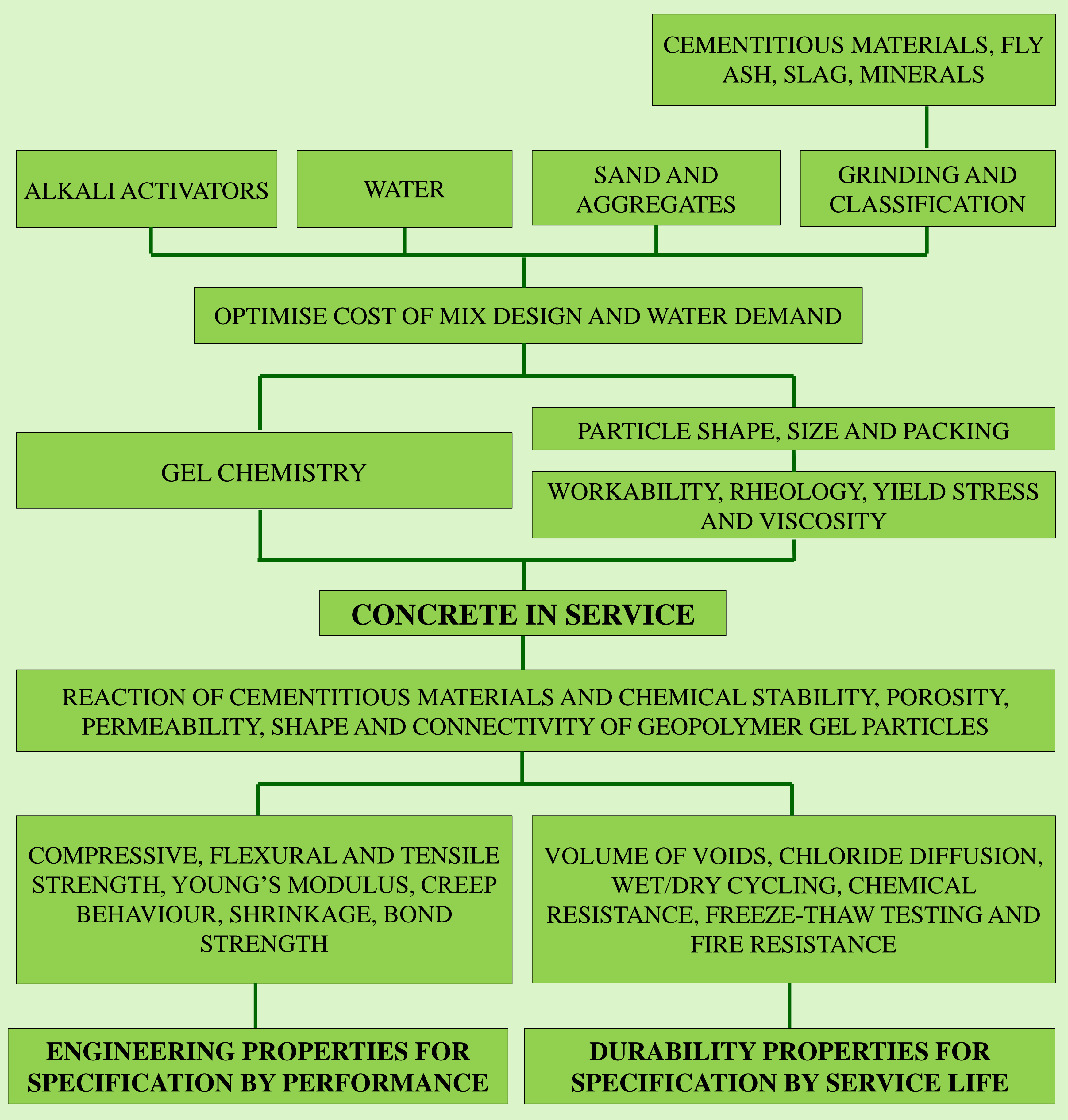
