

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



-C-02-50-2-





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرونيلم





جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة يعيدا عن الغيار







EFFECT OF SEAWATER AS A MIXING WATER AND CURING WATER ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF GEO-POLYMER MORTAR AND CONCRETE OF FURNACE SLAG

By

Adel Abd-Elfatah Abd-Elfatah

A Thesis Submitted to the
Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University
In Partial Fulfilment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
MASTER OF SCIENCE
In
Structural Engineering

EFFECT OF SEAWATER AS A MIXING WATER AND CURING WATER ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF GEO-POLYMER MORTAR AND CONCRETE OF FURNACE SLAG

By

Adel Abd-Elfatah Abd-Elfatah

A Thesis Submitted to the
Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University in
Partial Fulfilment of the
Requirements for the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE In STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

Under the Supervision of

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Ismail Abd-Elaziz Serag

Professor Emeritus of Properties and Strength of Materials Structural Engineering Department Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University

Prof. Dr. Ahmed Mahmoud Maher Ragab

Professor Emeritus of Properties and Strength of Materials Structural Engineering Department Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University

EFFECT OF SEAWATER AS AMIXING WATER AND CURING WATER ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF GEO-POLYMER MORTAR AND CONCRETE OF FURNACE SLAG

By

Adel Abd-elfatah Abd-elfatah

A Thesis Submitted to the
Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University in
Partial Fulfilment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
MASTER OF SCIENCE
In

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

Approved by the Examining Committee

Approved by the Examining Committee

Prof. Dr. Ahmed Mahmoud Maher Ragab (Thesis Main Advisor)
Professor Emeritus of Properties and Strength of Materials – Structural Engineering

Department – Faculty of Engineering – Cairo University

Prof. Dr. Osama Abdelghafour Hodhod (Internal Examiner)
Professor of Properties and Strength of Materials – Structural Engineering
Department – Faculty of Engineering – Cairo University

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Ahmed khafaga (External Examiner)
Professor of Properties and Strength of Materials Housing And Building
National Research Center

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, CAIRO UNIVERSITY GIZA, EGYPT 2021 Engineer's Name: Adel Abd Elfatah Abd Elfatah

Date of Birth: 21/01/1993 **Nationality:** Egyptian

E-mail: adelabdelfatah680@gmail.com

Phone: 002-0109-323-8589

Address: No. 16, elharesy St.,tanta, Egypt

Registration Date: 01/03/2017 **Awarding Date:** ../../2021

Degree: Master of Science **Department:** Structural Engineering

Supervisors: Prof. Dr. Ahmed Mahmoud Maher Ragab

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Ismail Abdel Aziz Serag

Examiners:

Prof. Dr.Ahmed Mahmoud Maher Ragab (Thesis Main Advisor)

Professor Emeritus of Properties and Strength of Materials – Structural Engineering Department – Faculty of Engineering – Cairo University

Prof. Dr. Osama Abdelghafour Hodhod (Internal Examiner)

Professor of Properties and Strength of Materials – Structural Engineering

Department – Faculty of Engineering – Cairo University

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Ahmed khafaga (External Examiner)

Professor of Properties and Strength of Materials Housing And Building National

Research Center

Title of Thesis:

Effect of seawater as a mixing water and curing water on mechanical properties of geo-polymer mortar and concrete of furnace slag.

Key Words:

Tap water, seawater, fly-ash, Geopolymer composite, slag,

Summary:

This research study the use of seawater as mixing water and water for treatment On the mechanical properties of geopolymer mortar and concrete in which heat-treated kiln slag is used at temperatures ranging from 300 °C to 900 °C, then studying the effect of seawater and comparing with fresh water on a mortar consisting of sand and slag kilns in a ratio of 1:1 as well as many concrete mixes and studying pressure resistance at ages 7. 28. 90. 180 days after using seawater as treatment water for the samples and compared with freshwater as treatment water. The study proved that the treatment of furnace slag at 700 °C gives the highest pressure resistance over time to the resistance of seawater. Also proved that the use of seawater as water for mixing or treatment gives better results than using freshwater as water for mixing or treatment in the case of using furnace slag of different types used during the research, where several types were used, including (Indian slag, Egyptian slag, and Turkish slag) as a carminative material instead of cement.



