



혼화재 치환 콘크리트의 등가 압축강도에 대한 물-결합재비의 결정

윤현섭¹⁾ · 양근혁^{2)*}

1)

2)

Determination of Water-to-Binder Ratios on the Equivalent Compressive Strength of Concrete with Supplementary Cementitious Materials

Hyun-Sub Yoon¹⁾ and Keun-Hyeok Yang^{2)*}

¹⁾Dept. of Architectural Engineering, Kyonggi University Graduate School, Seoul 03746, Rep. of Korea

²⁾Dept. of Plant Architectural Engineering, Kyonggi University, Suwon 16227, Rep. of Korea

ABSTRACT The present study proposed a *k*-value to determine the water-to-binder ratio of concrete using fly ash (FA) or ground granulated blast-furnace slag (GGBS) as a partial replacement of ordinary portland cement (OPC) with regard to an equivalent strength of OPC concrete. From the regression analysis using an extensive database including 7076 concrete mixes, *k*-values were determined for various water-to-binder ratios when the replacement ratio of OPC by the addition of FA or GGBS were below 50%. For deriving an equation to identify *k*-value, the relationship of concrete compressive strength and water-to-binder ratio was generalized by an exponential function. In general, *k*-values decreased with the increases in the addition of FA or GGBS for replacement of OPC and water-to-binder ratio. The rate in decreasing *k*-value against water-to-binder ratio was marginally affected by the addition of FA or GGBS, although a higher *k*-value was commonly obtained for GGBS concrete than for FA concrete at the same water-to-binder ratio. Consequently, the determined *k*-values were simplified as a function of water-to-binder ratio and the addition ratio of FA or GGBS as replacement of OPC.

Keywords : equivalent compressive strength, *k*-value, water-to-binder ratio, fly ash, slag

1. 서 론

가 가 가 13263 CEN/TR 16639⁷⁾
 가 가 가 (silica fume, SF) FA EN
 가 , *k*- OPC 100%
 (ordinary Portland cement, OPC)
 (ground granulated blast-furnace slag, SCM
 GGBS) (fly ash, FA) (supplementary FA SF
 cementitious materials, SCMs) 가 , GGBS
¹⁾ SCM OPC *k*-
^{2,3)} SCM OPC 100% *k*-
 가 ^{4,5,6)} 가 (-)
 , SCM
⁷⁾ *k*- SCM
 가 가
 CEN/TR 16639⁷⁾ *k*-

*Corresponding author E-mail : yangkh@kgu.ac.kr
 Received July 15, 2015, Revised September 1, 2015,
 Accepted September 3, 2015
 2015 by Korea Concrete Institute

GGBS OPC SCM FA SCM
 OPC 100% 가 가
 k- FA GGBS

가 , 가 (Fig. 1).

2. k-value

2.1 k-값의 개념

CEN/TR 16639⁷⁾ k- FA, SF OPC
 OPC 가 1 SCM
 SCM
 SCM

SCM , $f_{ck(o)}$, $f_{ck(a)}$
 A_o, B_o, A_a, B_a
 (3) (4) OPC 100%
 SCM (4) $f_{ck(a)}$

$$k = \frac{(c_a + a)(\ln A_o - \ln A_a + B_o \cdot \omega_o)}{a \cdot B_a \cdot \omega_o} - \frac{c_a}{a} \quad (5)$$

3. k-값 산정을 위한 실험상수 결정

3.1 데이터 베이스(data base, DB)

