



# Stålfiberarmeret SCC

Resultater og erfaringer fra en bundpladestøbning på Eternitgrunden i Aalborg





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- WP1\_Simulation of design and execution
- WP2\_Development and testing of materials
- WP3\_Design basis
- WP4\_Execution check and methods
- WP5\_Demonstration and knowledge transfer

## Project partners

### Companies

- COWI A/S
- MT Højgaard A/S
- Unicon A/S
- Aalborg Portland A/S
- Bekaert A/S
- Convi ApS
- Hi-Con A/S
- Betonelement-Foreningen
- CRH Concrete A/S

### Knowledge transfer party

Danish Technological Institute, Concrete Centre

### Research Institution

Technical University of Denmark (DTU), department of civil engineering

### Other parties

Danish Road Directorate

### Associated parties

- The Danish Construction Association
- Confederation of Danish Industry (DI)
- Femern A/S
- Rail Net Denmark (Banedanmark)

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### Document Info

Document ID: 29096  
Document Type: Subject

Approved: 2011-06-07  
Revision of content: 2010-06-30

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## Sustainable concrete structures with steel fibres



The SFRC Consortium is an innovation consortium which was initiated in January 2010 and is set to run for 3½ years. The project is funded by the participating partners and the Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation.

The partners are COWI, MT Højgaard, Unicon, Aalborg Portland, Bekaert, Convi, Hi-Con, CRH Concrete, The Danish Precast Concrete Association, DTU Byg and Danish Technological Institute.

The main purpose of the project is to enhance the sustainability of concrete structures by improving working environment, productivity and aesthetics through increased usage of steel fiber reinforced concrete.

This purpose is fulfilled by carrying out the necessary research activities needed to form the basis for the preparation of a pre-normative document containing guidelines for design, production and execution of steel fiber reinforced concrete structures. A more specific goal is to develop well documented and applicable solutions for 2-3 selected load bearing structural elements.

### Document Info

Document ID: 29000  
 Document Type: Front page

Approved: 2011-06-08  
 Revision of content: 2010-06-18

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## Sustainable concrete structures with steel fibres



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 ...tive document containing guidelines for design, production and execution  
 ...te structures. A more specific goal is to develop well documented and  
 ...ected load bearing structural elements.

Udvalgte konstruktionsdele  
**Fundamenter**  
 Vægge  
 Prefabrikerede bjælker

Approved: 2011-06-08  
 Revision of content: 2010-06-18

# Indhold



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INSTITUTE

Design

Indledende undersøgelser

Prøvestøbning hos MT Højgaard i Aalborg

Fuldskala på Eternitgrunden

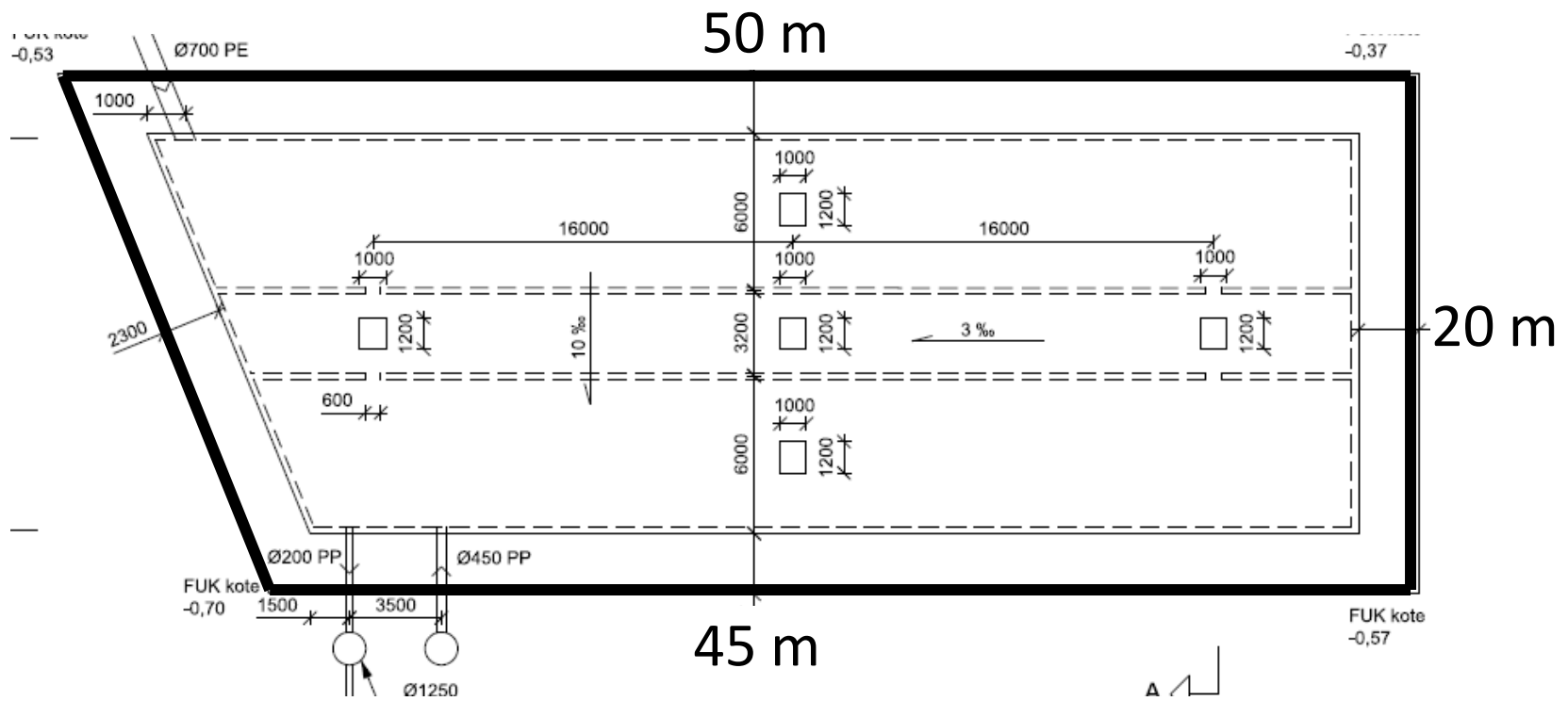
Konklusion

Hva så nu?

# Design



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Bekaert Combi Slab design - godkendt af COWI

Revneviddekrav : 0.2 mm

Pladetykkelse / dæklag : 400 mm / 35 mm

Armering uden brug af stålfibre : Y16 per 100 i top og bund

Armering med stålfibre : Y10 per 100 i top og bund

Ståltype og mængde : 30 kg/m<sup>3</sup> RN-80/60-BN

Økonomisk  
besparelse  
på ca. 30 %



# Design



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Beton

: E40

# Design



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Beton	: E40		
$f_{ctm}$ (28 dage)	: 3,5	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	
$f_{ctR,S}$ (28 dage)	: 1,5	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	
$f_{R,1}$ (28 dage)	: 4,0	[N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]	3-pkt bøjning - OK!

$f_{R,1}$  = den residuelle (tilbageværende) bøjetrækstyrke, der svarer til  $f_{ctR,S}$  i rent træk (altså når bjælken lige nøjagtig kan optage en trækspænding på 1,5 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, kan den samtidig lige nøjagtig optage en bøjetrækspænding på 4,0 N/mm<sup>2</sup>).



EN 14651:2005  
(Aalborg Portland)

# Indledende undersøgelser



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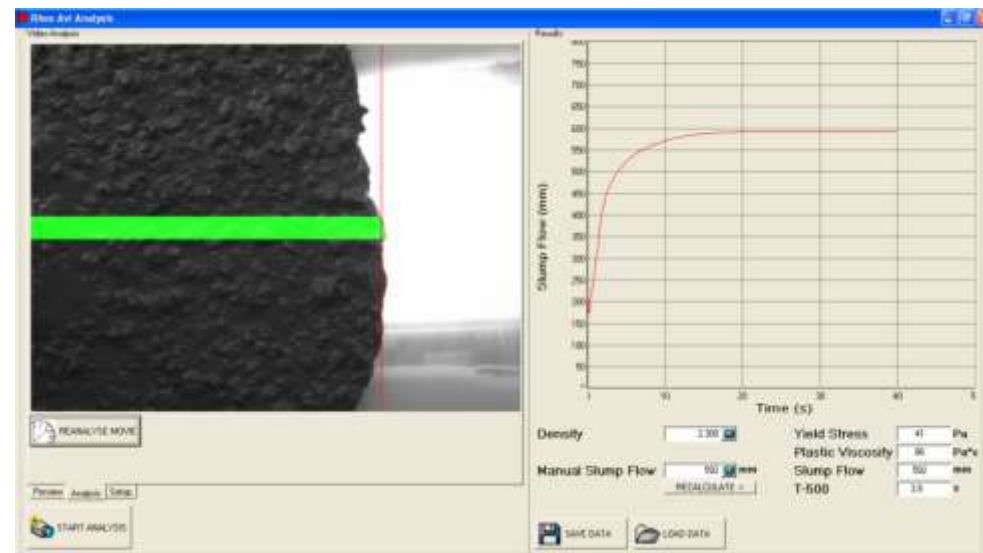
Unicon undersøgelser i Aalborg

- receptudvikling
- flydegenskaber (flydesætmål og t500)



Alle materialer fragtet til Teknologisk Institut i Taastrup

- pakningsanalyser
- rheologiske egenskaber med 4C-Rheometer (flydespænding, plastisk viskositet, flydesætmål og t500)



