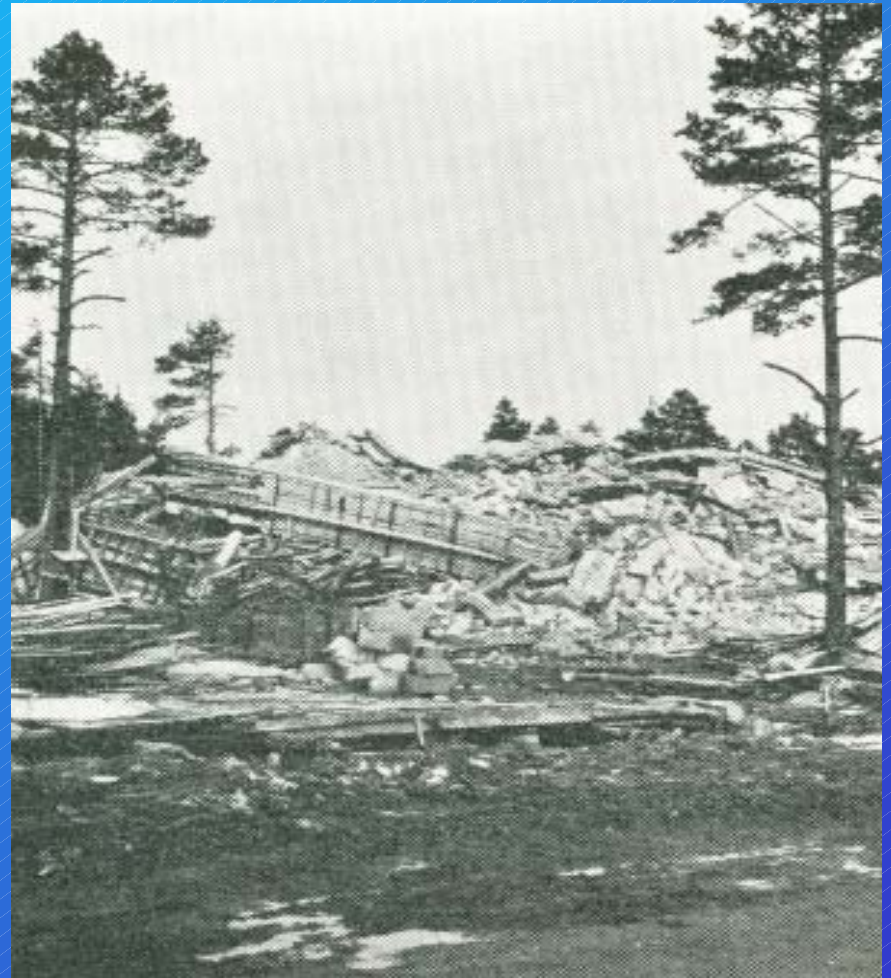


Lahti Finland 1963

April 11



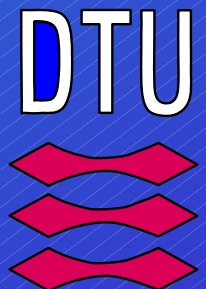
April 12



Curing of Concrete

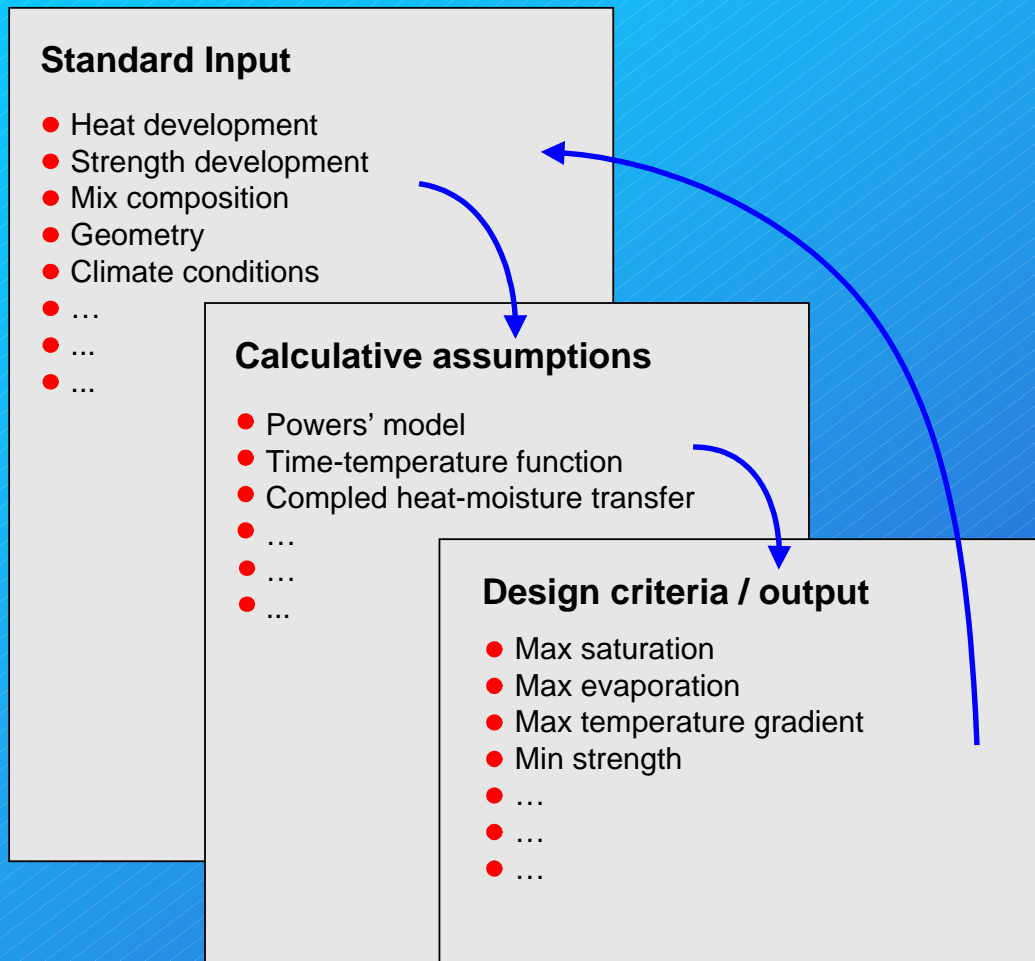
Ole Mejlhede Jensen

Building Materials Group
Technical University of Denmark



Curing technology

- planning and execution



Curing - Definition

Maintenance of moisture and temperature for a period of time