SCM k-
 CEN/TR 16639⁷⁾ SCM
 k- SCM
 SCM 가
 , SCM
 SCM k-

(5) k- 가 가 SCM
 (A_o, B_o, A_a, B_a)
 SCM

$$\omega_o = w_a / (c_a + k \cdot a) \quad (1)$$

$$k = (w_a / \omega_o - c_a) / a \quad (2)$$

, ω_o OPC 100%
 , w_a SCM , c_a
 , a SCM

2.2 콘크리트 압축강도와 물-결합재비의 관계

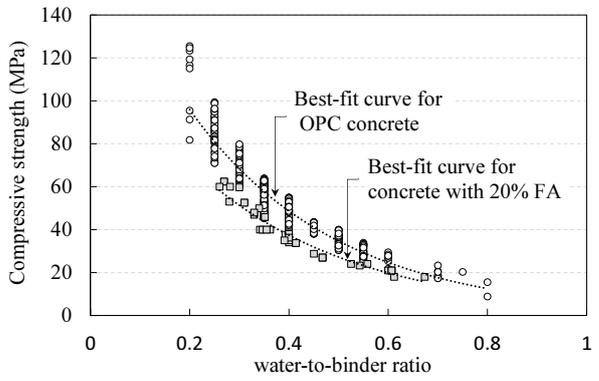


Fig. 1 Typical relationship between water-to-binder ratio and compressive strength of concrete

Table 1 Incidence of various parameter values in 7,076 concrete mixes

f_{ck} (MPa)	Type of binder	Range of f_{ck} (MPa)									Total
		3-20	20-30	30-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	100-120	120-140	140-170	
	OPC	239	1,039	714	922	487	224	105	13	1	3,744
	OPC+FA	423	1,346	312	227	99	9	-	-	-	2,416
	OPC+GGBS	21	434	189	113	80	45	27	7		916
W/B (%)	Type of binder	Range of W/B (%)									Total
		0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	
	OPC	-	20	713	958	971	774	276	30	2	3,744
	OPC+FA	-	2	153	428	772	766	265	26	4	2,416
	OPC+GGBS	-	80	75	188	383	179	10	-	-	916
R_F (%)	Type of binder	Range of R_F (%)									Total
		2-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	
	OPC+FA	678	1431	212	65	19	5	6	-	-	2,416
R_G (%)	Type of binder	Range of R_G (%)									Total
		3-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	
	OPC+GGBS	105	212	329	151	76	13	19	9	2	916

* Note: R_F = Replacement ratios of FA
 R_G = Replacement ratios of GGBS

(Table 1).
 7,076 , OPC
 3,744 , FA 2,416 ,
 GGBS 916 .
 28 OPC
 7.7~150 MPa, FA 3~92.8 MPa
 , GGBS 9.9~138.8 MPa .
 - OPC 13.86~88.94%,
 FA 18.82~94.59% , GGBS
 12.85~94.59% . SCM
 FA 2.75~67% , GGBS
 3.39~81%
 SCM ($f_{ck(a)}$) - 가 . Fig. 2
 SCM
 . , GGBS FA
 SCM 가
 GGBS FA
 . GGBS FA가
 SCM
 가
 . SF 15~20%
 ,
 . SF

SF k -

3.2 일반 콘크리트(OPC 100% 콘크리트)

OPC 100%
 - (ω_0) ($f_{ck(o)}$) Fig. 2

(source)