# Prøvestøbning

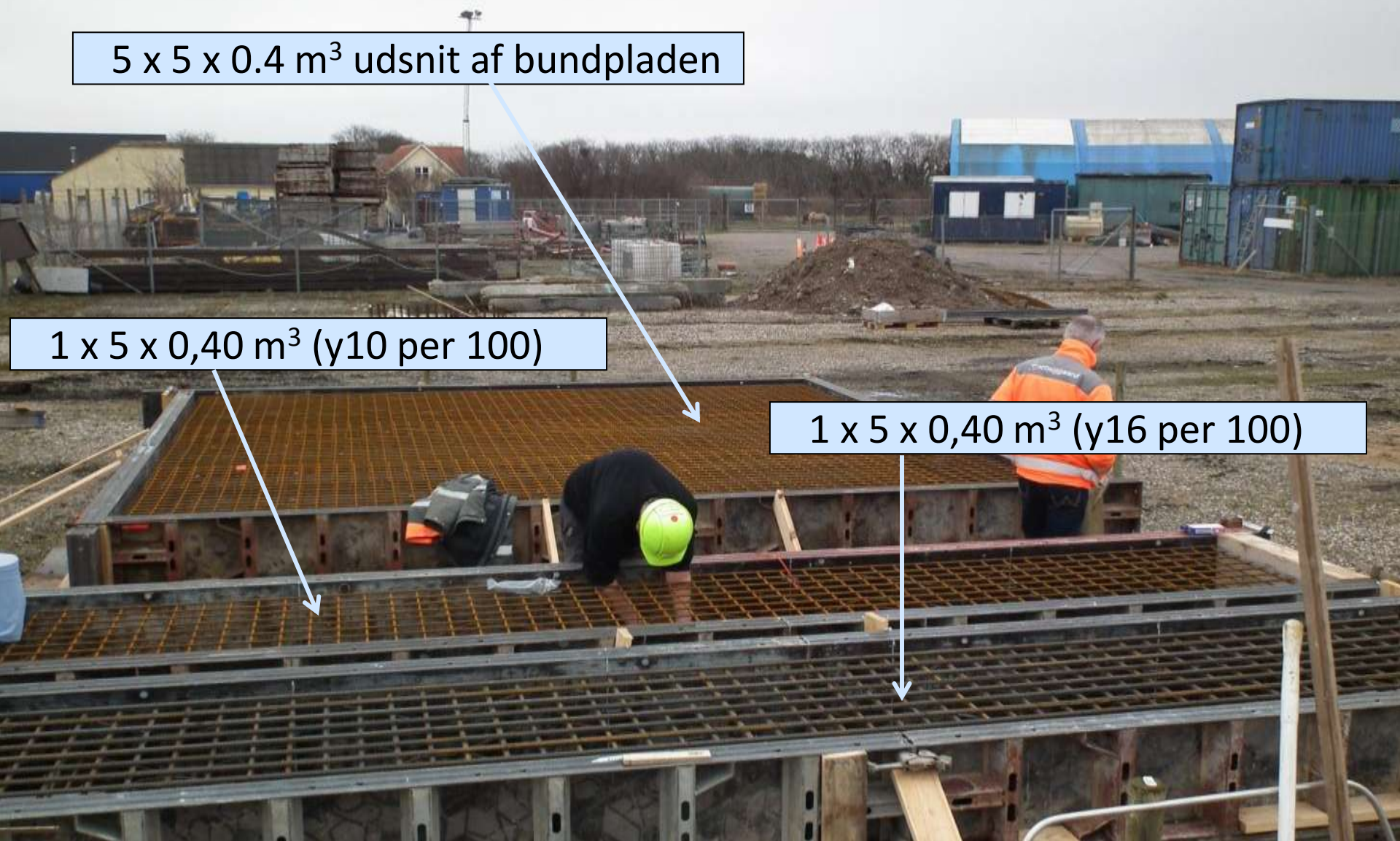


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5 x 5 x 0.4 m<sup>3</sup> udsnit af bundpladen

1 x 5 x 0,40 m<sup>3</sup> (y10 per 100)

1 x 5 x 0,40 m<sup>3</sup> (y16 per 100)



# Prøvestøbning



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# Prøvestøbning



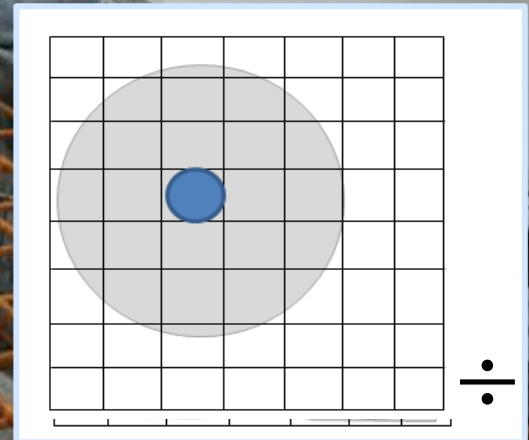
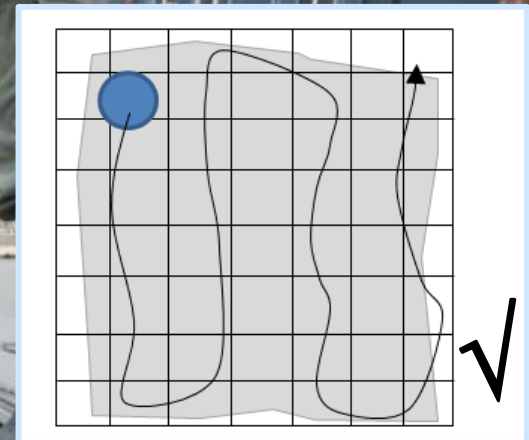
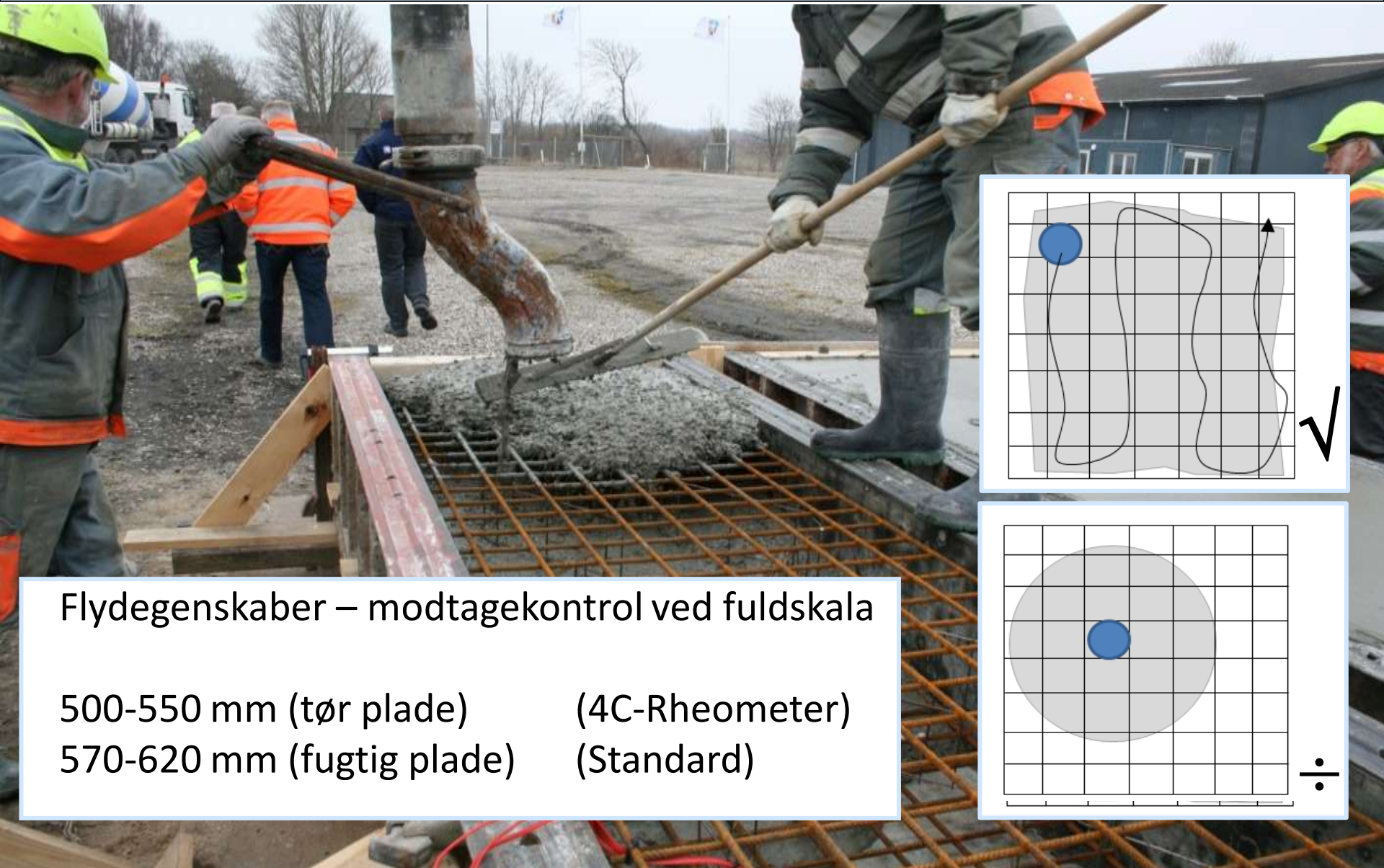
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# Prøvestøbning



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Flydegenskaber – modtagekontrol ved fuldskala

500-550 mm (tør plade)

(4C-Rheometer)

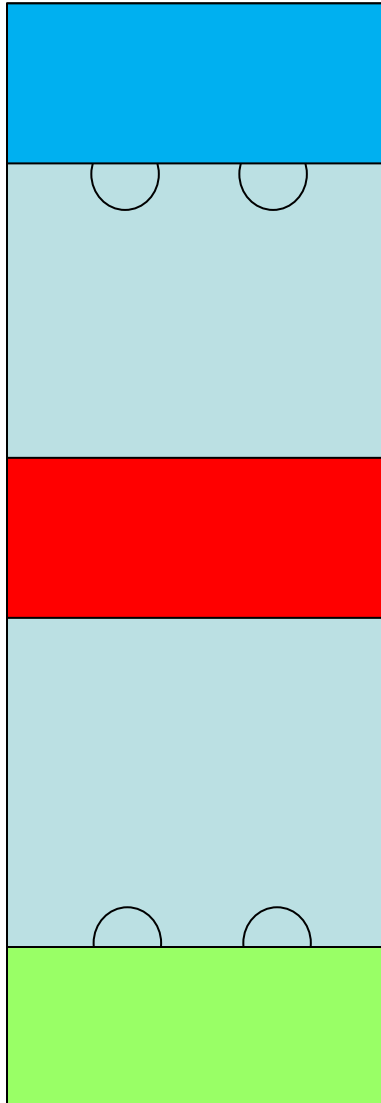
570-620 mm (fugtig plade)

(Standard)