DISCLAIMER

I hereby declare that this thesis is my original work and that no part of having been submitted for a degree qualification at any other university or institute.

I further declare that I have appropriately acknowledged all sources used and have cited them in the references section.

Name: Adel Abd elfatah	Date:	/	/2021
Signature:			

DEDICATION

"Whoever follows a path in the pursuit of knowledge, Allah will make a path to Jannah (Paradise) easy for him"
-Muhammad (PBUH)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the name of **Allah** the most Merciful and Beneficent

First and Foremost, praise is to **Allah**, the Almighty, the greatest of all, on whom ultimately we depend for sustenance and guidance. I would like to thank Almighty **Allah** for giving me the blessing, knowledge, strength, support, and patience to finish writing this thesis. I experienced a lot during this process, not only from the academic side but also from the side of personality.

I would like to thank the following people, without whom I could not finish this research and without whom I would not have made that to my master's degree.

First and above of all, I would like to express from the bottom of my heart my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, **Prof. Dr. Mohamed I. Serag**, for his guidance, encouragement, advice, and ongoing support that he gave me throughout this thesis and most importantly he provided positive encouragement and a warm spirit. His inimitable exuberant style of inspiration helped me to complete this stupendous task. His constant notes were one of the secrets to the work's success. I was very fortunate to have a supervisor take care of my thesis, and he answered my questions and inquiries immediately. I wouldn't have been able to get the job done without his amazing support and encouragement.

She was so amazing Finally, I would like also to thank my colleagues especially **Eng. Yaser Talaat, Eng. Mohamed Ahmed Sabry** and **Eng. Mohamed labeb**. Also, I would like to thank all that have indirectly helped me bring out to this dissertation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISCLAIMER DEDICATION ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS LIST OF TABLES LIST OF FIGURES LIST OF ACRONYMS Chapter 1: Introduction	ii iii vii viii x
1.1. General	1
1.2. Research goal	2
1.3. Scope of Work	2
1.4. Thesis Outline	3
1.4.1. Chapter 1: Introduction	3
1.4.2. Chapter 2: Background and Literature Reviews	3
1.4.3. Chapter 3: Experimental Work	3
1.4.4. Chapter 4: Results and Discussions	3
1.4.5. Chapter 5: Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations	3
Chapter 2: Literature Review	4
2.1. Concrete and environment	4
2.1.1. Ordinary Portland cement concretes (OPC)	4
2.2. Concert durability	5
2.2.1. Durability overview	5
2.2.2. DURABILITY OF CONCRETE AND CRACKS	6
2.2.3. CONCRETE DURABILITY IN MARINE EVIROMENT	7
2.3. Geo- polymer concrete back ground	8
2.3.1. Terminology of geo-polymer v.s ordinary Portland cement (OPC)	8
2.3.2. Health and safety concerns in geo-polymer concrete production	9
2.3.3. Advantages and disadvantages of geo-polymer	10
2.4. Geo-polymer concrete and application	10
2.4.1. Constituents of geo-polymer	10
2.4.1.1. Source of materials used in geo-polymer	10

2.4.1.2. Alkaline activator	11
2.4.2. Geo-polymerization mechanism	12
2.4.3. Types of geo-polymer	13
2.4.3.1. Fly ash based geo-Polymer	13
2.4.3.2. Slag based geo polymer	14
2.4.3.3. Rock Based Geo Polymer	15
2.4.4. Properties of geo-polymer	16
2.4.4.1. Geo-polymer mechanical properties	16
2.4.4.2. Factors influencing geo-polymer properties	18
2.4.5. The durability of geo-polymer concrete	20
2.4.6. geo-polymer concrete application	22
2.5. Summary on related work	23
Chapter 3: Experimental Program	26
3.1. General	26
3.2. Overview of Experimental Program	26
3.3. Characterization of Used Materials	30
3.3.1. Fine aggregates (sand)	30
.3.3.2 Coarse aggregate (crushed stone aggregate)	31
3.3.3. Slag	31
.3.3.4 Type of cement	33
.3.3.5 Fly ash	33
3.3.6. Metakaolin(MK)	33
3.3.7. Coal ash	34
.3.3.8 Alkaline liquid	34
3.3.8.1. Sodium silicate (Na2O)	34
.3.3.8.2 Sodium hydroxide (NaOH)	35
.3.3.9 Super plasticizer	36
.3.3.10 Mixing water	37
3.4. Process of Manufacturing	38

