

The effects of nano-SiO₂ particle size on the split tensile and flexural strength of binary blended concrete

Ali Nazari and Alireza Naji Givi

Department of Technical and Engineering Sciences, Islamic Azad University (Saveh Branch), Saveh, Iran
alinazari84@aut.ac.ir

Abstract: In this Paper, the split tensile and flexural strength together with the setting time of concrete by partial replacement of cement with nano-phase SiO₂ particles has been studied. SiO₂ nanoparticles with the average diameter of 15 nm were used with four different contents of 0.5%, 0.1%, 1.5% and 2.0% by weight. The results showed that the use of nano-SiO₂ particles up to maximum replacement level of 2.0% produces concrete with improved split tensile strength. However, the ultimate strength of concrete was gained at 1.0% of cement replacement. The flexural strength of fresh concrete was increased by increasing the content of SiO₂ nanoparticles. The setting time of fresh concrete was decreased by increasing the content of SiO₂ nanoparticles. It is concluded that partial replacement of cement with nanophase SiO₂ particles improves the split tensile and flexural strength of concrete but decreases its setting time. [Journal of American Science 2010;6(4):86-89]. (ISSN: 1545-1003).

Key words: Nanophase SiO₂ particles; concrete; split tensile strength; flexural strength.

1. Introduction

There are few reports on incorporation of nanoparticles in cement-based concrete. Hui Li et al. (2003) [1] investigated the properties of cement mortars blended with nanoparticles to explore their super mechanical and smart (temperature and strain sensing) potentials. Also useful applications of nano-SiO₂ are addressed by the Fuji Chimera Research Institute (2002). However, until now, research performed over the years has been mainly aimed at achieving high mechanical performance with cement replacement materials in micro level. Recently, the effect of micro-SiO₂ particles by adding rice husk ash to blended concrete has been reviewed by Naji Givi et al. (2010) [2]. Several researchers have demonstrated that the finer the SiO₂ particle sizes in micron level, the higher the tensile strength. But there is a lack of knowledge on effects of ultra fine and nano-size particles on concrete's properties. Lu and Young [3] achieved 800 MPa strengths on compressed samples, and Richard and Cheyrezy [4] developed Reactive Power Concretes (RPCs) ranging from 200 to 800 MPa and fracture energies up to 40 kJ m⁻². The development of an ultrahigh strength concrete was made possible by the application of DSP (Densified System containing homogeneously arranged ultra-fine Particles) with super plasticizer and silica fume content [5]. The definition of high performance concrete (HPC) and high strength concrete (HSC) have been changing from time to time. Until the late 1960s 35 MPa and 42 MPa were considered as HSC while in the mid 1980s 55 MPa concrete was considered as HSC. Perhaps by the end of this century, 150 MPa will be branded as HSC [6].

Production of HPC and HSC are a challenge and depends upon so many factors. Also In the last 15 years Ultra High Performance Concrete (UHPC) has become a vanguard product in industrial and structural applications gratitude to outstanding properties, such as tensile strength of 150–200 MPa, tensile strength of 8–15 MPa with significant remaining post-cracking bearing capacity, and remarkable fracture energy of 20–30 kJ/m² [7,8].

In this work, the influences of nano-SiO₂ on flexural and tensile strength together with the setting time of binary blended concrete have been investigated. The major constituent of a pozzolan is the silica that can be amorphous or glassy. This component reacts with calcium hydroxide produced from the hydration of calcium silicates. The rate of the pozzolanic reaction is proportional to the amount of surface area available for reaction. Therefore, it is possible to add nano-SiO₂ of a high purity (99.9%) and a high Blaine fineness value (60 m²/g) in order to improve the characteristics of cement mortars [5]. In this study an attempt has been made to prove that using new materials, it is possible to obtain HPC or HSC with slight increase in cost.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Materials and mixtures

2.1.1. Cement

Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) obtained from Holcim Cement Manufacturing Company of Malaysia conforming to ASTM C150 standard was used as received. The chemical and physical properties of the cement are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Chemical and physical properties of Portland cement (Wt. %)