# Prøvestøbning

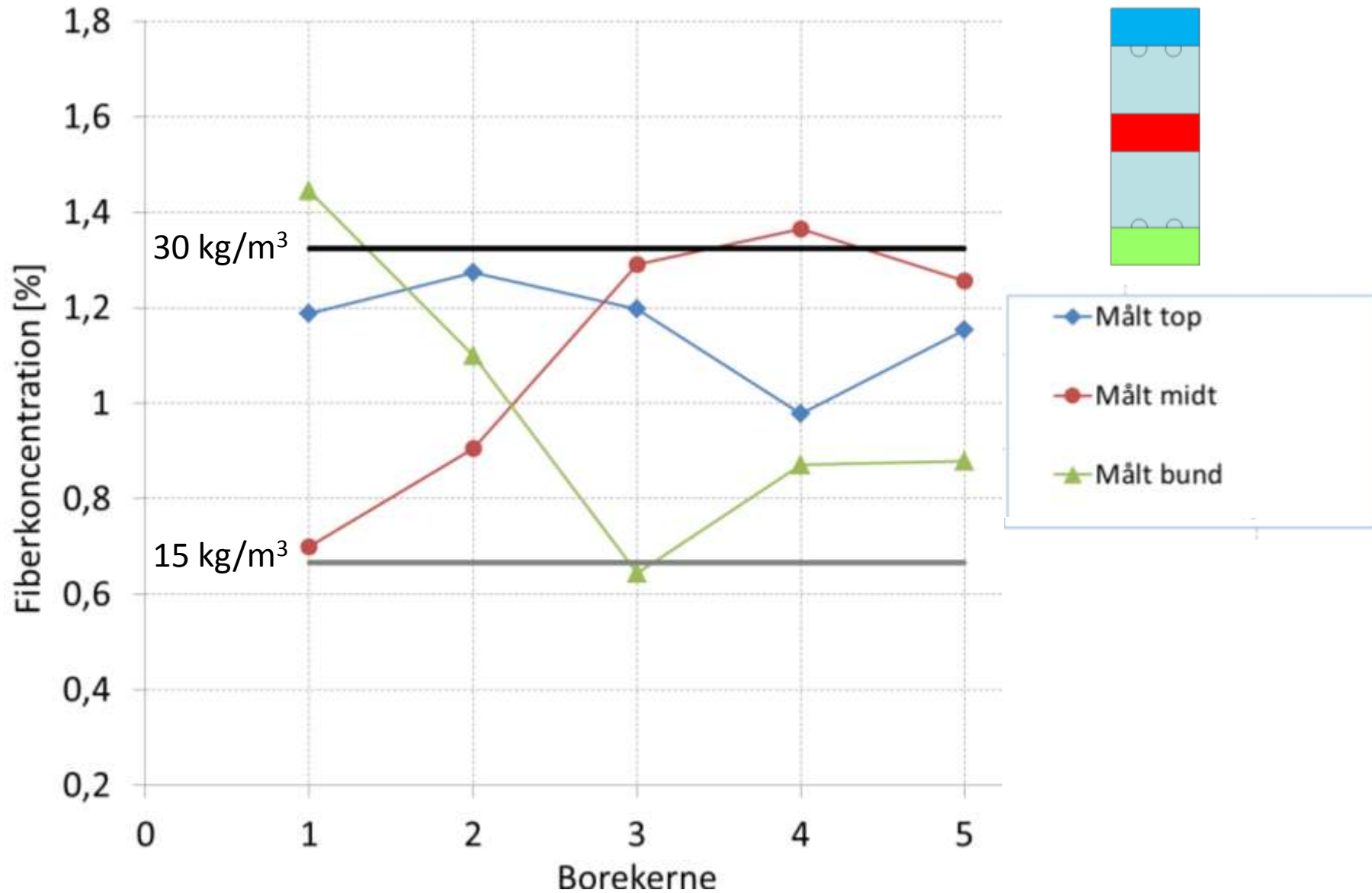


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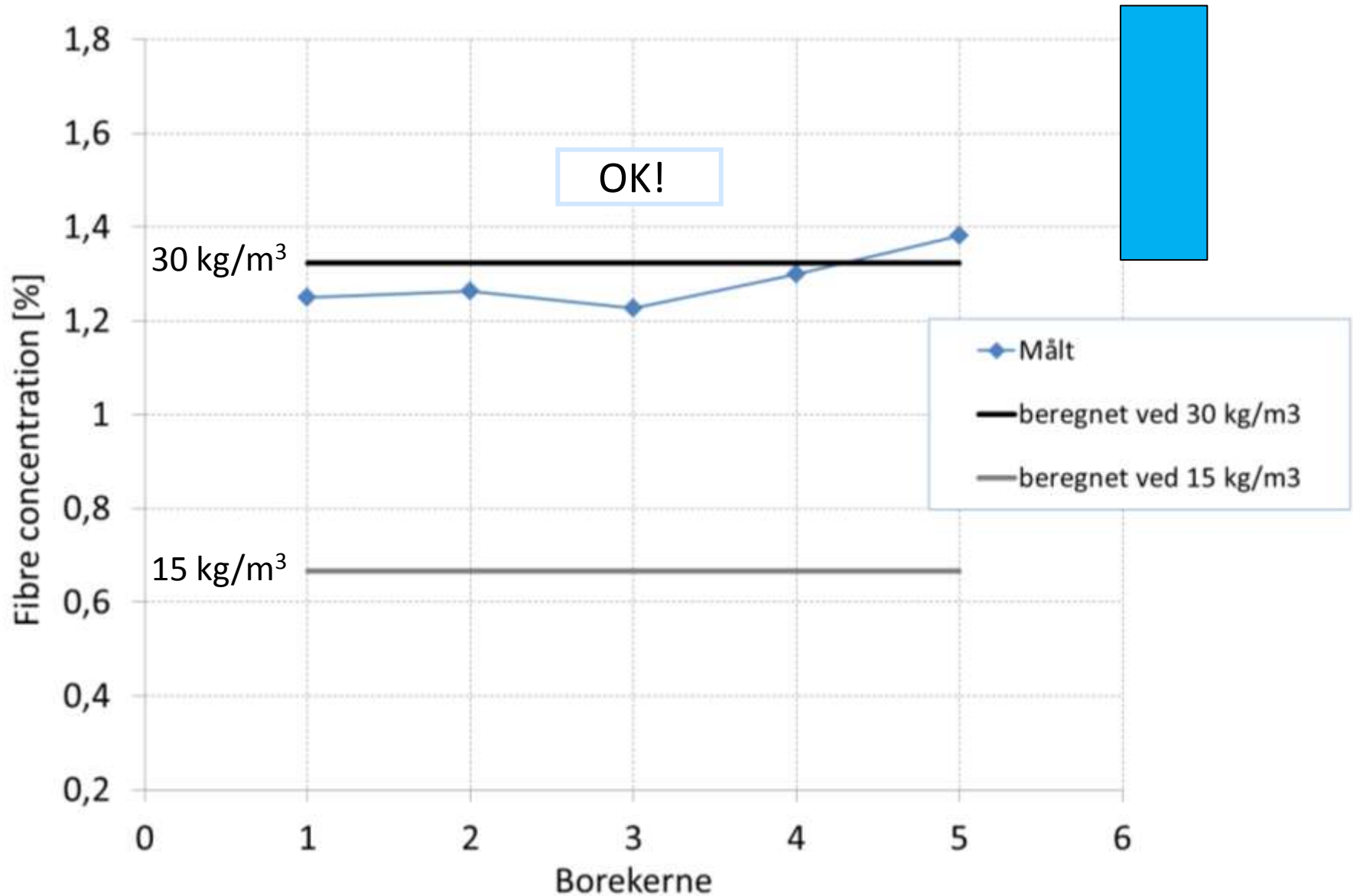


5 borekerner ( $\varnothing 150$ )

# Prøvestøbning



# Prøvestøbning



# Fuldskala



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# Fuldskala



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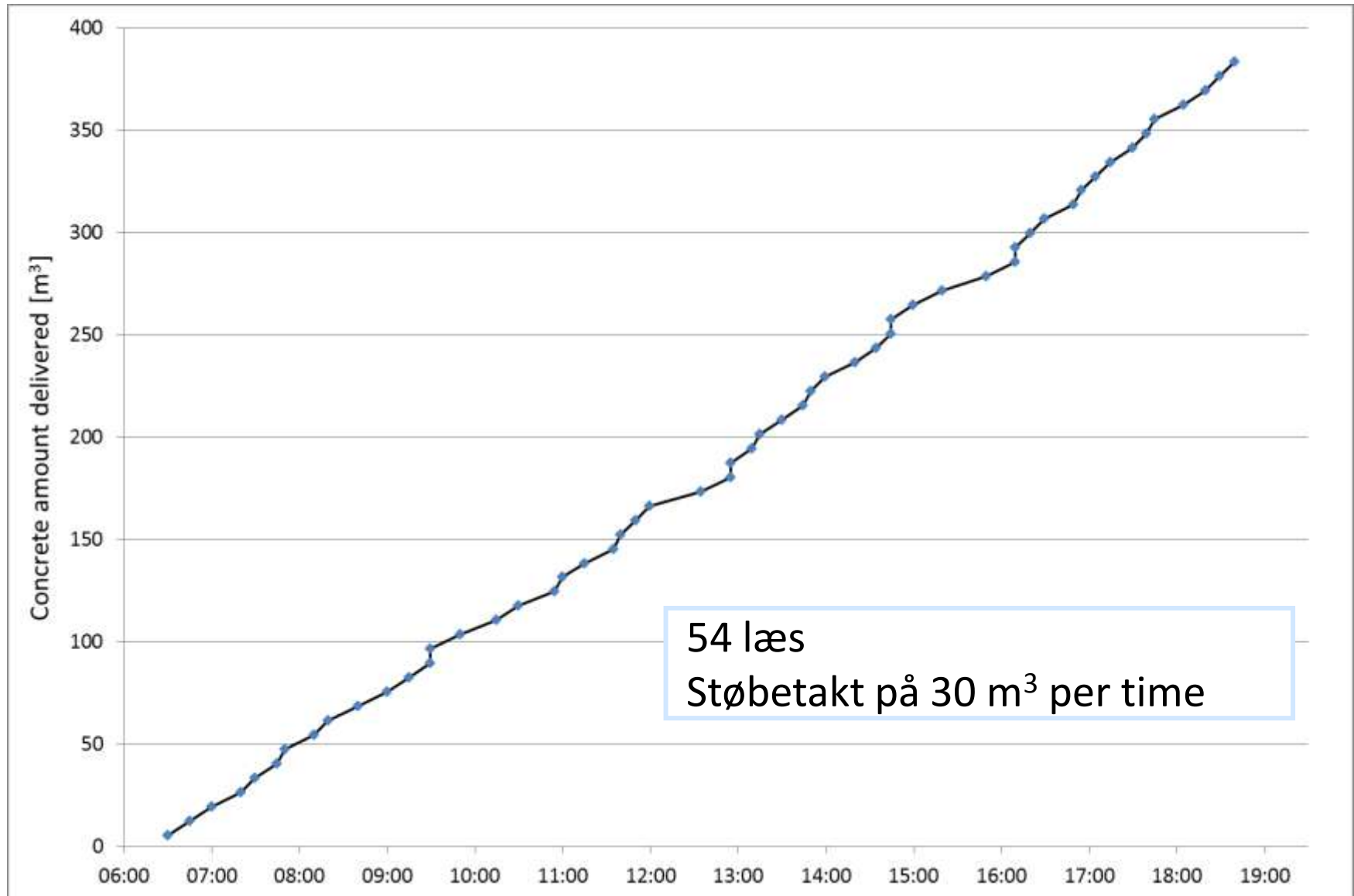
# Fuldskala



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# Fuldskala



# Fuldskala



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Prøver før pumpe

Prøver efter pumpe



# Fuldskala



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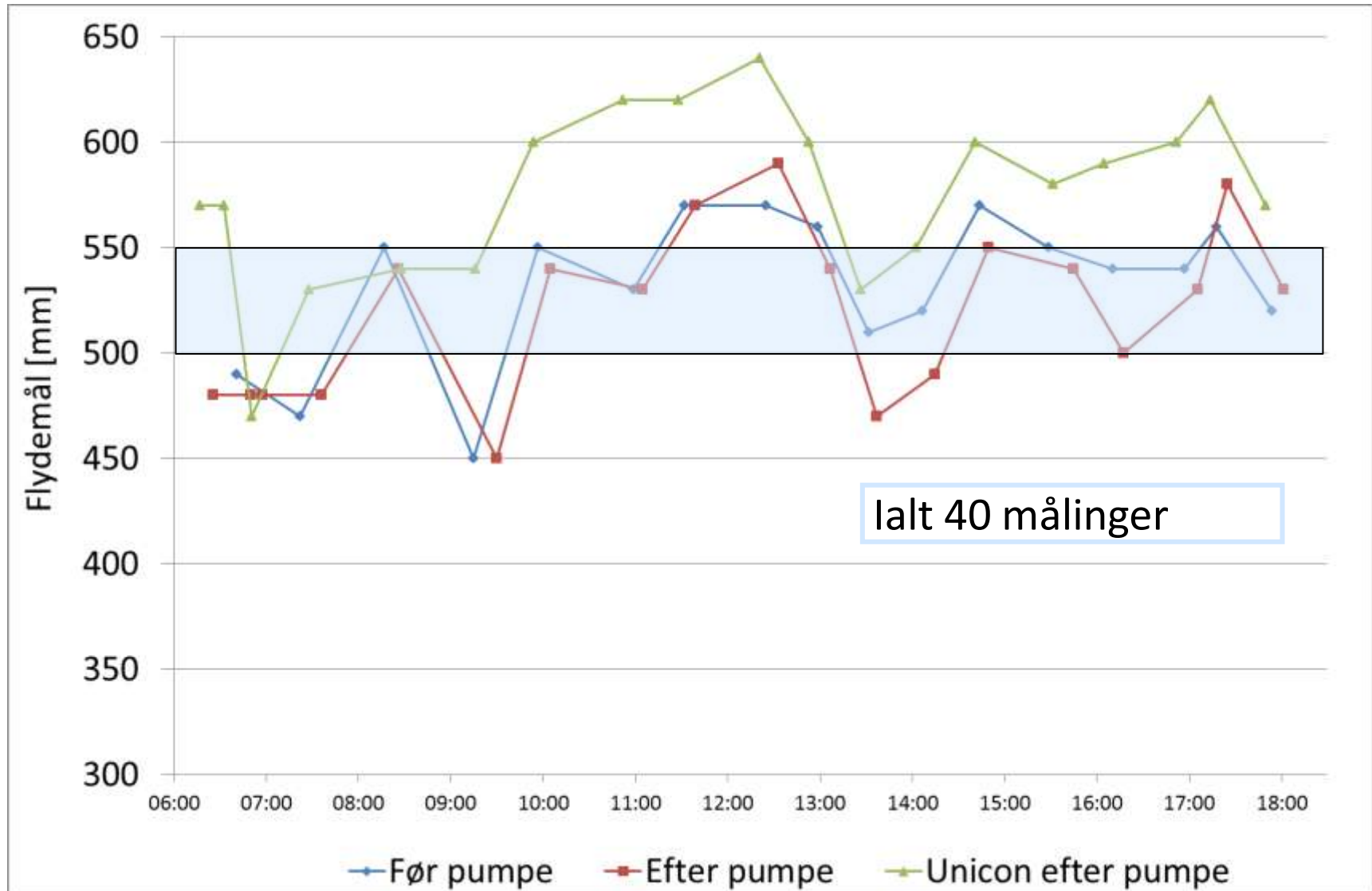