3.4.1. Mixture Constituents	38
3.4.2. Mixing Procedure	41
3.4.3. Casting and Curing	43
Chapter 4: Results and Discussions	47
4.1. Introduction	47
4.2. Mechanical properties of concrete	47
4.2.1. Compressive strength of concrete	47
4.2.1.1. Compressive strength of geopolymer mortar mixes with as replacement	_
4.2.2. Compressive strength of geopolymer concrete mixes with 1009 replacement:	_
Chapter 5: Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations	71
5.1. Summary	71
Reference	73

LIST OF TABLES

Table (2-1): Chemical composition of GGBFS(8)	11
Table (2-2): The fly ash-based geo-polymer compressive strength with different content ratios (Rangan and Llyod 2010).(1)	
Table (2-3): Geo-polymeric materials applications Davidovits, 1999	22
Table (3-1): Physical properties of fine aggregates	30
Table (3-2): Physical and mechanical properties of coarse aggregate	31
Table (3-3): Chemical composition of Egyptian slag (XRF analysis)	32
Table (3-4): Chemical and mechanical properties of Indian slag	32
Table (3-5): Physical properties of ordinary Portland cement	33
Table (3-6): Physical properties of fly ash	33
Table (3-7): Physical properties of metakaolin	33
Table (3-8): Chemical composition of coal ash (XRF analysis)	34
Table (3-9): Chemical and physical properties of sodium silicate	35
Table (3-10): Chemical and physical properties of sodium hydroxide	36
Table (3-11): Technical data (at 25°C)of addicted BVF super plasticizer	36
Table (3-12): Properties of sea water	37
Table (3-13): Tested specimens details	38
Table (3-13): Tested specimen details	39
Table (3-15): The tested specimen details	40
Table (3-16): Tested specimens details	41
Table (3-17): Number of mixes in each group.	43

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure (2-1): For co2 emission percentage from the cement industry	4
Figure (2-2): Emission of CO2 during Portland cement (OPC). [4]	5
Figure (2-3): Show the increase in 7-days ordinary Portland cement (OPC) strength through the last 70 years.	
Figure (2-4): The deterioration stages of reinforced concrete caused by corrosion (4))8
Figure (2-5): Comparison between the chemical composition of geo-polymer, and ordinary Portland cement (Davido-Vits 2013) (1).	9
Figure (2-6): Mortar surface of ordinary Portland cement (OPC) and geo-polymer concrete surface (Davidovits 2013)	9
Figure (2-6): Geo-polymerization process (9)	12
Figure (2-8): (a) Ungraded fly-ash	13
Figure (2-9): (B) Graded fly ash [1]	13
Figure (2-10): Typical sem image Fggbs (Wan et al.2004) (1)	15
Figure (3-1): The flowchart of control mixes in part one	26
Figure (3-1): The flowchart for part one	27
Figure (3-3): The flowchart for part two group (D&E)	28
Figure (3-4): The flowchart for part two group (F)	29
Figure (3-5): Grading of fine aggregate	30
Figure (3-1): Grading of coarse aggregate	31
Figure (3-7): sodium silicate solution	34
Figure (3-8): Product form	34
Figure (3-9): sodium silicate solution	35
Figure (3-10): Weight of (NH)	35
Figure (3-11): Product form	35
Figure (3-12): product form	36
Figure (3-13): weight of (super plasticizer)	36
Figure (3-12): ph value	42
Figure (3-13): temperature value	42
Figure (3-16): Preparing the mold cubes before casting (10*10*10)	44