after placing to assure desired concrete properties to develop



Desired concrete properties

- Strength

- Durability

- Aesthetics



Necessary curing time

3 hrs – 3 weeks ?

- Typically 1-10 days

Important:

- Start ASAP
- Continuity!

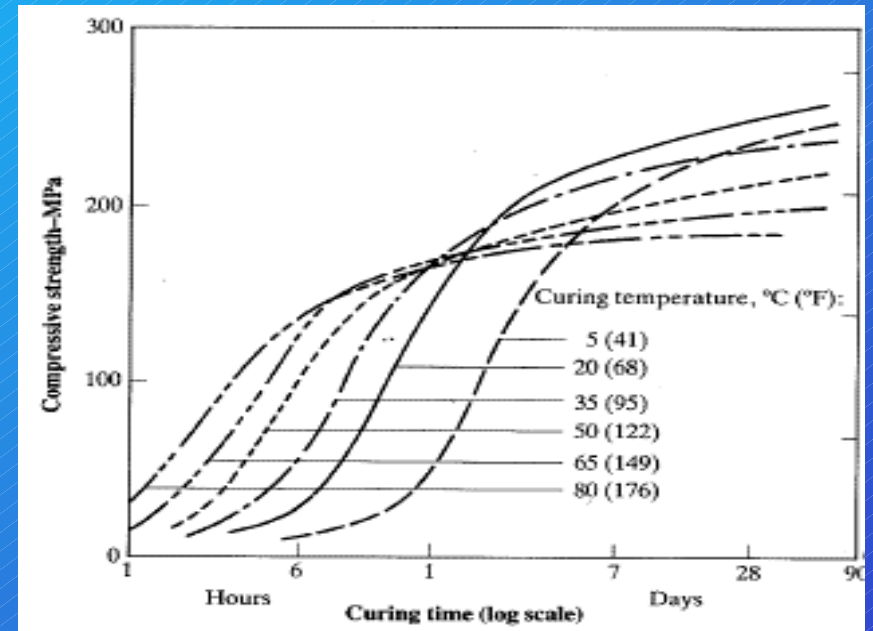


Temperature

Not too low!

-

Not too high!



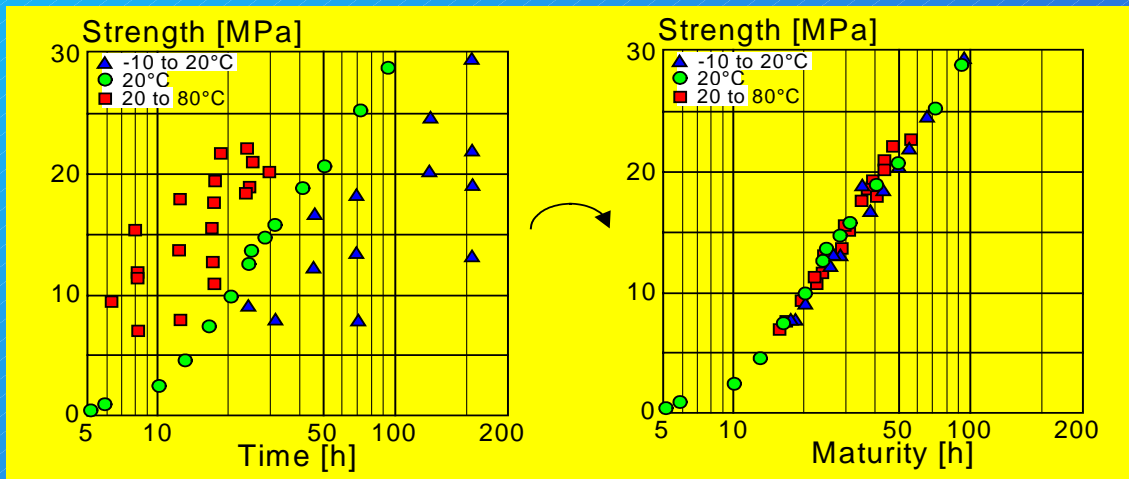
Optimum temperature: 10-20°C?