4C-Rheometer

Unicon kontrol



# Fuldskala



# Fuldskala



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	4C Rheometer (DTI)		Flydemål (Unicon)	
	Før pumpe	Efter pumpe	Fabrik	Efter pumpe
<b>Flydemål [mm]</b>				
Gennemsnit	532	521	546	575
Spredning	34	38	41	40
<b>T500 [sec]</b>				
Gennemsnit	4,5	4,64	5,25	2,6
Spredning	1,0	1,8	2,1	0,9
<b>Plastisk viskositet [Pa·s]</b>				
Gennemsnit	79	68		
Spredning	16	30		
<b>Flydespænding [Pa]</b>				
Gennemsnit	72	80		
Spredning	27	29		
<b>Luft [%]</b>				
Gennemsnit			6,4	5,9
Spredning			1,2	0,9



# Fuldskala



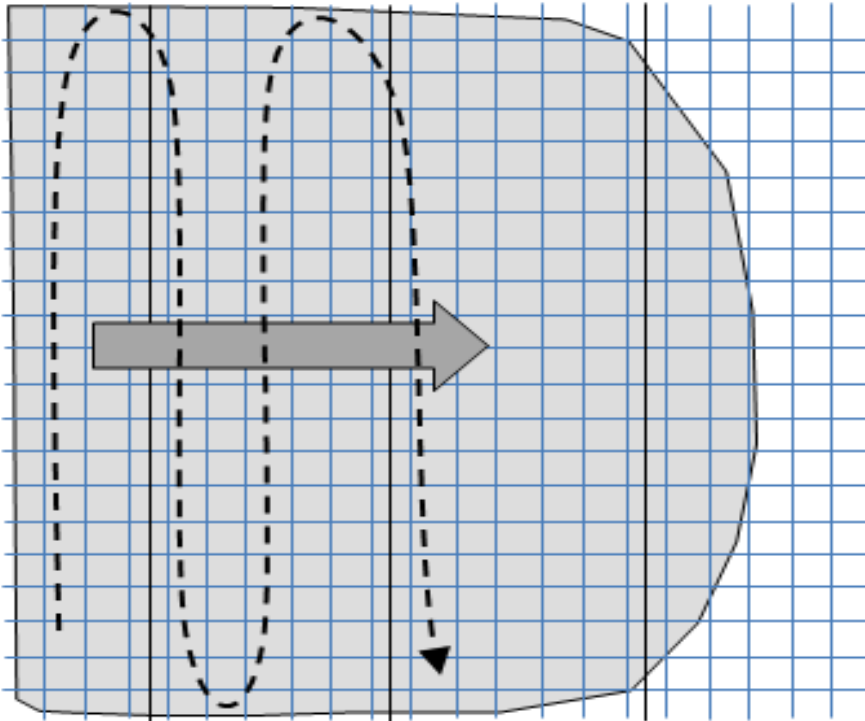
DANISH  
TECHNOLOGICAL  
INSTITUTE

	4C Rheometer (DTI)		Flydemål (Unicon)	
	Før pumpe	Efter pumpe	Fabrik	Efter pumpe
<b>Flydemål [mm]</b>				
Gennemsnit	532	521	546	575
Spredning	34	38	41	40
<b>T500 [sec]</b>				
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<b>Plastisk viskositet [Pa·s]</b>			<b>Middel viskositet</b>	
Gennemsnit	79	68		
Spredning	16	30		
<b>Flydespænding [Pa]</b>				
Gennemsnit	72	80		
Spredning	27	29		
<b>Luft [%]</b>				
Gennemsnit			6,4	5,9
Spredning			1,2	0,9

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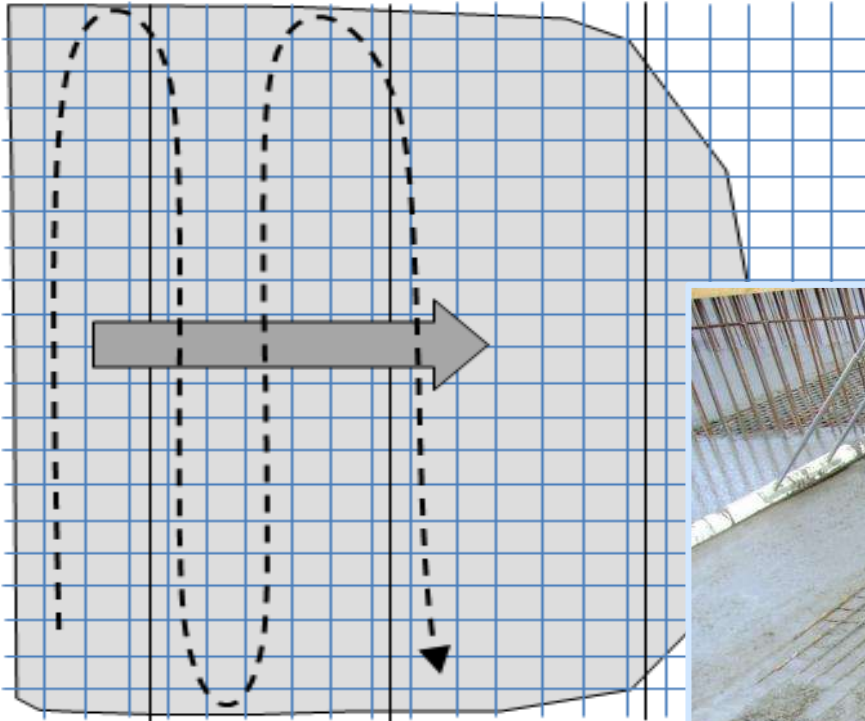
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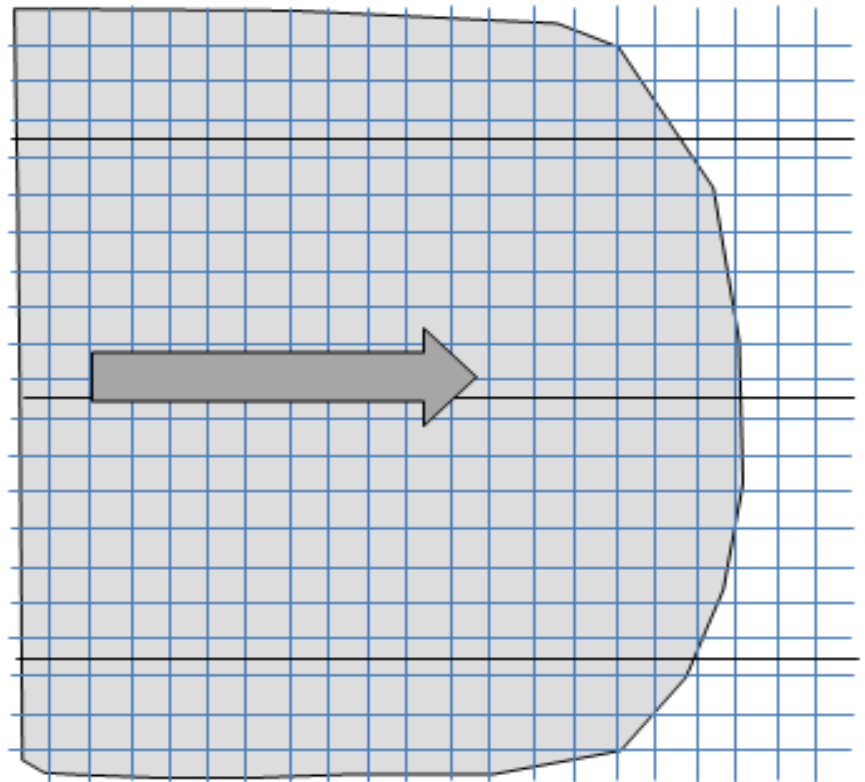
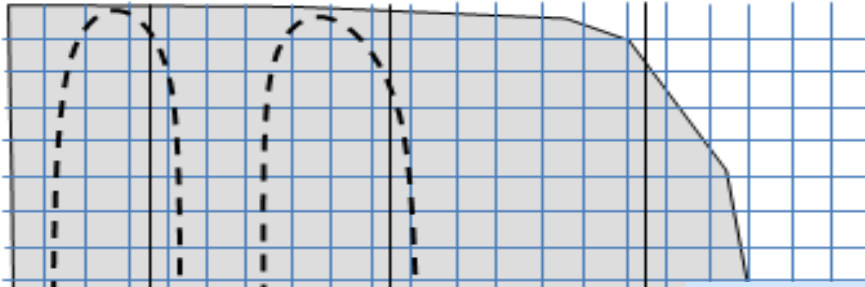
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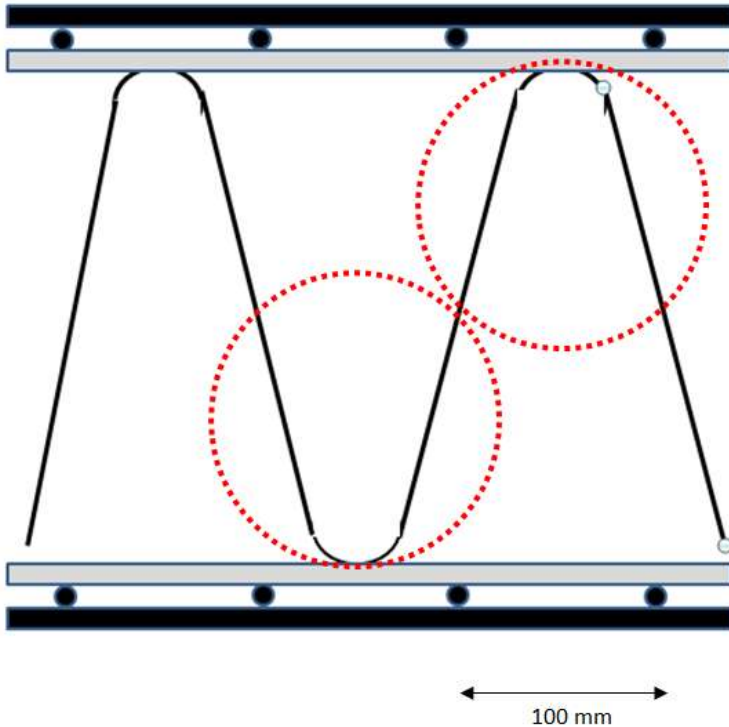
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# Fuldskala