Chemical properties					
Material	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	MgO
Cement	21.89	5.3	3.34	53.27	6.45
Material	SO ₃	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	Loss on ignition	
Cement	3.67	0.18	0.98	3.21	

Specific gravity: 1.7 g/cm³

2.1.2. Nano-SiO₂ particles

Nano-SiO₂ with average particle size of 15 nm obtained from Skyspring nano-materials Company of USA was used as received. The properties of nano-SiO₂ particles are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. The properties of nano-SiO₂

Diameter (nm)	Surface Volume ratio (m ² /g)	Density (g/cm ³)	Purity (%)
15 ± 3	160 ± 12	< 0.14	>99.9

2.1.3. Aggregates

Locally available natural sand with particles smaller than 0.5mm and fineness modulus of 2.25 and specific gravity of 2.58g/cm³ was used as fine aggregate. Crushed basalt stored in the laboratory with maximum size of 15mm and specific gravity of 2.96g/cm³ was used as coarse aggregate.

2.1.4. Mixture proportioning

A total of two series of mixtures were prepared in the laboratory trials. Series C0 mixtures were prepared as control specimens. The control mixtures were made of natural aggregates, cement and water. Series N were prepared with different contents of nano-SiO₂ particles with average particle size of 15 nm. The mixtures were prepared with the cement replacement of 0.5%, 1.0%, 1.5% and 2.0% by weight. The water to binder ratio for all mixtures was set at 0.40 [9]. The aggregates for the mixtures consisted of a combination of crushed basalt and of fine sand, with the sand percentage of 30% by weight. The binder content of all mixtures was 550kg/m³. The proportions of the mixtures are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Mixture proportion of nano-SiO₂ particles blended concretes

Sample designation	nano-SiO ₂ particles	Quantities (kg/m ³)	
		Cement	nano-SiO ₂ particles
C0 (control)	0	550	0
N1	0.5	547.25	2.75
N2	1.0	544.50	5.50
N3	1.5	541.75	8.25
N4	2.0	539.00	11.00

Water to binder [cement + nano-SiO₂] ratio of 0.40, sand 492 kg/m³, and aggregate 1148 kg/m³

2.2. Preparation of test specimens

Series N mixtures were prepared by mixing the coarse aggregates, fine aggregates and powder materials (cement and nano-SiO₂ particles) in a laboratory concrete drum mixer. The powder material in the series C0 mixtures was only cement. They were mixed in dry condition for two minutes, and for another three minutes after adding the water. Slumps of the fresh concrete were determined immediately to evaluate the flexural strength following the mixing procedure. Cylinders with the diameter of 150 mm and the height of 300 mm for compressive strength and cubes with 200 mm × 50 mm × 50 mm edges for flexural strength tests were cast and compacted in two layers on a vibrating table, where each layer was vibrated for 10 s [10]. The moulds were covered with polyethylene sheets and moistened for 24 h. Then the specimens were demoulded and cured in water at a temperature of 20° C prior to test days. The tensile strengths tests of the concrete samples were determined at 7, 28 and 90 days. The reported results are the average of three trials.

2.3. Split tensile strength of nano-SiO₂ particles blended concrete

Split tensile test was carried out in accordance to the ASTM C 496-90 standard. After the specified curing period was over, the concrete cylinders were subjected to split tensile test by using universal testing machine. Tests were carried out on triplicate specimens and average split tensile strength values were obtained.

2.4. Flexural strength of nano-SiO₂ particles blended concrete

Flexural test were done in accordance to the ASTM C293 Standard. Similar to the tensile tests, flexural tests were carried out on triplicate specimens and average flexural strength values were obtained.

3.4. Setting time of nano-SiO₂ particles blended concrete

Setting time of the specimens was regulated according to the ASTM C191 standard.