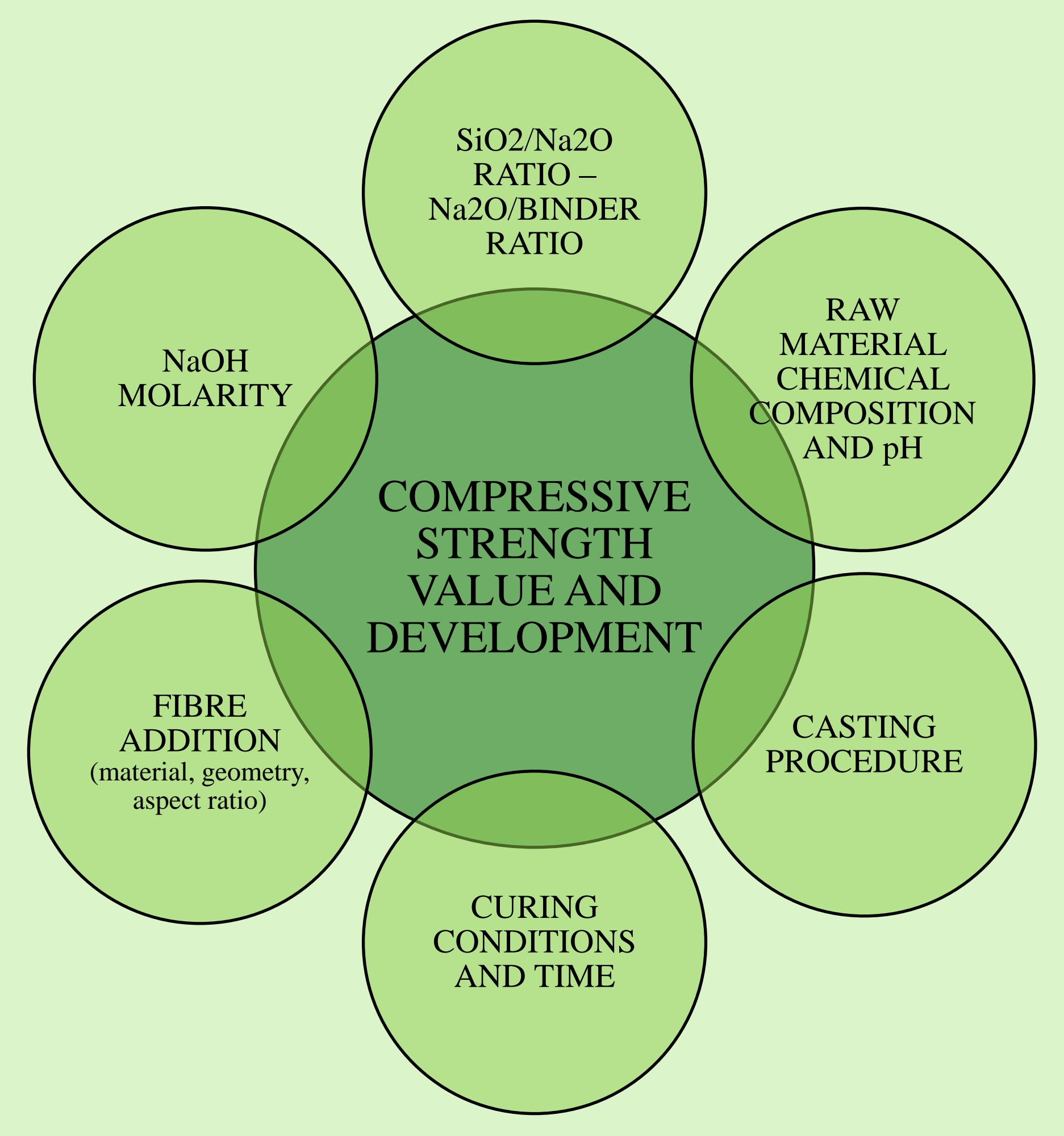