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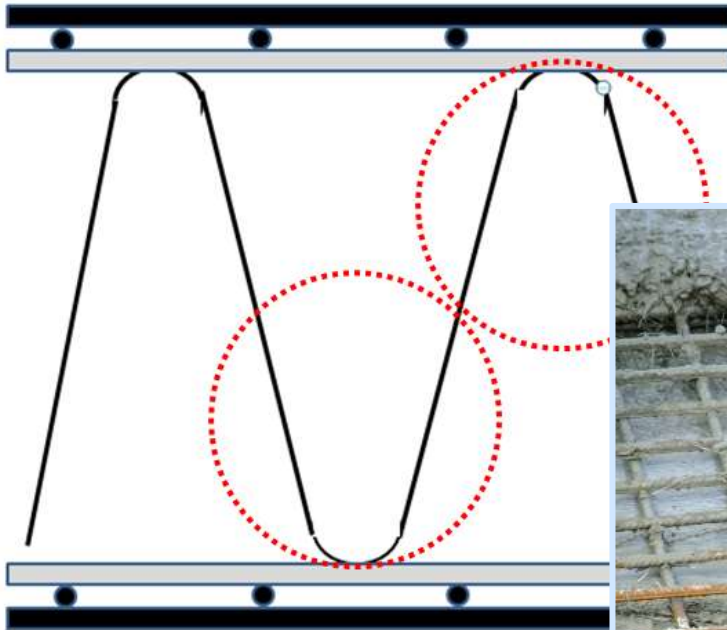


Trekantformede afstandsholdere ÷

# Fuldskala



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Trekantformede afstandsholdere ÷

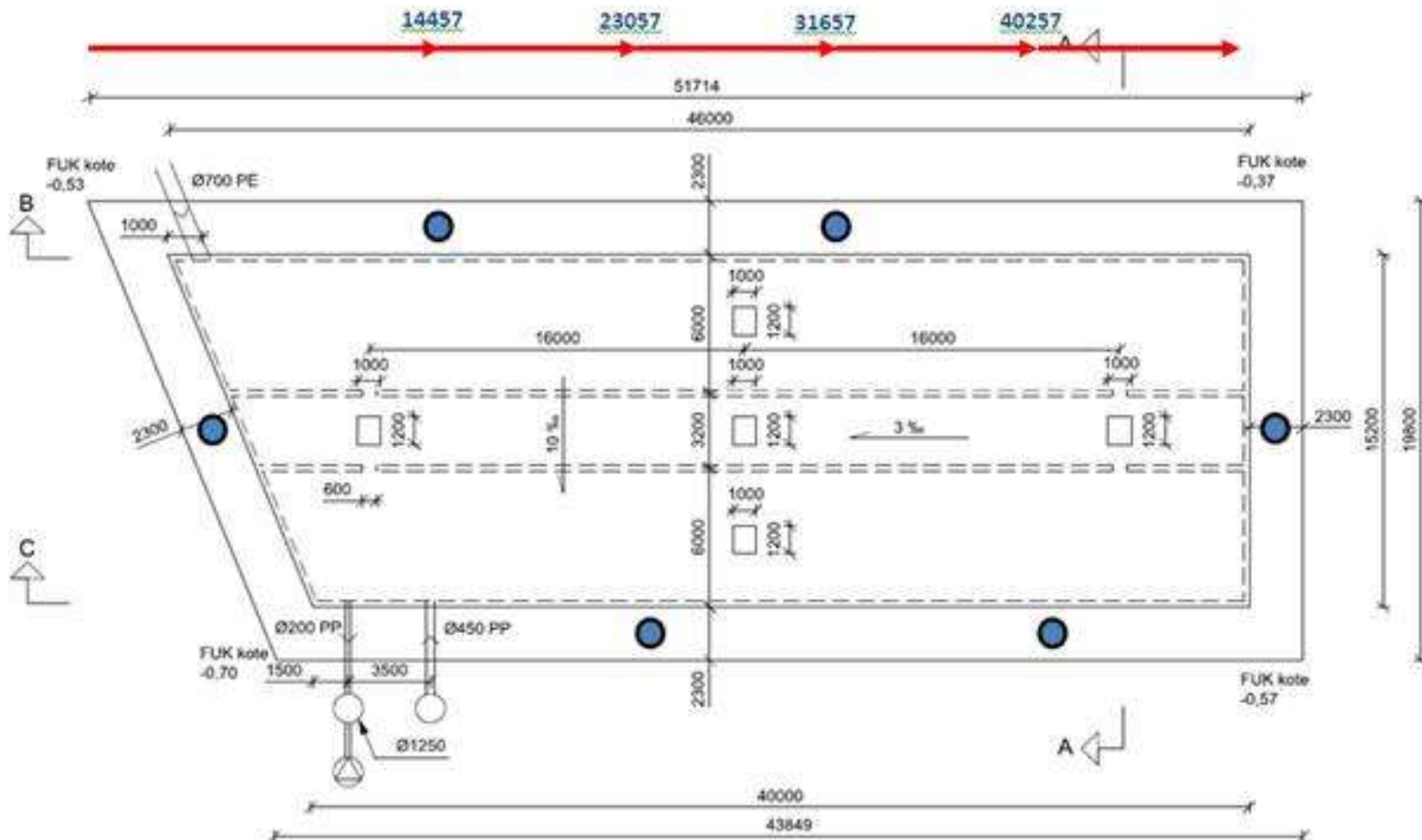


# Fuldskala



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6 borekerner (Ø150)



# Fuldskala



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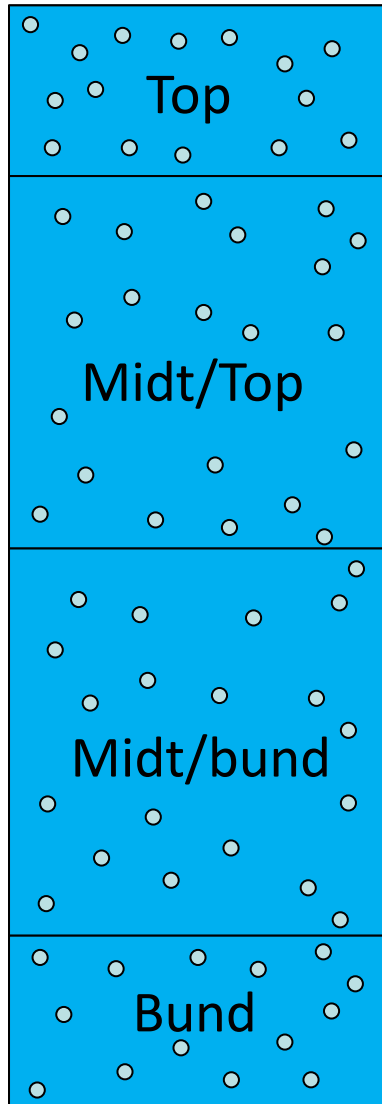
6 borekerner (Ø150)



# Fuldskala

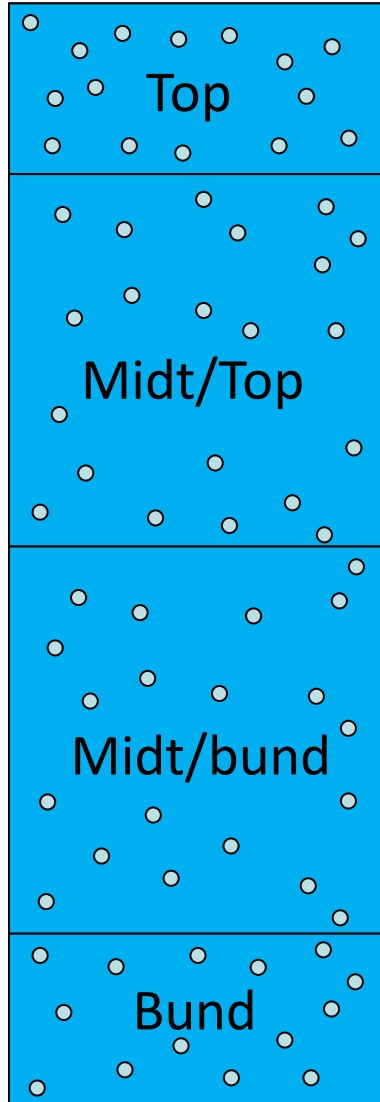


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6 borekerner (Ø150)

# Fuldskala



6 borekerner ( $\emptyset 150$ )