Temperature

- Maturity concept

- Mathematical time-temperature transformation

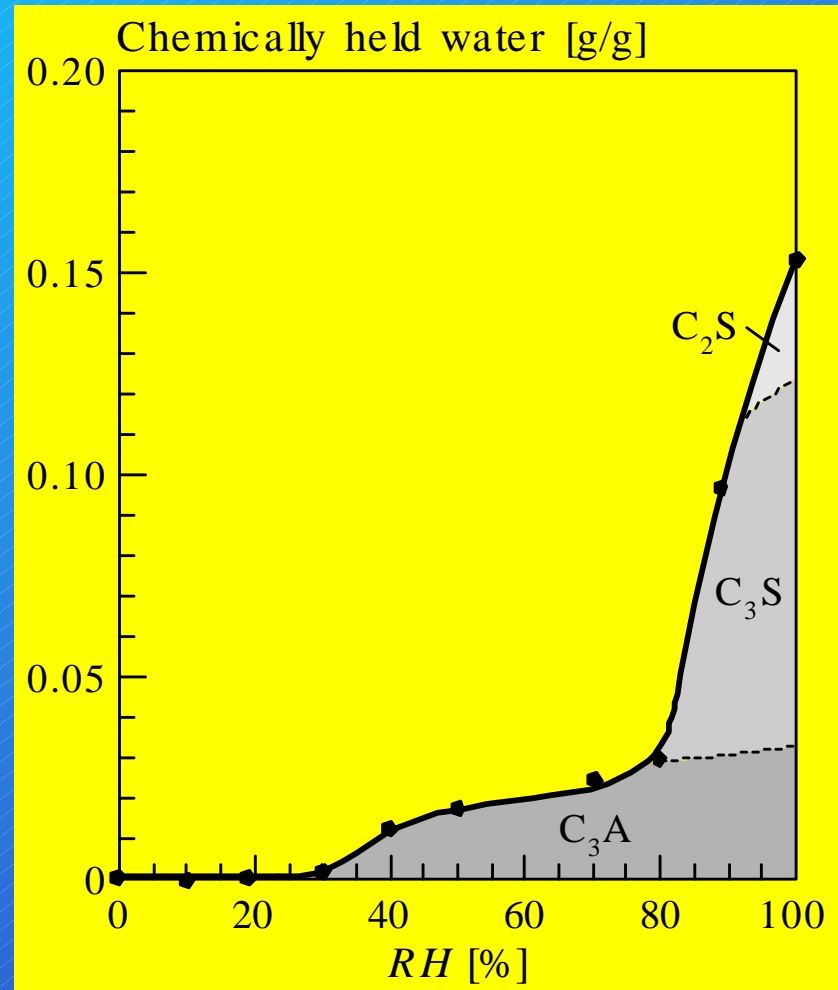
$$H(\theta) = \begin{cases} k \cdot \theta & \text{Nurse} \\ k \cdot (\theta + 10) & \text{Saul} \\ k \cdot 2^{(\theta/10)} & \text{Rastrup} \\ k \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{E_a}{R(\theta + 273)}\right) & \text{Freiesleben Hansen} \end{cases}$$