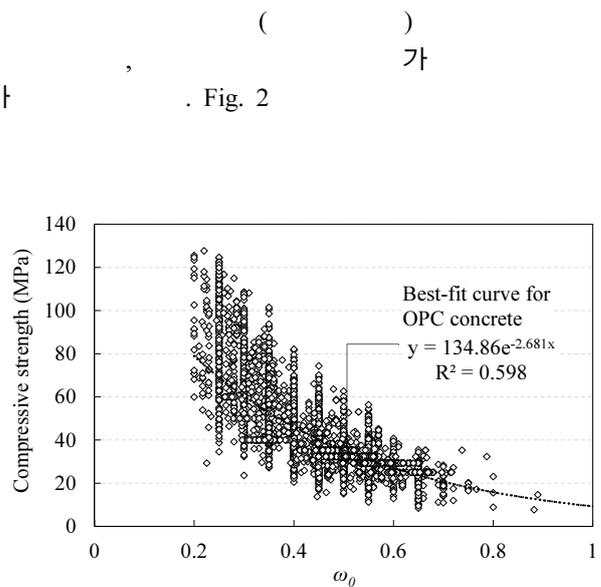


Fig. 2 Effect of water-to-binder ratio on compressive strength of OPC concrete

$$(3) \quad A_o \quad B_o \quad 134.9$$

$$-2.68$$

$$(f_{ck(o)}) \quad (\omega_o)$$

$$f_{ck(o)} = 134.9 \exp(-2.68 \cdot \omega_o) \quad (6)$$

3.3 FA 치환 콘크리트

FA
 (ω_a) $(f_{ck(a)})$ Fig. 3
 Fig. 3 FA (R_F)
 20~50% Fig. 3
 (4)
 Table 2 FA
 A_a B_a
 20% 50% 가 A_a 136
 142 가 , B_a -3.2 -3.8
 , FA 가 A_a 가
 B_a

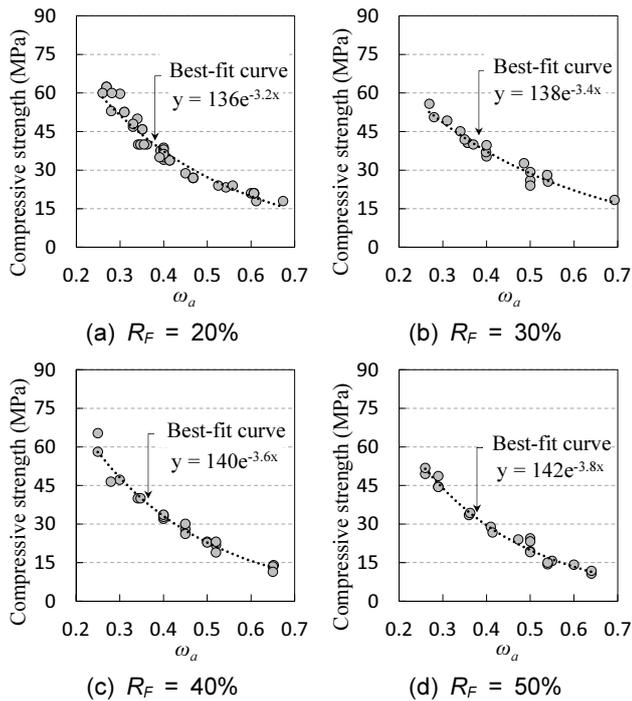


Fig. 3 Effect of water-to-binder ratio on compressive strength of concrete mixes with different FA additions

Table 2 Determination of experimental constants A_a and B_a for concrete mixes with FA addition

Experimental constant	Range of R_F (%)			
	20	30	40	50
A_a	136	138	140	142
B_a	-3.2	-3.4	-3.6	-3.8

3.4 GGBS 치환 콘크리트

GGBS
 (ω_a) $(f_{ck(a)})$ Fig. 4
 Fig. 4 FA 가 GGBS
 (R_G) 20~50% Fig. 4
 (4) A_a
 Table 3 GGBS
 B_a 20% 50% 가 A_a 136 142 가
 FA
 B_a -3.1 -3.7 , FA
 A_a 20% 50% 가
 FA , B_a