$$n_f = \eta_\theta \frac{V_f}{A_f}$$

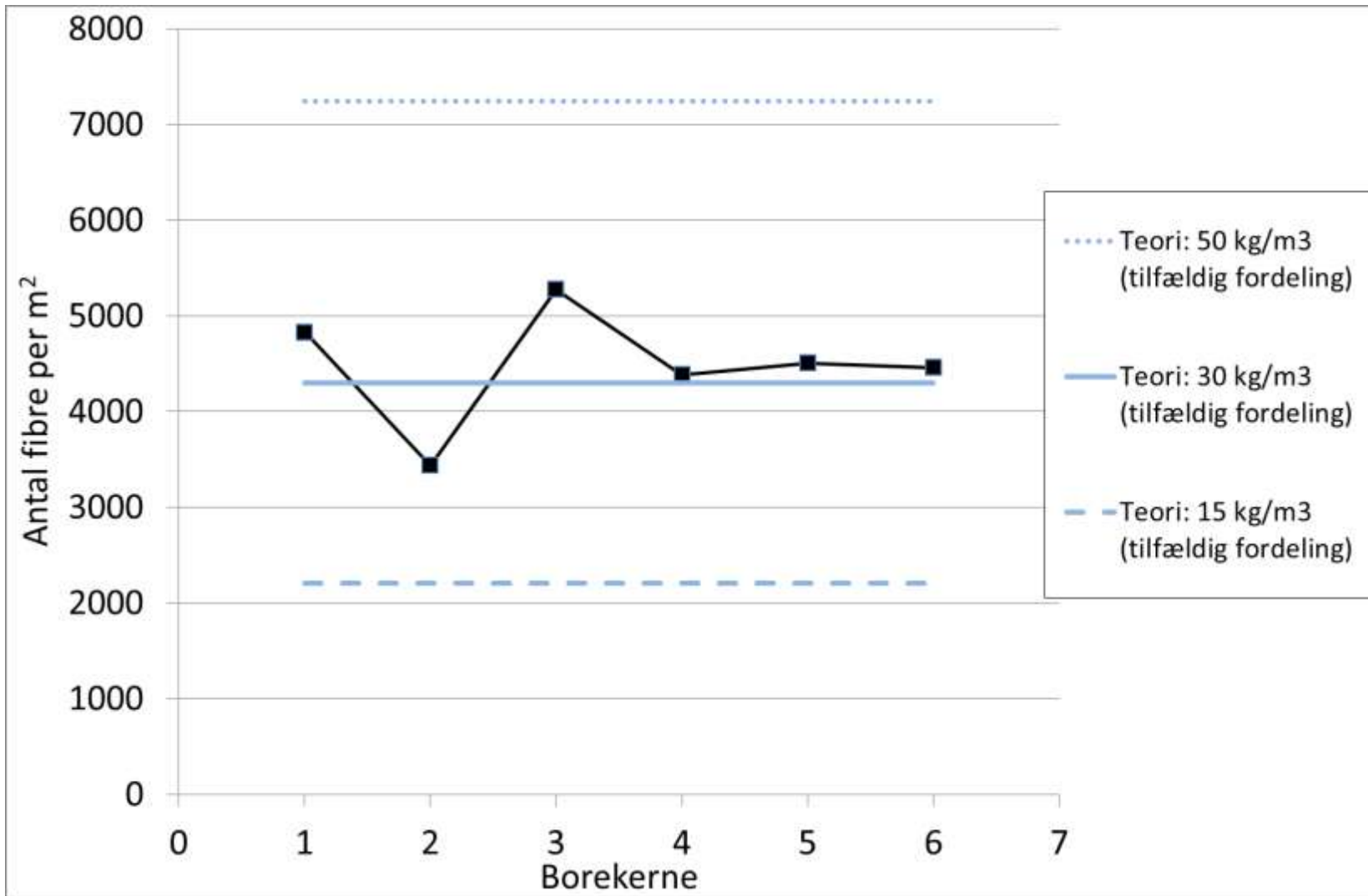
$n_f$  = Antal fibre per  $m^2$

$V_f$  = Fiber vol. fraktion

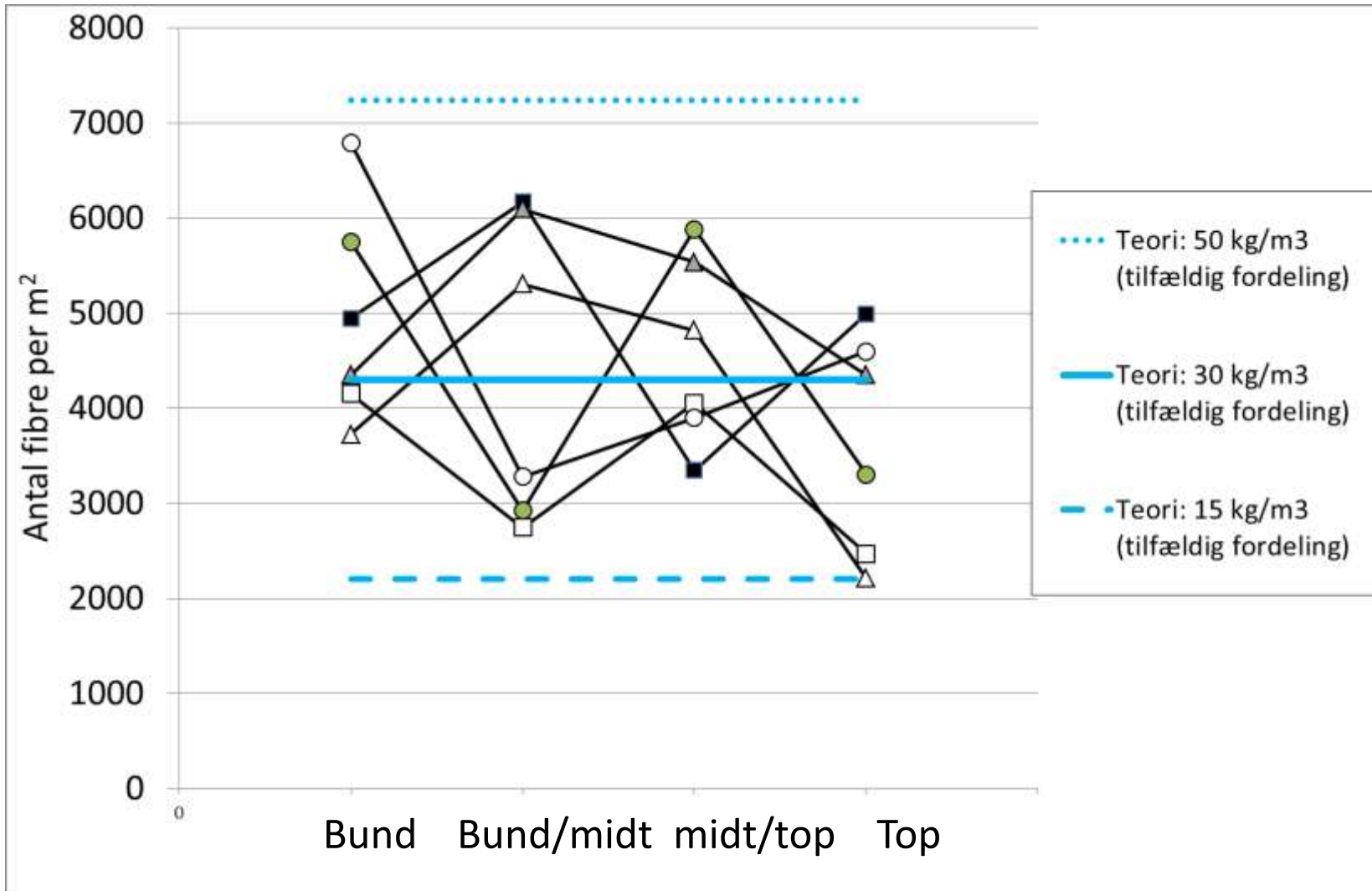
$A_f$  = Tværsn. areal fiber

$\eta_\theta$  = Orienteringsfaktor

# Fuldskala



# Fuldskala



# Konklusion



- Ved bundplader af denne type har det vist sig muligt at reducere mængden af traditionel armering og opnå en økonomisk besparelse på ca. 30 % ved anvendelse af stålfiberarmeret beton.
- Det er muligt at støbe betonen som SCC og undgå opslidende vibreringsarbejde.
- Vigtigt med de rigtige flydeegenskaber. Hvis for stiv, var det nødvendigt med vibrator. Hvis for flydende, svært at styre betonen.
- Vigtigt at bevæge pumpe­slangen kontinuerligt for at undgå ophobning. 100 x 100 maskevidde. Skal ikke være mindre!
- Vælg afstandsholdere med samme minimums maskevidde. Om muligt placer dem i retningen af støbefronten og ikke på tværs.

# Hva så nu?



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Simuleringer af flow (fiberorientering og fordeling) og mekaniske egenskaber

# Hva så nu?



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Simuleringer af flow (fiberorientering og fordeling) og mekaniske egenskaber

PhD studerende: **Oldřich Švec**

Vejledere:

John Forbes Olesen, DTU

Henrik Stang, DTU

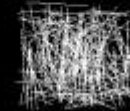
Peter Noe Poulsen, DTU

Lars Nyholm Thrane, DTI

Švec, O., Skoček, J., Stang, H., Olesen, J. F., & Poulsen, P. N. (2011). *Fully coupled Lattice Boltzmann simulation of fiber reinforced self compacting concrete flow*. Proceedings of 19<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Computer Methods in Mechanics, Warsaw, Poland 2011

Švec, O., Skoček, J., Stang, H., Olesen, J. F., & Poulsen, P. N. (2011). *Flow simulation of fiber reinforced self compacting concrete using Lattice Boltzmann method*. Proceedings of ICCM





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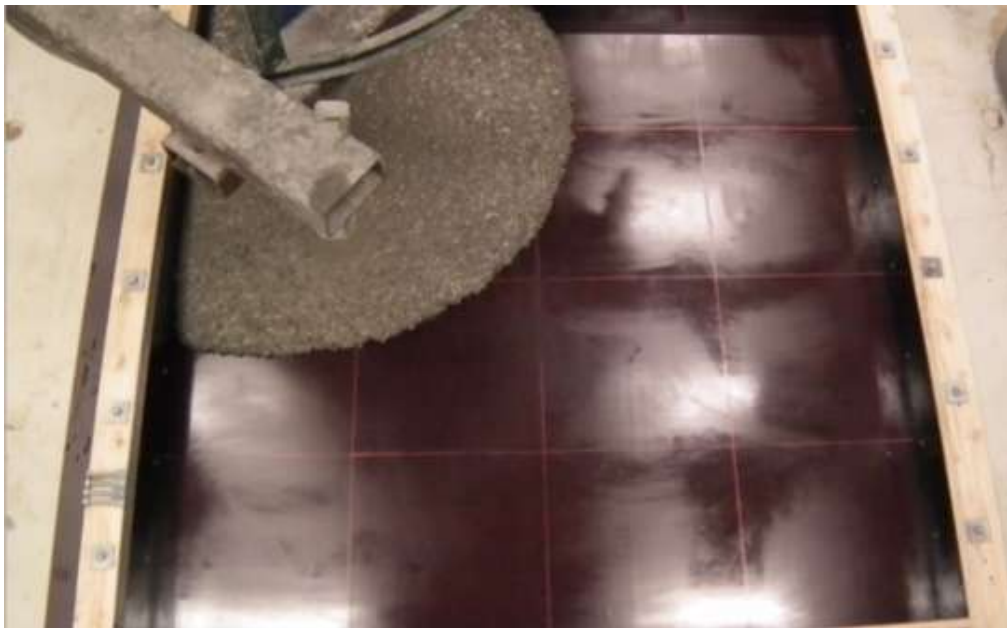
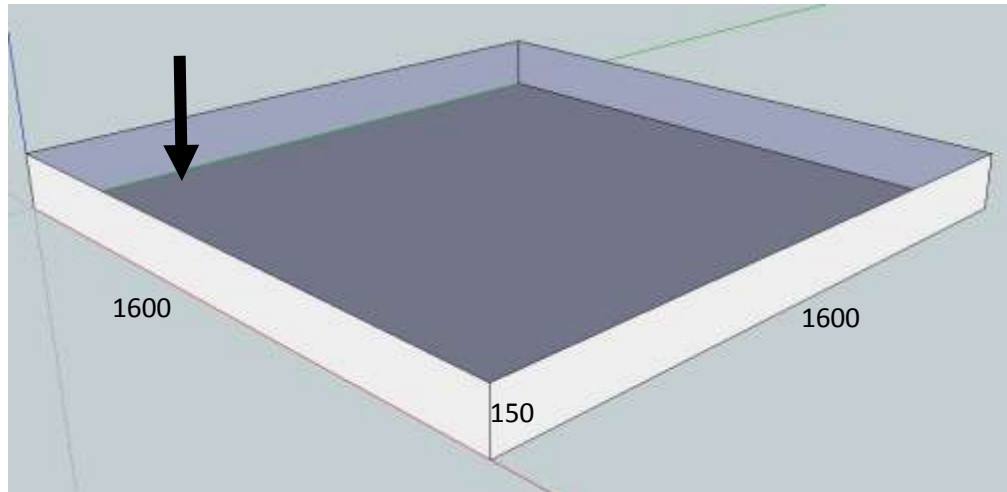
Simuleringer af flow (fiberorientering og fordeling) og mekaniske egenskaber

