



Engineering Geopolymer Composites (EGC)

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Concrete

Concrete is one of the most widely adopted composite materials in the construction of civil infrastructure



Concrete has many advantages

1. Ability to be Cast.
2. Ability to be molded to different Shapes and sizes.
3. High compression resistance.
4. The raw materials used in cement production are widely available in great quantities.
- 5.
- 6.



Also it has many disadvantages,
including :

- Low ductility.
- Sustainability issue of cement, which made engineers and researchers to look for viable alternatives.

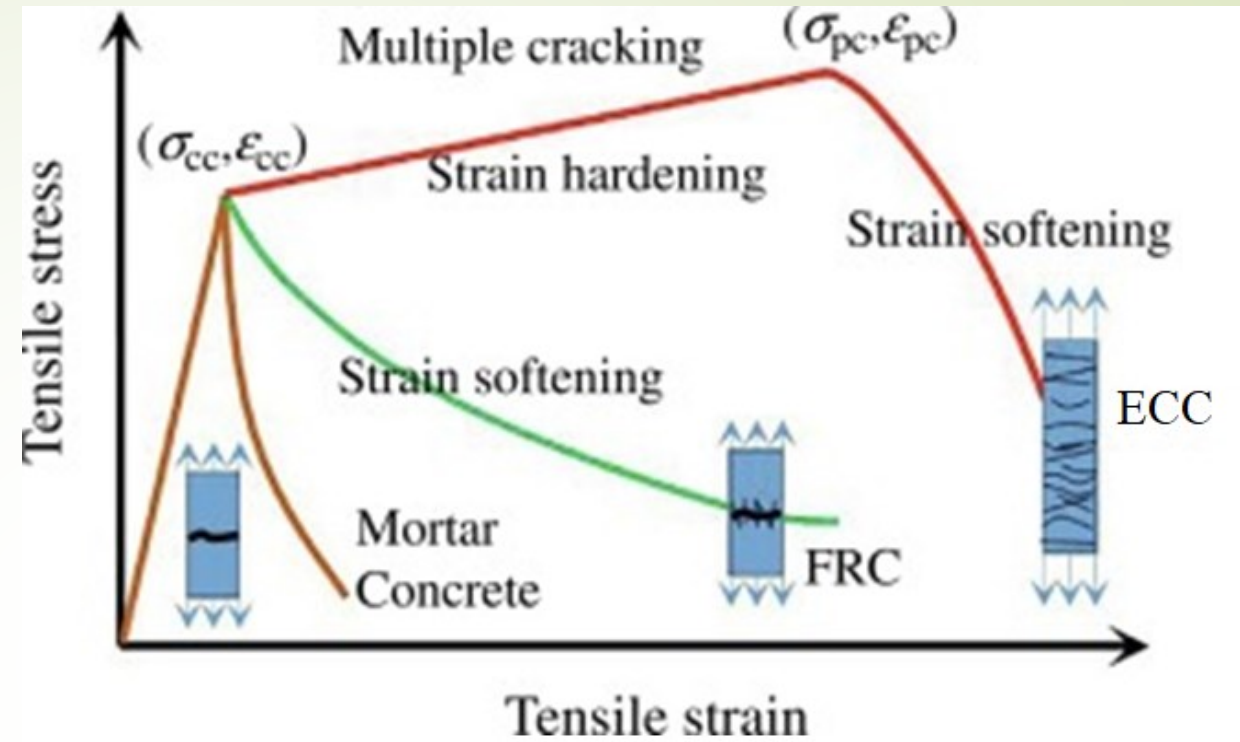
Low ductility of concrete

- What is the maximum usable strain of concrete ?

0.003



Engineering Cementitious Composites (ECC)



- ECC is a type of fiber-reinforced concrete that exhibits:
- high ductility
- energy absorption capacity
- damage tolerance.