3.5 k값 산정

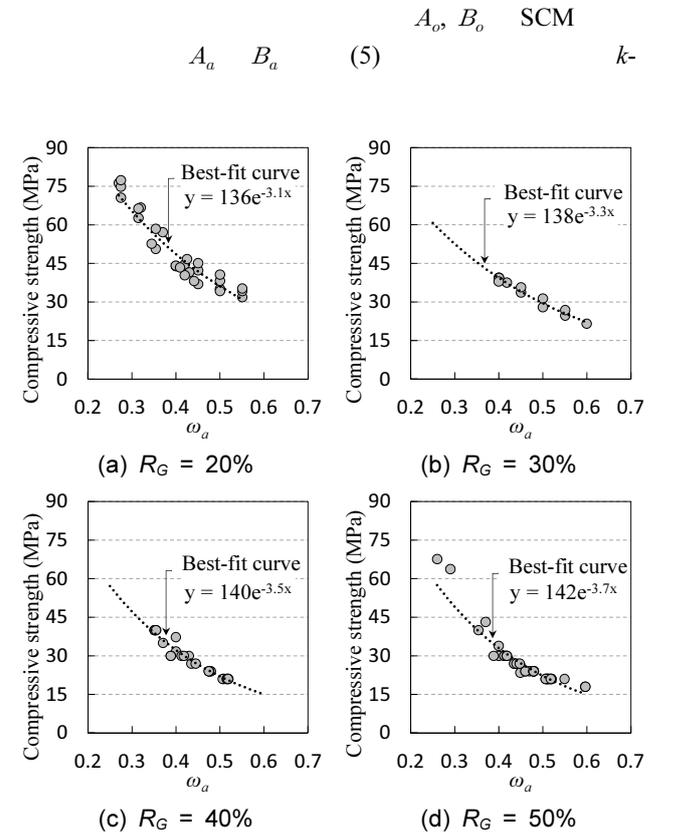


Fig. 4 Effect of water-to-binder ratio on compressive strength of concrete mixes with different GGBS additions

Table 3 Determination of experimental constants A_a and B_a for concrete mixes with GGBS addition

Experimental constant	Range of R_G (%)			
	20	30	40	50
A_a	136	138	140	142
B_a	-3.1	-3.3	-3.5	-3.7

Table 4 5 . SCM 가 OPC
100% ($f_{ck(a)}$)
-
FA GGBS
가 가
0 1
, SCM
가 0% 100%

3.5.1 FA 치환 콘크리트

FA R_F k - Table 4
Fig. 5 . R_F 가 20% 50% 가 k -
- 가 0.2 0.295 0.560
가 , - 가 0.7 0.213 0.451
가 . FA k - R_F 가
가 , 가
FA k -
- R_F 가 가
FA 가 가
- 가
FA k - R_F w_0
.
FA k -
FA k -
(Fig. 6).

$$k = 0.06 \cdot \ln(\omega_0^{-1.6} \cdot R_F^3) + 0.5 \quad (7)$$

Fig. 5 6 - R_F 가
 k - 가 , - 가 0.4
 R_F 가 20% 30% 가 k - 가
52% , R_F 가 40% 50% 가 k - 가
11% .

3.5.2 GGBS 치환 콘크리트

GGBS R_G k - Table 5
Fig. 7 . R_G 가 20% 50% 가
 k - - 가 0.2 0.434 0.560
가 , - 가 0.7 0.349 0.491
가 . GGBS k - R_G
가 가 , FA
.
GGBS
 k - FA k -
GGBS 가 FA
GGBS
FA
GGBS
GGBS
FA
 k - FA 가 - k -
(Fig. 8).

Table 4 k -values determined from concrete mixes with different FA additions

ω_0	k -value			
	$R_F = 20\%$	$R_F = 30\%$	$R_F = 40\%$	$R_F = 50\%$
0.2	0.295	0.433	0.510	0.560
0.25	0.272	0.405	0.479	0.530
0.3	0.257	0.385	0.459	0.510
0.35	0.246	0.372	0.445	0.495
0.4	0.238	0.361	0.434	0.484
0.45	0.231	0.353	0.425	0.476
0.5	0.226	0.347	0.418	0.469
0.55	0.222	0.342	0.413	0.463
0.6	0.218	0.337	0.408	0.459
0.65	0.215	0.334	0.404	0.455
0.7	0.213	0.330	0.401	0.451