Verificering ved CT Scanning

# Hva så nu?



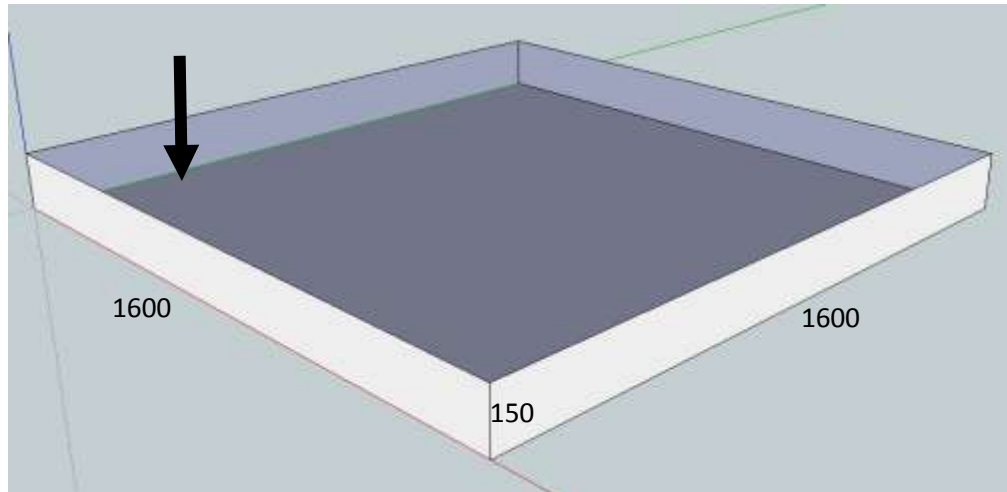
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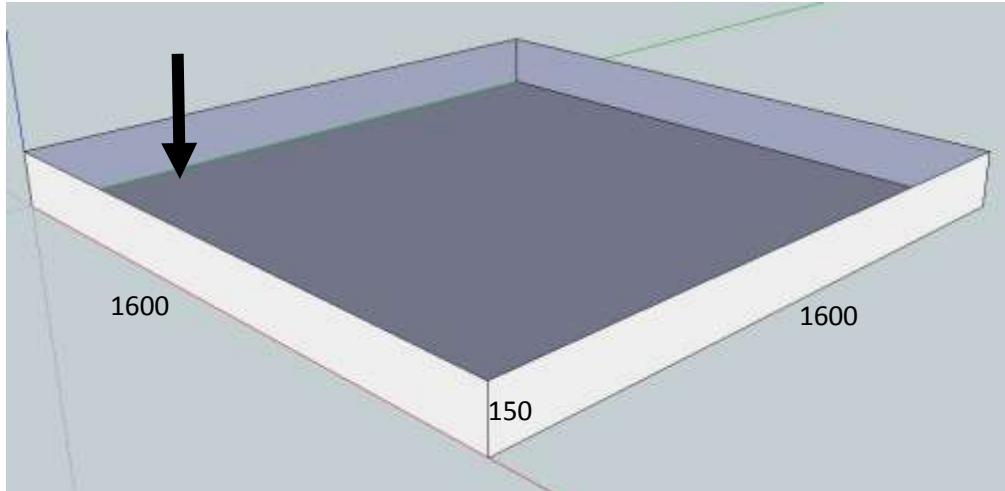
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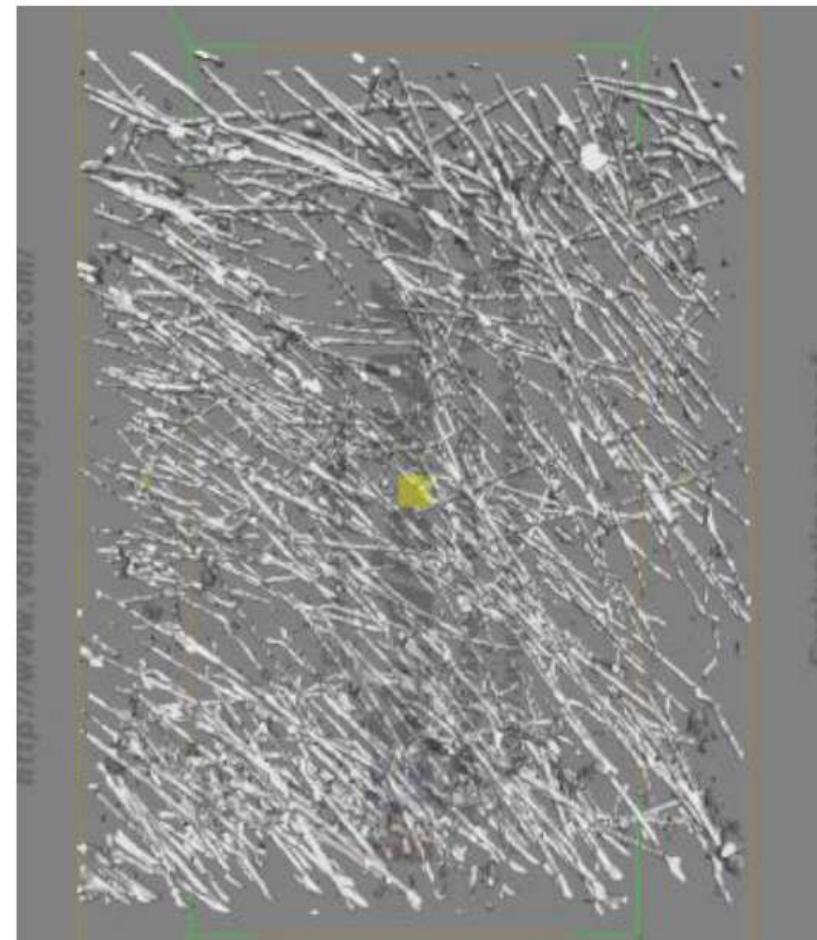
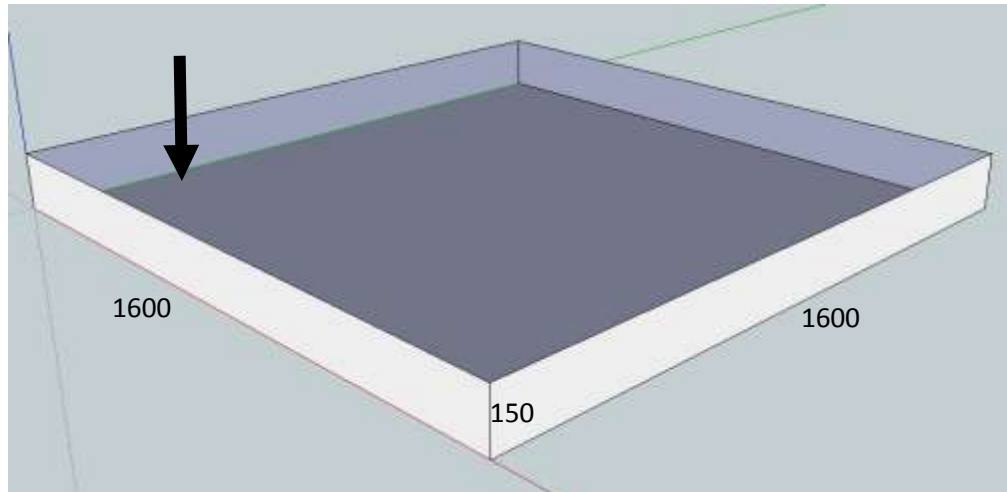


Grisescanner

# Hva så nu?



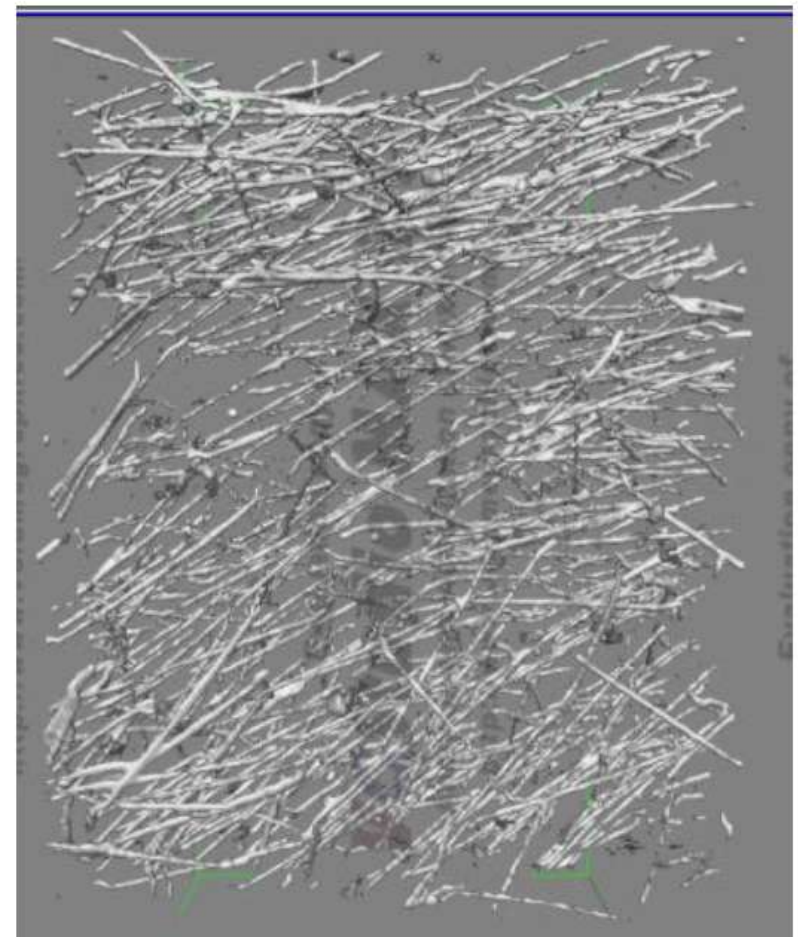
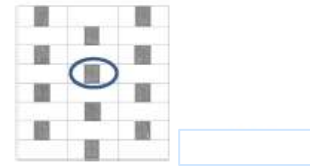
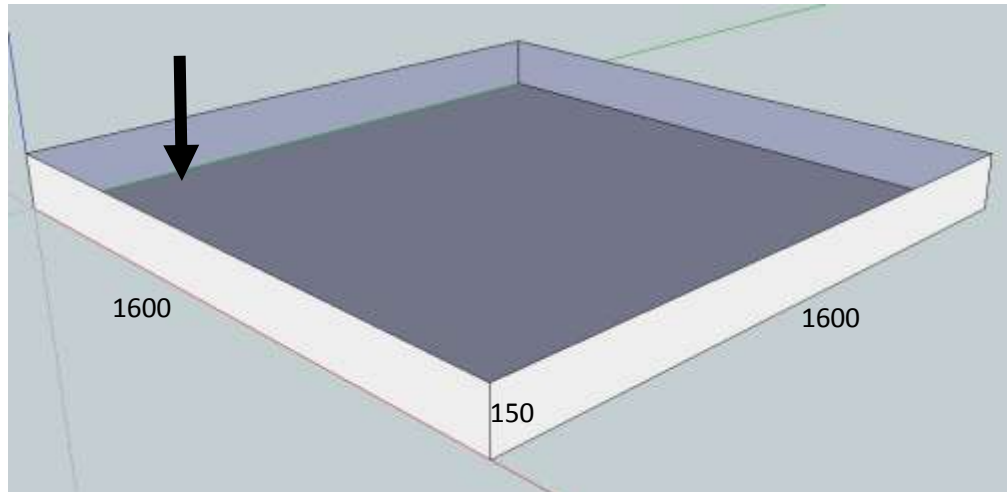
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# Hva så nu?



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Simuleringer af flow (fiberorientering og fordeling) og mekaniske egenskaber

Verificering ved CT Scanning

Test af store bjælker



# Hva så nu?



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# Hva så nu?