3. Experimental results and discussion

3.1. Split Tensile strength

The split tensile strength results of series C0 and N mixtures are shown in Table 4. Comparison of the results from the 7, 28 and 90 days samples shows that the split tensile strength increases with nano-SiO₂ particles up to 1.0% replacement (N2) and then it decreases, although the results of 2.0% replacement (N4) is still higher than those of the plain cement concrete (C0). It was shown that the use of 2.0% nano-SiO₂ particles decreases the split tensile strength to a value which is near to the control concrete. This may be due to the fact that the quantity of nano-SiO₂ particles (pozzolan) present in the mix is higher than the

amount required to combine with the liberated lime during the process of hydration thus leading to excess silica leaching out and causing a deficiency in strength as it replaces part of the cementitious material but does not contribute to strength [11]. Also, it may be due to the defects generated in dispersion of nanoparticles that causes weak zones.

Table 4. Split Tensile strength of nano-SiO₂ particle blended cement mortars

Sample designation	nano-SiO ₂ particle (%)	Split Tensile strength (MPa)		
		7 days	28 days	90 days
C0 (control)	0	1.5	1.8	2.3
N1	0.5	2.5	2.9	3.4
N2	1.0	3.0	3.3	3.6
N3	1.5	2.9	3.0	3.2
N4	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4

Water to binder [cement + nano-SiO₂] ratio of 0.40

The higher the split tensile strength in the N series blended concrete are due to the rapid consuming of Ca(OH)₂ which was formed during hydration of Portland cement specially at early ages related to the high reactivity of nano-SiO₂ particles. As a consequence, the hydration of cement is accelerated and larger volumes of reaction products are formed. Also nano-SiO₂ particles recover the particle packing density of the blended cement, directing to a reduced volume of larger pores in the cement paste. However, the value of split tensile strength in the specimens is not high and better reinforcements such as needle-type nanoparticles are requested.

3.2. Flexural strength

The flexural strength results of series C0 and N mixtures are shown in Table 5. Similar to the tensile strength, the flexural strength of the specimens increases with nano-SiO₂ particles up to 1.0% replacement (N2) and then it decreases, although the results of 2.0% replacement (N4) is still higher than those of the plain cement concrete (C0). Again, the increasing in the flexural strength is due to the rapid consuming of Ca(OH)₂ which was formed during hydration of Portland cement specially at early ages related to the high reactivity of nano-SiO₂ particles.

3.3. Setting time

The obtained results from the initial and final setting times of the cement mortars with nano-SiO₂ particles are shown in Figures 1 and 2, respectively. Figures 1 and 2 shows that by increasing the volume fraction of nanoparticles, the setting time is decreased indicating that nano-SiO₂ has a faster hydration reaction speed than did the cement, because nano-SiO₂ is characterized by

its unique surface effects, smaller particle sizes, and higher surface energy [12]. Smaller particle sizes allow a rapid increase in surface area leading to a fast rise in the number of surface atoms. These surface atoms are highly active and unstable, which results in a faster reaction speed. Hence, a cautious approach should be taken for the setting time of the paste during the utilizing of nano-SiO₂ [12].

Table 4. Flexural strength of nano-SiO₂ particle blended cement mortars

Sample designation	nano-SiO ₂ particle (%)	Flexural strength (MPa)		
		7 days	28 days	90 days
C0 (control)	0	4.2	4.4	4.7
N1	0.5	5.0	5.3	5.5
N2	1.0	5.5	5.8	6.2
N3	1.5	5.2	5.6	5.9
N4	2.0	4.8	5.0	5.2

Water to binder [cement + nano-SiO₂] ratio of 0.40

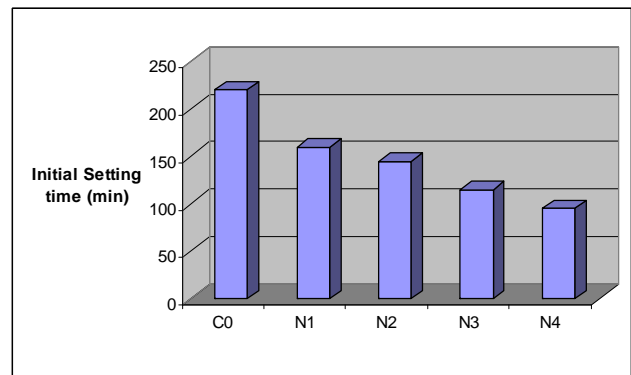


Figure 1. Influence of nano-SiO₂ particles on the initial setting time of cement paste.