# ALKALI-ACTIVATED MATERIALS (AAMs) STRUCTURAL APPLICATIONS

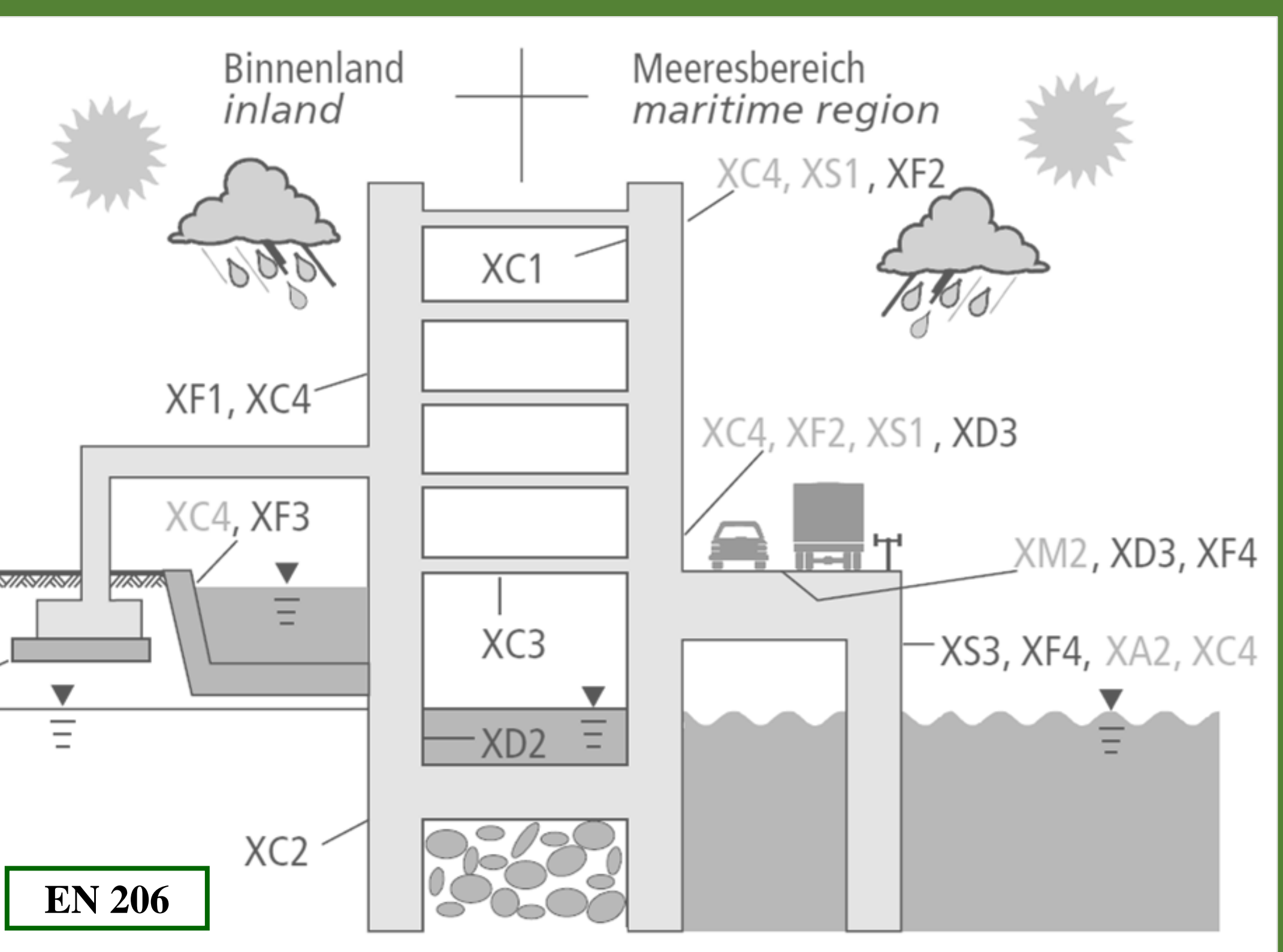
INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MIX DESIGN, CHEMISTRY, MATRIX CHARACTERISATION, ENGINEERING AND DURABILITY PROPERTIES