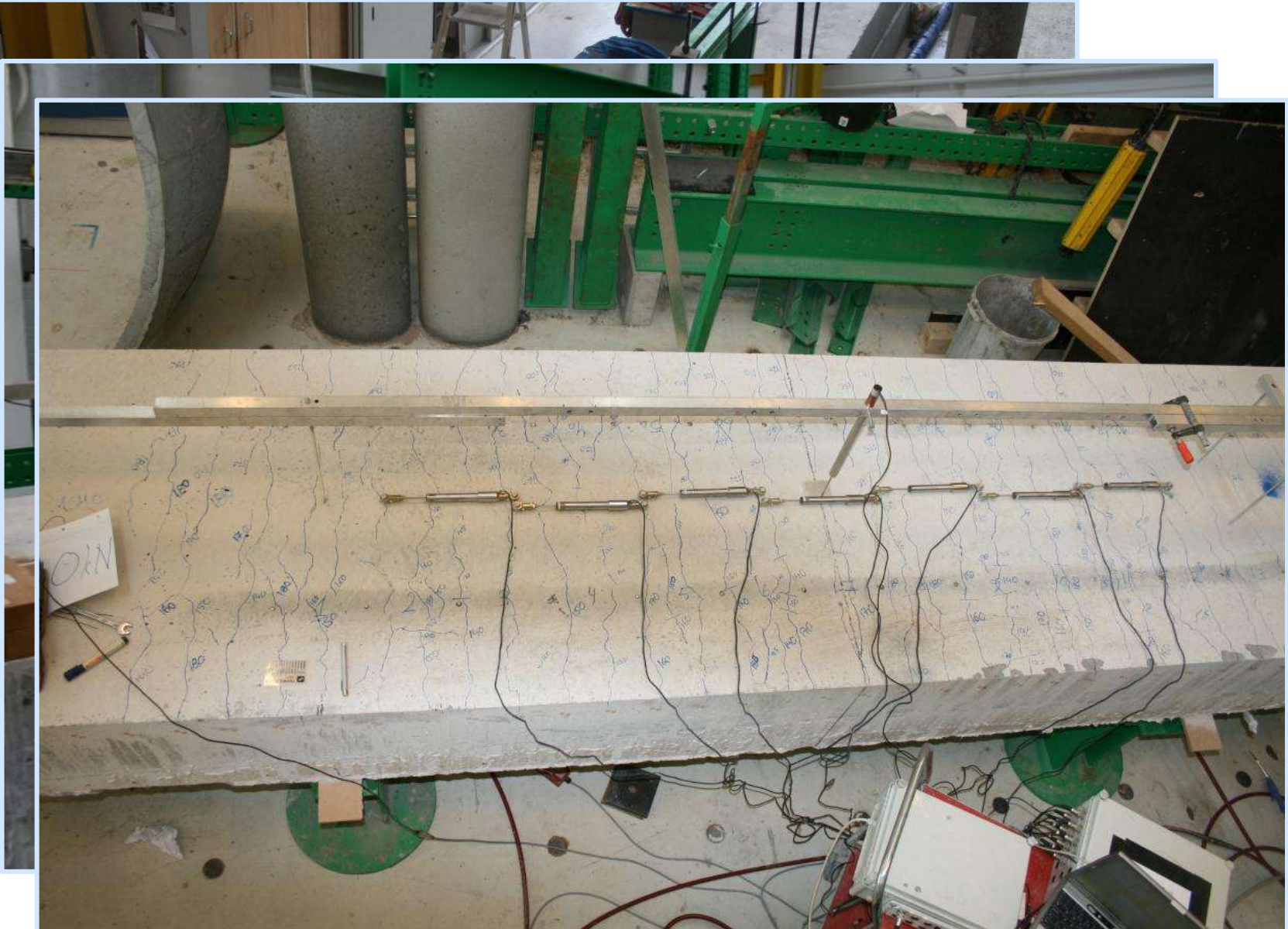
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# Hva så nu?



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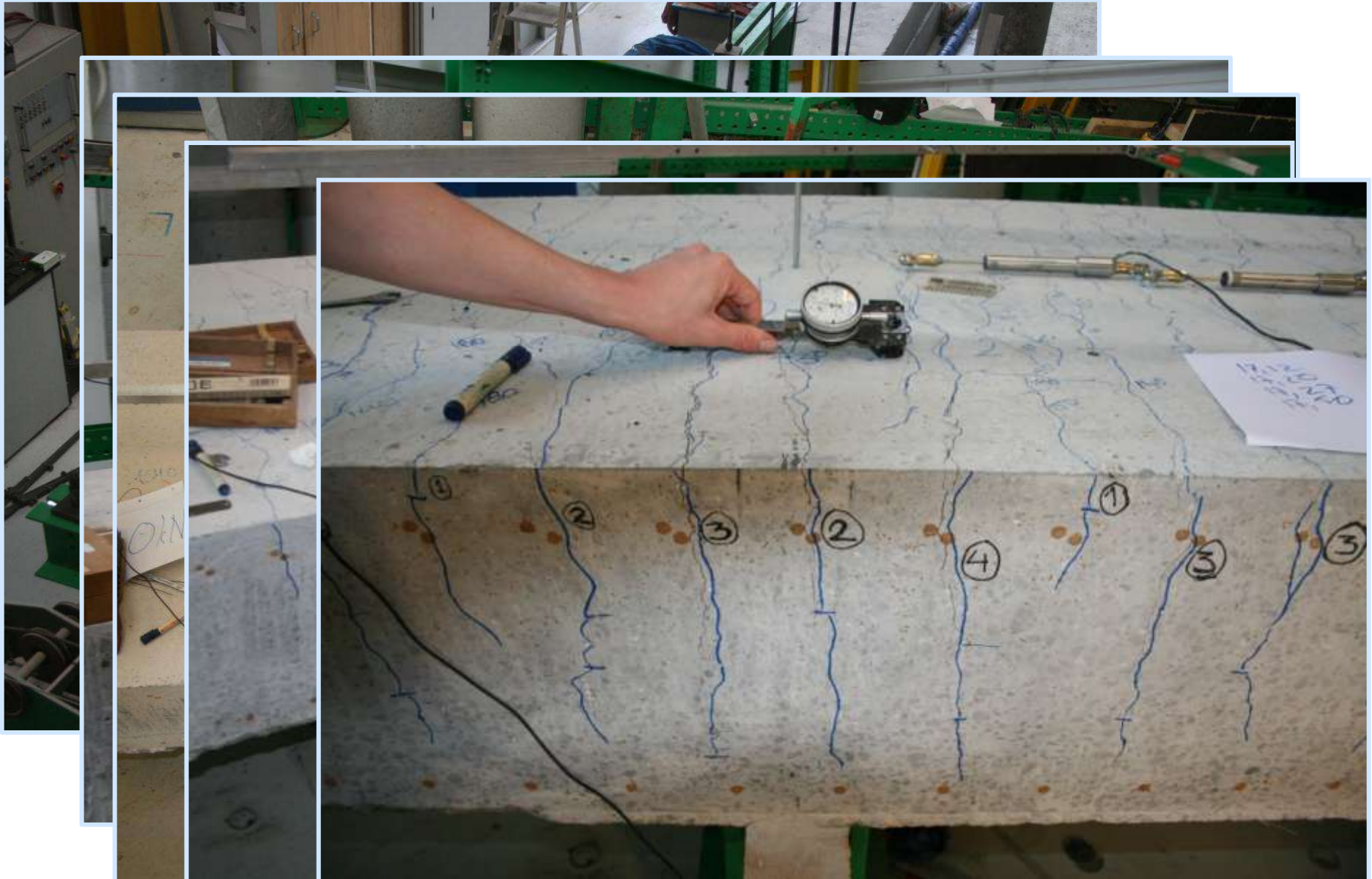
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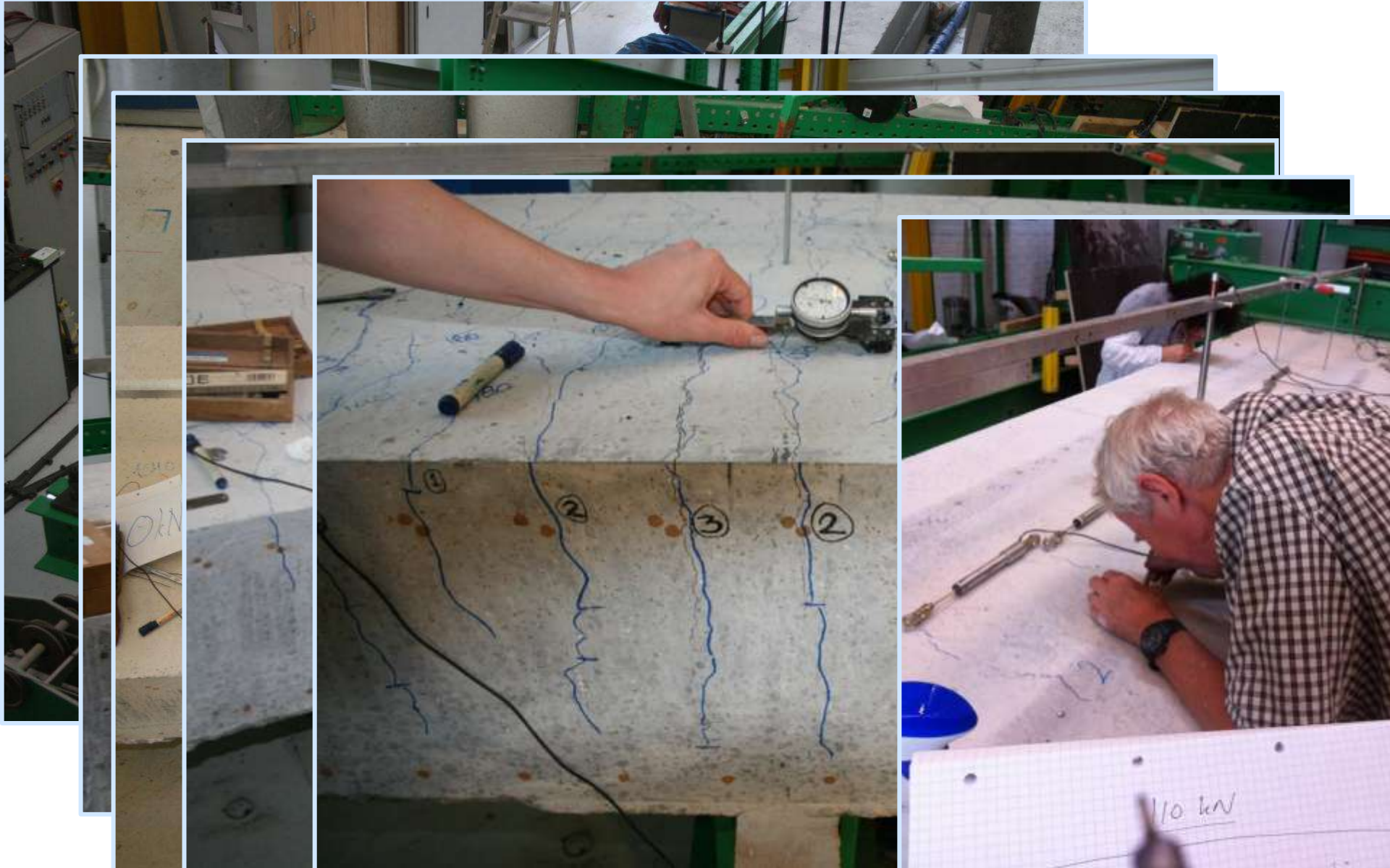
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Simuleringer af flow (fiberorientering og fordeling) og mekaniske egenskaber

Verificering ved CT Scanning

Test af store bjælker

Opstart nye demoprojekter