Moisture

- influence on hydration rate

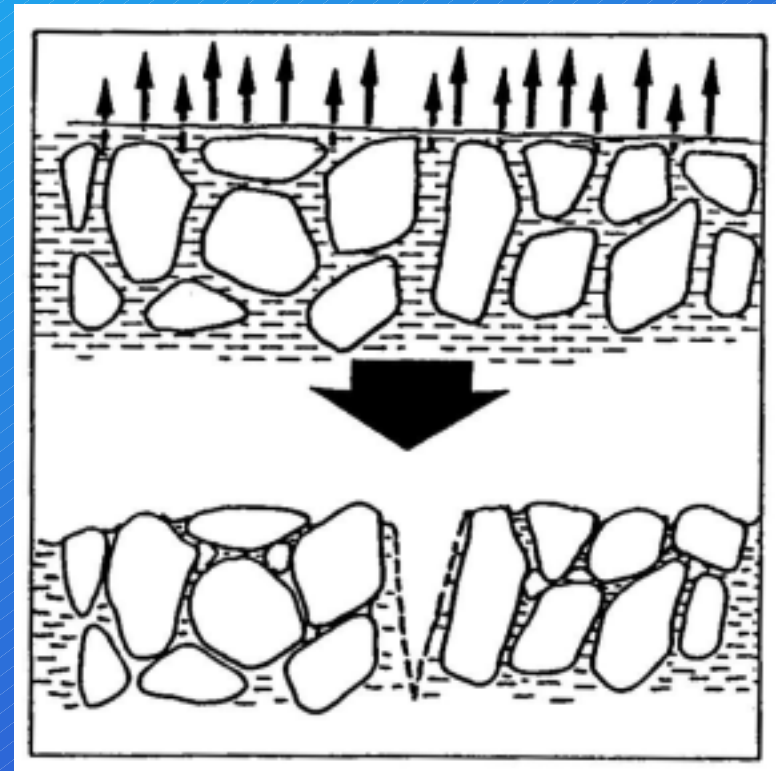
Keep it moist!



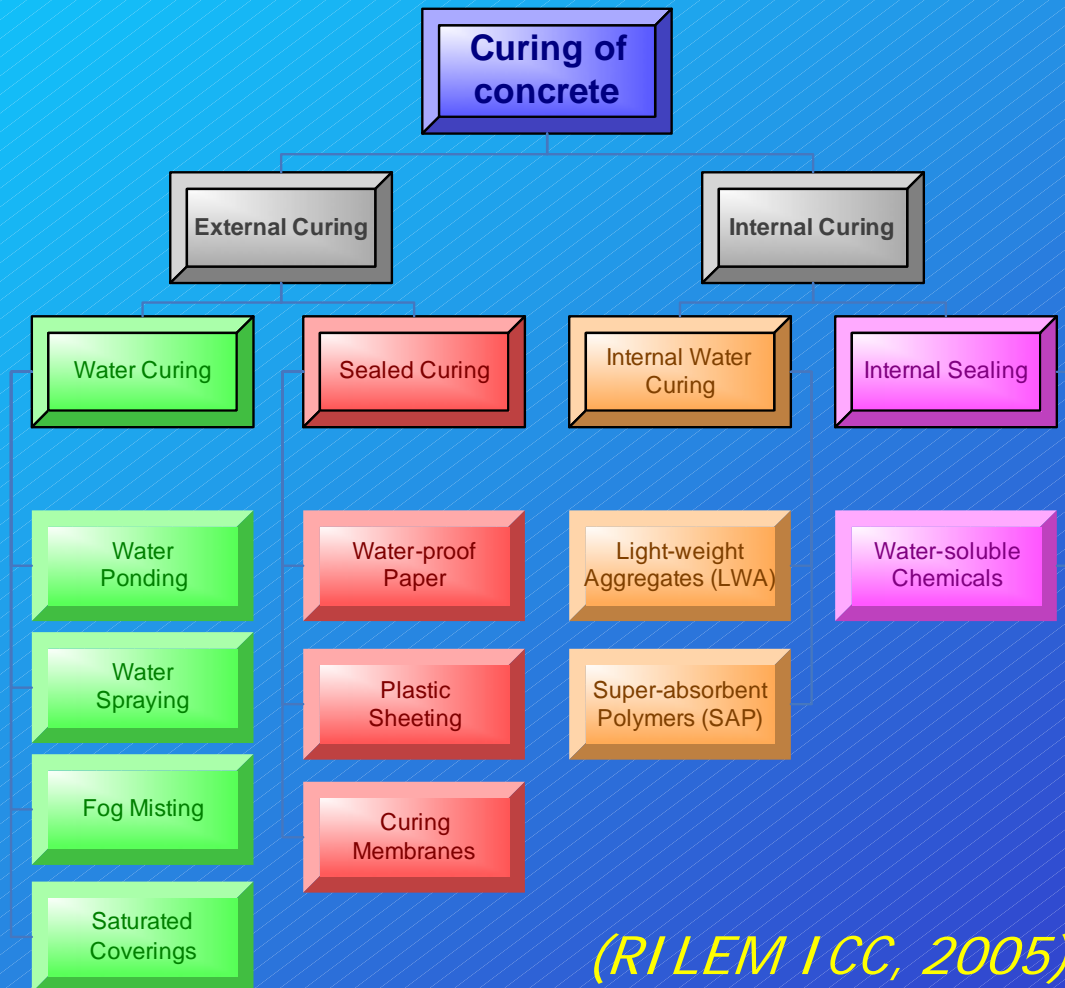
Moisture

- plastic shrinkage cracking

- High evaporation during plastic phase
 - high concrete temperature
 - low air humidity
 - high wind speed



Moisture - curing methods



(RILEM ICC, 2005)

Moisture

- external methods for maintenance

- Ponding/immersion
- Fogging/sprinkling
- Wet coverings
- Impervious covering
- Sprayable membranes
- ...



