based on the Chemical Reaction	75
4.2.3 Boundary Conditions	76
4.2.4 Approximation of the Equation by a Differential Equation	77
4.3 Deduction of Input Parameters for FEMA Through Literature Review ...	78
4.3.1 Outline	78
4.3.2 Diffusion Coefficient of CO ₂ in Concrete	78
4.3.3 Reaction Rate Constant Between Ca(OH) ₂ and CO ₂	81
4.3.4 Concentration of Carbon Dioxide in the Atmosphere	82
4.4 Prediction for Concrete Carbonation Progress Using FEMA	83
4.4.1 Analysis Outline	83
4.4.2 Prediction of Concrete Carbonation Depth with W/C Using FEMA	84
4.5 Summary	89
 Chapter 5 LCCO₂ Assessment of RC Structures Considering Concrete Carbonation Degree	 91
5.1 Outline	93
5.2 Definition and Evaluation of CO ₂ Balance of Concrete	93
5.3 Calculation of CO ₂ Emissions and Absorption of Concrete	93
5.3.1 Estimation Outline of CO ₂ Emissions Arising from the Manufacture of Concrete	93
5.3.2 CO ₂ Absorption Calculation by Concrete Carbonation	94
5.3.3 CO ₂ Emissions-Absorption Evaluation Methodology Considering Concrete Production and the Use Period of Concrete	99

5.4 Case Study: Evaluation of the CO₂ Balance of an Apartment Building in South Korea During Its Service Life..... 102

5.4.1 Overview of the Apartment Building..... 102

5.4.2 Calculating CO₂ Emission from the Concrete Used in the Apartment Construction..... 104

5.4.3 Calculating CO₂ Absorption of Concrete Used in the Apartment During Its 20-years' Service Life..... 105

5.4.4 Evaluation of CO₂ Balance of Concrete..... 107

5.5 Review of the Method to Improve the CO₂ Balance of Concrete Considering Service Life of RC Structure During Century..... 108

5.5.1 Reduction of CO₂ Emission of Concrete by Extending the Service Life of the Apartment Building..... 110

5.5.2 Reduction in CO₂ Emission of Concrete by Using Blended Cement in Concrete..... 111

5.5.3 Increase in CO₂ Absorption of Concrete by Extending the Service Life of the Apartment Building..... 113

5.5.4 Increase in CO₂ Absorption of Concrete by Recycling Waste Concrete After Deconstruction of RC Structure 113

5.6 Review Summary: Improving Effect of LCCO₂ with Proposed Methods..... 117

5.7 Summary..... 119

5.8 Conclusions 119

References 123