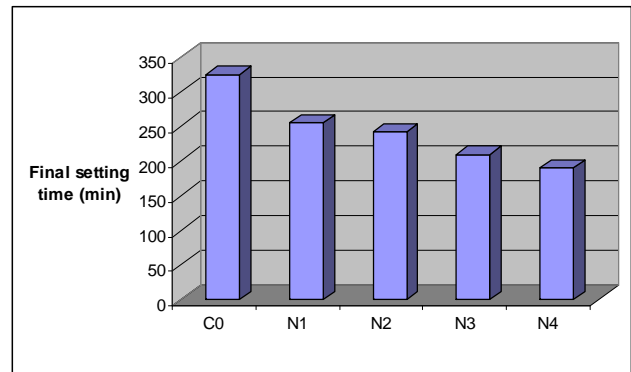


Figure 2. Figure 1. Influence of nano-SiO₂ particles on the initial setting time of cement paste.

Conclusions

The results show that the nano-SiO₂ particles blended concrete had higher split tensile and flexural strength compare to that of the concrete without nano-SiO₂ particles. It is found that the cement could be advantageously replaced with nano-SiO₂ particles up to maximum limit of 2.0% with average particle sizes of 15 nm. Although, the optimal level of nano-SiO₂ particles content was achieved with 1.0% replacement. However, the split tensile strength of the concrete could be improved by using more suitable reinforcements such as needle type nanoparticles.

Corresponding Author:

Ali Nazari

Assistant professor

Department of Technical Engineering

Islamic Azad University (Saveh Branch), Saveh, Iran

E-mail: alinazari84@aut.ac.ir

References

- [1] Li H, Xiao HG, Yuan J, Ou J. Microstructure of cement mortar with nano-particles. *Composites Part B: Engineering* 2003; 35(March).
- [2] Naji Givi A, Abdul Rashid S, Aziz FNA, Salleh MAM. Contribution of Rice Husk Ash to the Properties of Mortar and Concrete: A Review. *J Am Sci* 2010; 6(3): 157-165.
- [3] Lu P, Young JF. Hot pressed DSP cement paste, *Material Research Society Symposium Proceedings*, 1992; 245.
- [4] Richard P, Cheyrezy M. Reactive powder concretes with high ductility and 200- 800 MPa tensile strength, San Francisco: ACI Spring Convention, SP 144-24, 1994.

[5] Jo BW, Kim CH, Tae G, Park JB. Characteristics of cement mortar with nano-SiO₂ particles. *Const Build Mater* 2007; 21(6): 1351-1355.

[6] Ismail MS, Waliuddint AM. Effect of rice husk ash on high strength concrete. *Const Build Mater* 1996; 10(1): 521-526.

[7] Sun MQ, Liu QP, Li ZQ, Hu YZ. A study of piezoelectric properties of carbon fiber reinforced concrete and plain cement during dynamic loading. *Cem Concr Res* 2000; 30: 1593- 1595.

[8] Sorelli L, Constantinides G, Ulm FJ, Toutlemonde F. The nano-mechanical signature of Ultra High Performance Concrete by statistical nano indentation techniques. *Cem Concr Res* 2008; 38: 1447-1456.

[9] Zivica V. Effects of the very low water/cement ratio. *Const Build Mater* 2009; 23(8): 2846-2850.

[10] Bui DD, Hu J, Stroeven P. Particle size effect on the strength of rice husk ash blended gap-graded Portland cement concrete. *Cem Concr Compos* 2005; 27(3): 357-366.

[11] Al-Khalaf MN, Yousift HA. Use of rice husk ash in concrete. *Int J Cem Compos Lightweight Concr* 1984; 6(4): 241-248.

[12] Kuo WT, Lin KL, Chang WC, Luo HL. Effects of Nano-Materials on Properties of Waterworks Sludge Ash Cement Paste. *Journal of Indian Engineering Chemistry* 200; 12(5): 702-709.

Submission date: 5/2/2010

Submission Address: Marsland Press, P.O. Box 21126, Lansing, Michigan 48909, The United States, 347-321-7172.

1/6/2010