Moisture

- internal water curing

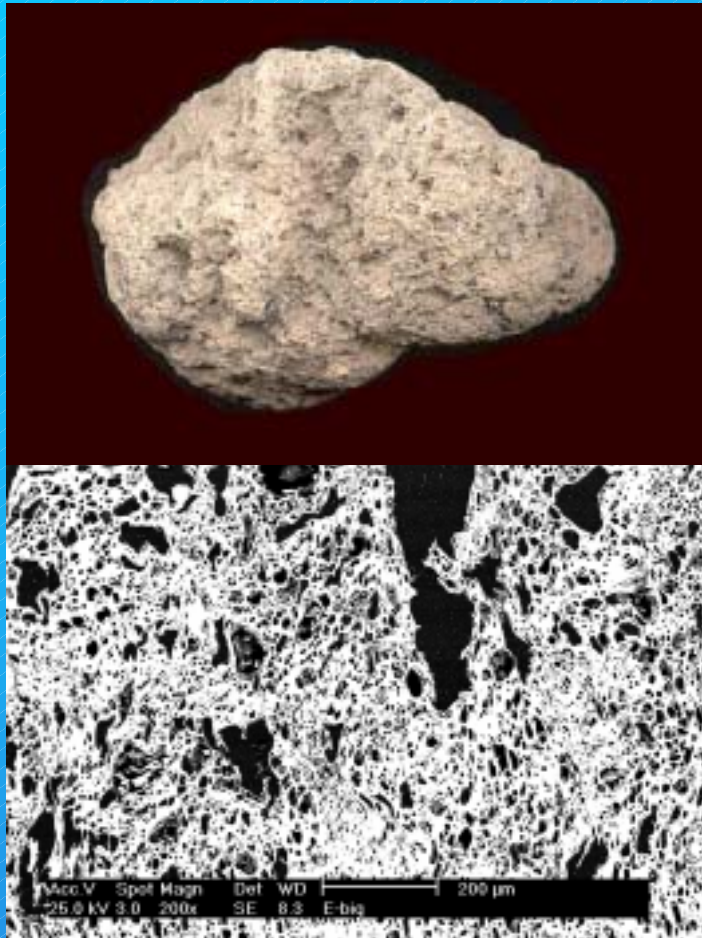
Why not external curing?