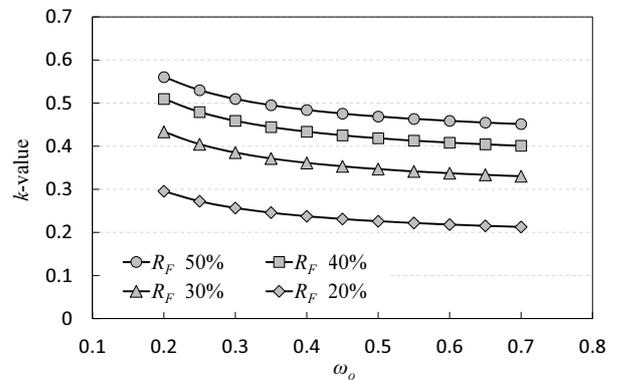


Fig. 5 Effect of water-to-binder ratio on k -value of concrete mixes with different FA additions

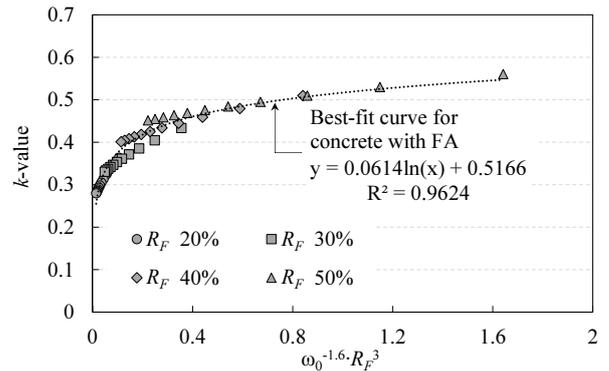


Fig. 6 Modeling of k -value for concrete with FA

$$k = 0.1 \cdot \ln(\omega_0^{-0.7} \cdot R_G^{1.75}) + 0.6 \quad (8)$$

Fig. 7 Effect of water-to-binder ratio on k -value of concrete mixes with different GGBS additions

Table 5 k -values determined from concrete mixes with different GGBS additions

ω_0	k-value			
	$R_G = 20\%$	$R_G = 30\%$	$R_G = 40\%$	$R_G = 50\%$
0.2	0.434	0.517	0.567	0.603
0.25	0.410	0.488	0.536	0.571
0.3	0.394	0.468	0.515	0.550
0.35	0.383	0.454	0.500	0.536
0.4	0.374	0.443	0.489	0.524
0.45	0.368	0.435	0.480	0.516
0.5	0.362	0.428	0.473	0.509
0.55	0.358	0.423	0.468	0.503
0.6	0.354	0.418	0.463	0.498
0.65	0.351	0.414	0.459	0.494
0.7	0.349	0.411	0.455	0.491

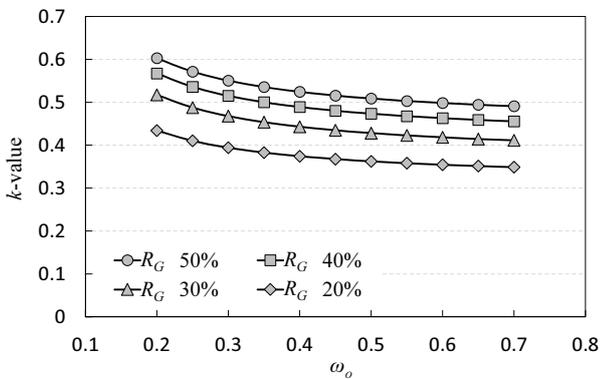


Fig. 7 Effect of water-to-binder ratio on k -value of concrete mixes with different GGBS additions