FACTORS AFFECTING AAMs PERFORMANCE



CONCRETE EXPOSURE CLASSES



Expositionsklassen (Umwelteinwirkungen, „Angriffe“) Exposure classes (environmental effects, „attacks“)		Betontechnische Maßnahmen („Widerstände“) Concrete technology measures („resistances“)			
Klassenbez. class designation	Einwirkung und Beanspruchung effect and stress	Max. w/z max. w/c	Min. z min. c	f <sub>ck, cube</sub> f <sub>ck, cube</sub>	f <sub>ct, cube</sub> f <sub>ct, cube</sub>
XO	kein Angriff no attack	keine Anforderung no requirement	keine Anforderung no requirement	C8/10	C8/10
XC	1 trocken dry	0,75	240	C16/20	
	2 ständig nass constantly wet	0,75	240	C16/20	
	3 mäßig feucht moderately moist	0,65	260	C20/25	
	4 Carbonatisierung carbonation	nass / trocken wet / dry	0,60	280	C25/30
XD/ XS	1 mäßig feucht moderately moist	0,55	300	C30/37	
	2 ständig nass constantly wet	0,50	320	C35/45	
	3 Chlorid chloride	nass / trocken wet / dry	0,45	320	C35/45
XF	1 mäßige Wassers. o. T. moderate water saturation (o.T.)	0,60	280	C25/30	
	2 mäßige Wassers. m. T. moderate water saturation (m.T.)	0,55 + LP	300	C25/30	
	3 hohe Wassers. o. T. high water saturation (o.T.)	0,50	320	C35/45	
	4 hohe Wassers. m. T. high water saturation (m.T.)	0,55 + LP	300	C25/30	
XA	1 schwach angreifend weakly corrosive	0,60	280	C25/30	
	2 mäßig angreifend moderately corrosive	0,50	320	C35/45	
	3 stark angreifend strongly corrosive	0,45	320	C35/45	
XM	1 mäßiger Verschleiß moderate wear	0,55	300	C30/37	
	2 starker Verschleiß severe wear	0,45	320	C35/45	
	3 sehr starker Verschleiß very severe wear	0,45	320	C35/45	

APPLICATIONS OF ALKALI-ACTIVATED MATERIALS



Images:  
 1 - Global Change Institute (GCI) – University of Queensland, Australia, 2013, EFC (Earth Friendly Concrete) – Wagners  
 2 - UrbanEden solar decathlon house – University of Charlotte, USA, 2013, Pre-cast fly ash-based Geopolymer concrete walls  
 3 - Thomastown Recreation and Aquatic Centre (TRAC) – Victoria, Australia, 2013, Ecote pre-mixed concrete pavement – Zeobond  
 4 - Railways sleepers – Melbourne to Sydney mainline, NSW, Australia, Prestressed Geopolymer concrete – Rocla

References:  
 - van Deventer, J.S.J. et al., Technical and commercial progress in the adoption of geopolymer concrete, Minerals Engineering 29, 89-104, 2012  
 - Antoni, Wijaya, Hardjito, Factors affecting the setting time of fly ash-based Geopolymer, Materials Science Forum, vol. 841, pp. 90-97, 2016  
 - Antoni, Satria, Hardjito, Effect of variability of fly ash obtained from the same source on the characteristics of Geopolymer, MATEC Web of Conferences 97, 01026, 2017  
 - Muhammad et al., Effect of heat curing temperatures on fly ash-based Geopolymer concrete, International Journal of Engineering and Technology, 8 (1.2), 15-19, 2019  
 - EN 206 – Concrete – Specification, performance, production and conformity