- Extra labor
- Quality assurance
- Inaccessible surfaces
- Low permeability



Lightweight aggregate

Crushed pumice

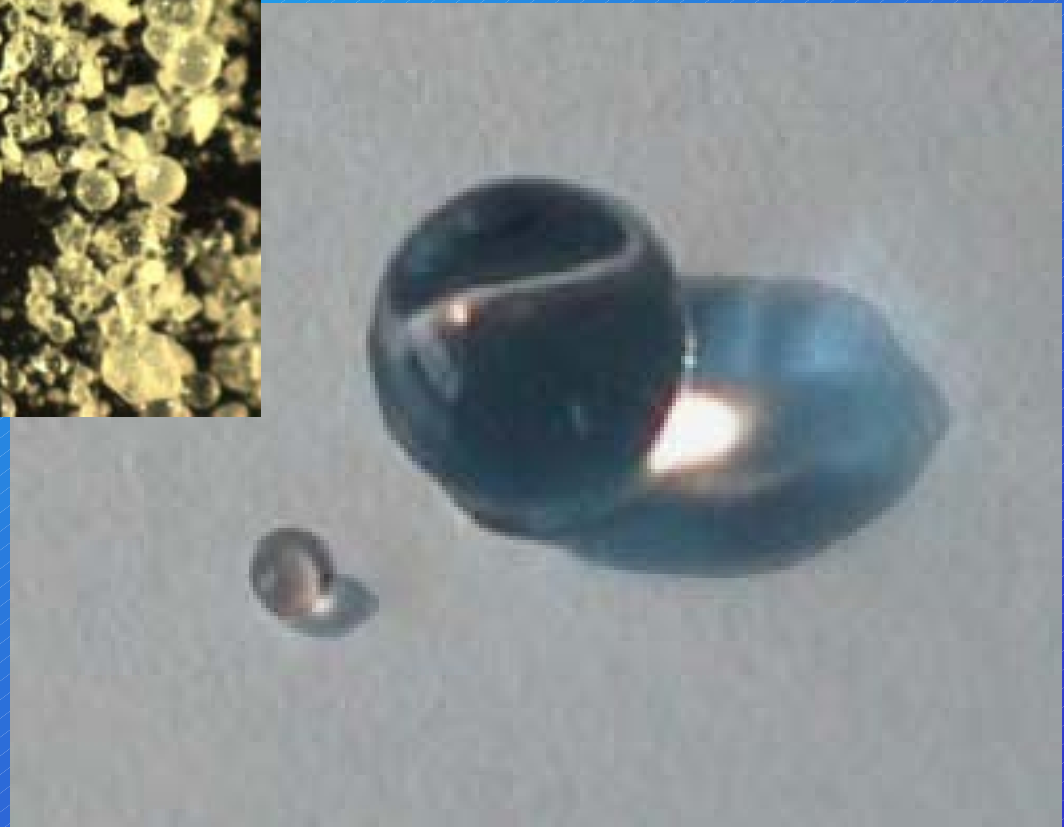
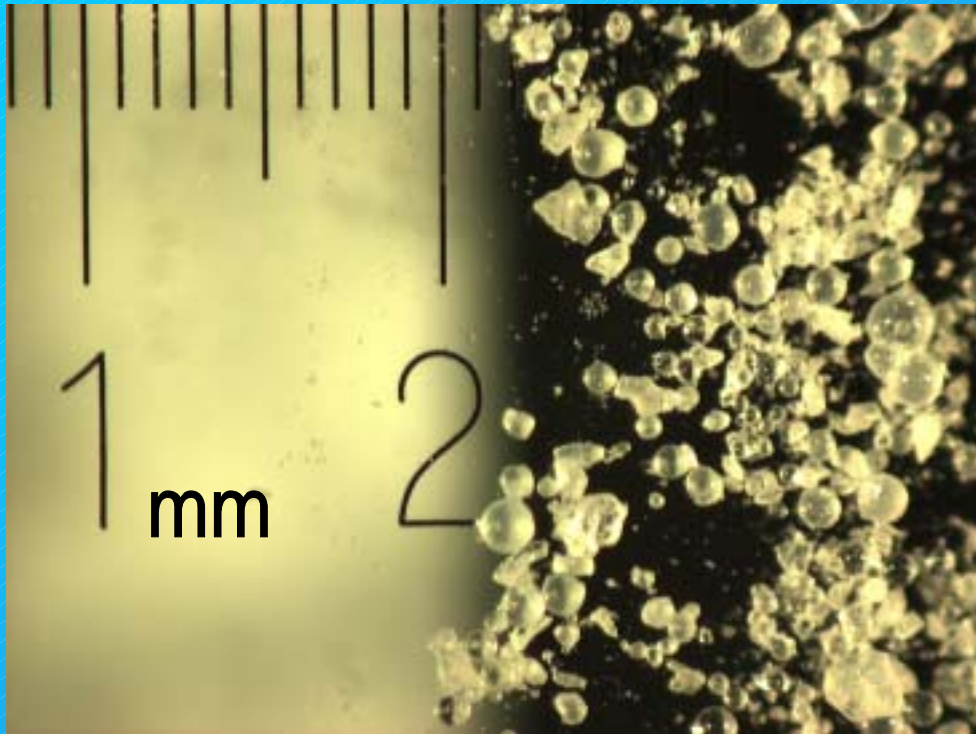