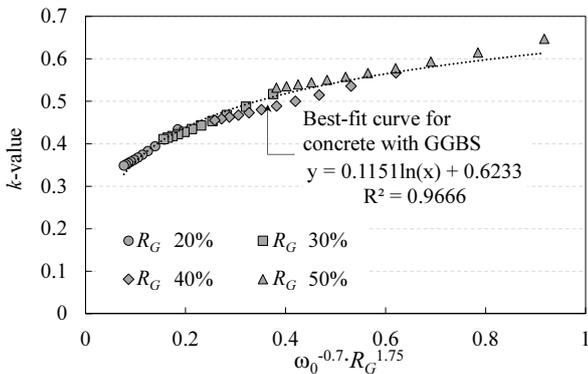


Fig. 8 Modeling of k -value for concrete with GGBS

4. 결론

SCM 100% 가 가 - k- 가 가 - . k- .

k- FA GGBS가 50% . SCM 가 k-

1) 가 k- FA GGBS 가 가

2) - 가 k- FA GGBS .

3) - GGBS k-

4) SCM k- - .

감사의 글

(:12CCTI-C063722-01)

References

1. Moon, J. H., and Lee, S. S., "Dynamic and Durability Properties of the Low-carbon Concrete using the High Volume Slag", *Journal of the Korea Institute of Building Construction*, Vol.13, No.4, 2013, pp. 351-359.
2. Jung, Y. B., Yang, K. H., and Choi, D. U., "Influence of Fly Ash on Life-Cycle Environmental Impact of Concrete", *Journal of the Korea Institute of Building Construction*, Vol.14, No.6, 2014, pp. 515-522.
3. Yang, K. H., Seo, E. A., Jung, Y. B., and Tae, S. H., "Effect of Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag on Life-Cycle Environmental impact of Concrete", *Journal of the Korea Concrete Institute*, Vol.26, No.3, 2014, pp. 13-21.
4. Jaung, J. D., Cho, H. D., and Park, S. W., "Properties of Hydration of High-Strength Concrete and Reduction Strategy for Heat Production", *Journal of the Korea Institute of Building Construction*, Vol.12, No.2, 2012, pp. 203-210.
5. Lee, J. H., Kim, Y. R., Park, J. H., and Jeong, Y., "Study on the Mineral Admixture Replacement Ratio for Field Application of Concrete with High Volume Mineral Admixture", *Journal of the Korean Recycled Construction Resources Institute*,

Vol.1, No.2, 2013, pp. 93-100.

6. Lee, S. S., Song, H. Y., and Lee, S. M., "An Experimental Study on the Influence of High Fineness Fly Ash and Water-Binder Ratio on Properties of Concrete", *Journal of the Korea Concrete Institute*, Vol.21, No.1, 2009, pp. 29-35.
7. CEN/TR 16639, "Use of k-value Concept, Equivalent Concrete Performance Concept and Equivalent Performance of Combinations Concept", *CEN/TR104*, 2014.

Appendix A: k-값 활용의 예

가 0.5 , $(f_{ck(o)})$ 35 MPa OPC
100% 가 . FA가 20%

a) A_0 B_0 : (3) Fig. 2

- A_0 : 134.86
- B_0 : -2.681
b) FA 20%
 A_a B_a : (4) Fig. 3

- A_a : 136
- B_a : -3.15
c) (5) k -
$$k = 5 \cdot \frac{(\ln 134.86 - \ln 136 - 2.681 \cdot \omega_0)}{-3.15 \cdot \omega_0} - 4$$

$$= 0.293$$

$$35 = 136 \exp\left(-3.15 \cdot \frac{w_a}{80 + 0.293 \cdot 20}\right)$$

$$w_a = 36.99$$

- (ω_a)
$$\omega_a = \frac{36.99}{80 + 20} = 0.37\%$$

요 약	(fly ash, FA)	(ground granulated blast-furnace slag, GGBS)
가	-	-
FA GGBS	50%	(7,076)
가 ,	가 가	가 k-
, k-	FA GGBS	FA GGBS

핵심용어 : 등가 압축강도, k-값, 물-결합재비, 플라이애쉬, 고로슬래그