Expanded shale



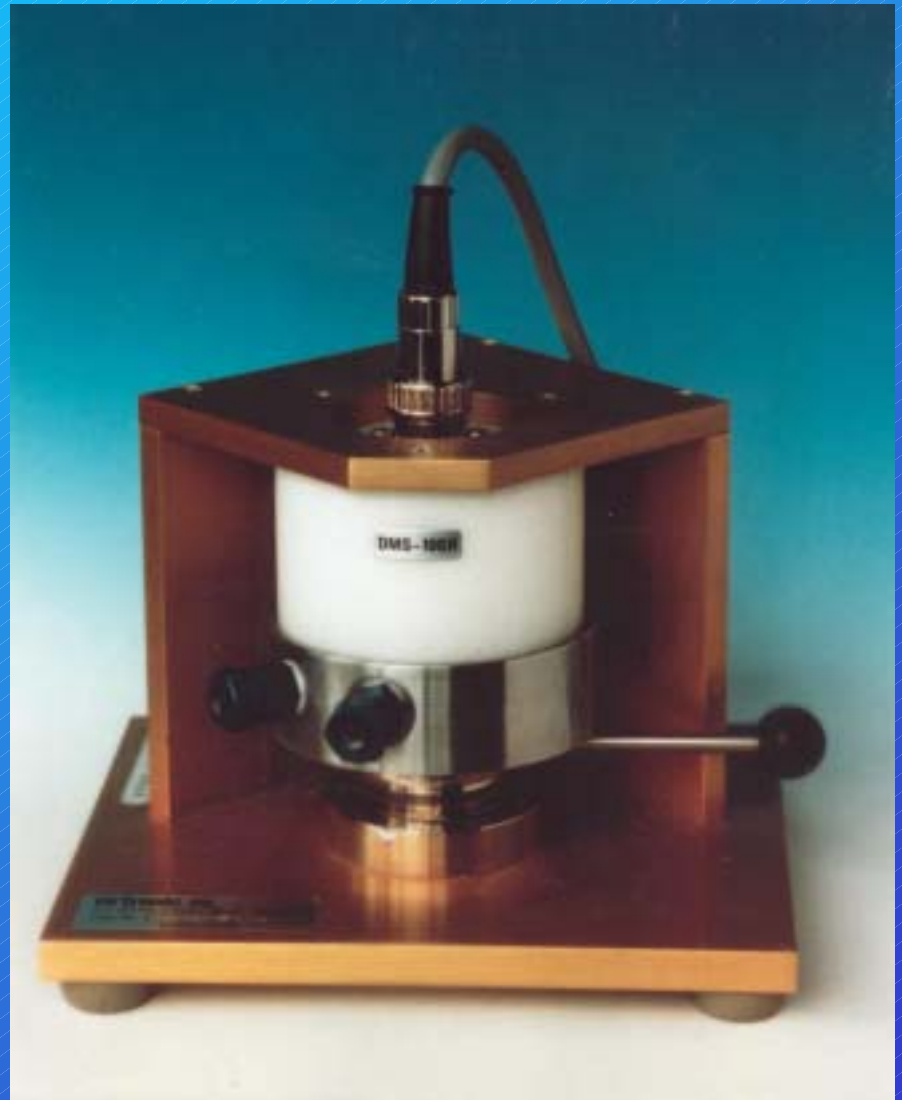


Superabsorbent polymers (SAP)



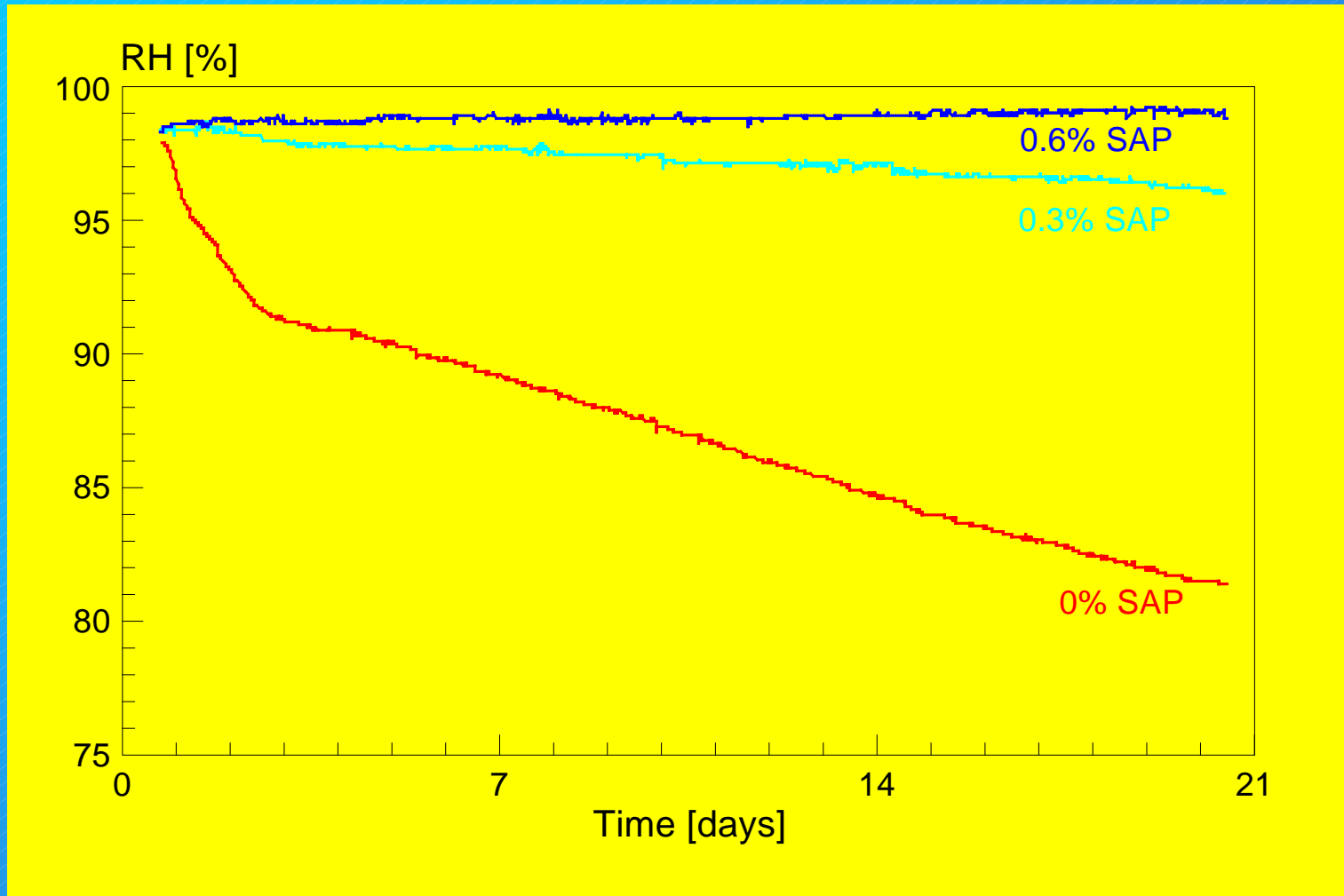
Autogenous relative humidity

Rotronic
Hygroscoop DT



(Jensen & Hansen 1988)

Autogenous relative humidity

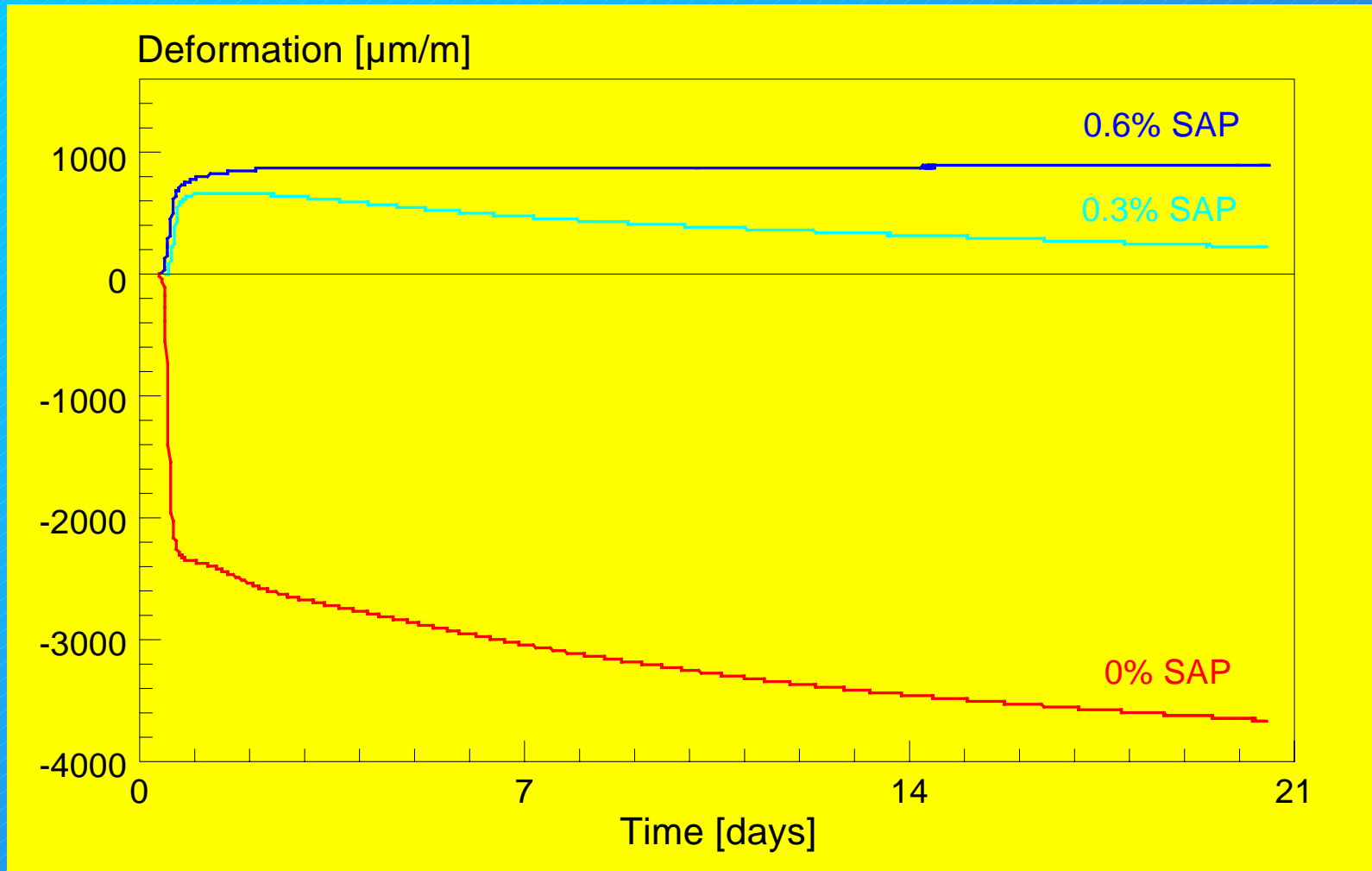


Autogenous strain



(Jensen & Hansen 1988)

Autogenous strain



Stress build-up



Stress build-up