ECC approximately 6-8 hundred times the ductility of conventional concrete



Components of ECC:

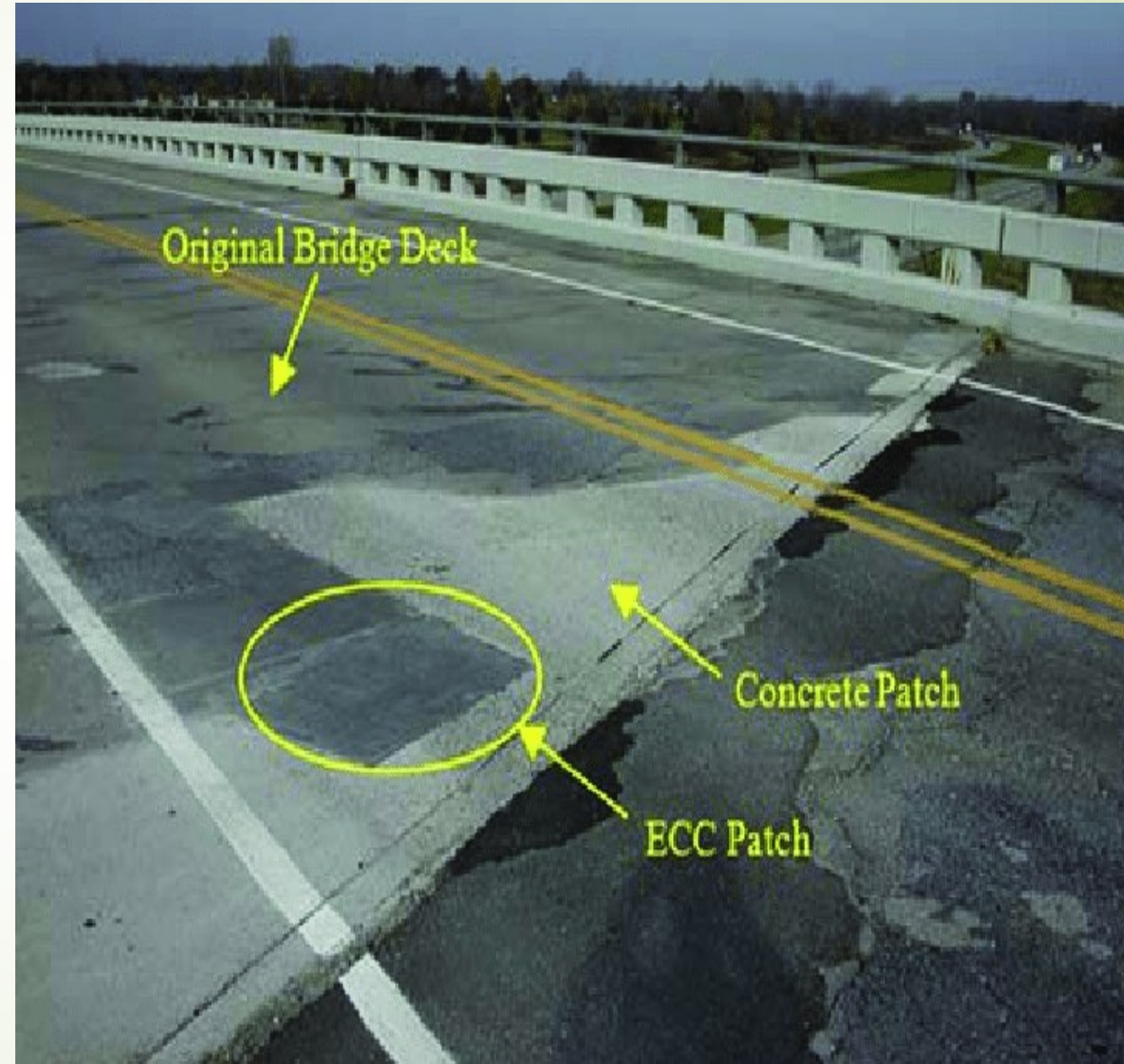
- Cement
- Fly ash
- Silica sand : with size less than 0.3mm
- Polyvinyl alcohol fiber (PVA) : 2% Vol.
- Superplasticizer
- Water



Application of ECC

ECC is used in applications where high performance is required such as:

- repair
- bridge decks
- seismic retrofits
- blast-resistant structures
- 3D printing





Drawbacks of ECC

- ECC consumes cements 2.5 to 3 times of normal concrete
 - The cost \$\$\$
- 

WHY NOT OPC?

- Global warming has become a major concern in recent years, and CO₂
- emissions from cement manufacture are estimated to account for around 8% of all gas emissions globally, approximately 1 ton of CO₂ is produced for every 1 ton of cement.

To address this environmental concern, other binder must be employed instead of OPC concrete.

Recently, a new type of environmentally-friendly **geopolymer concrete** becomes popular and it gives a chance to replace cement by appropriate alumina-silicate source such as fly ash.



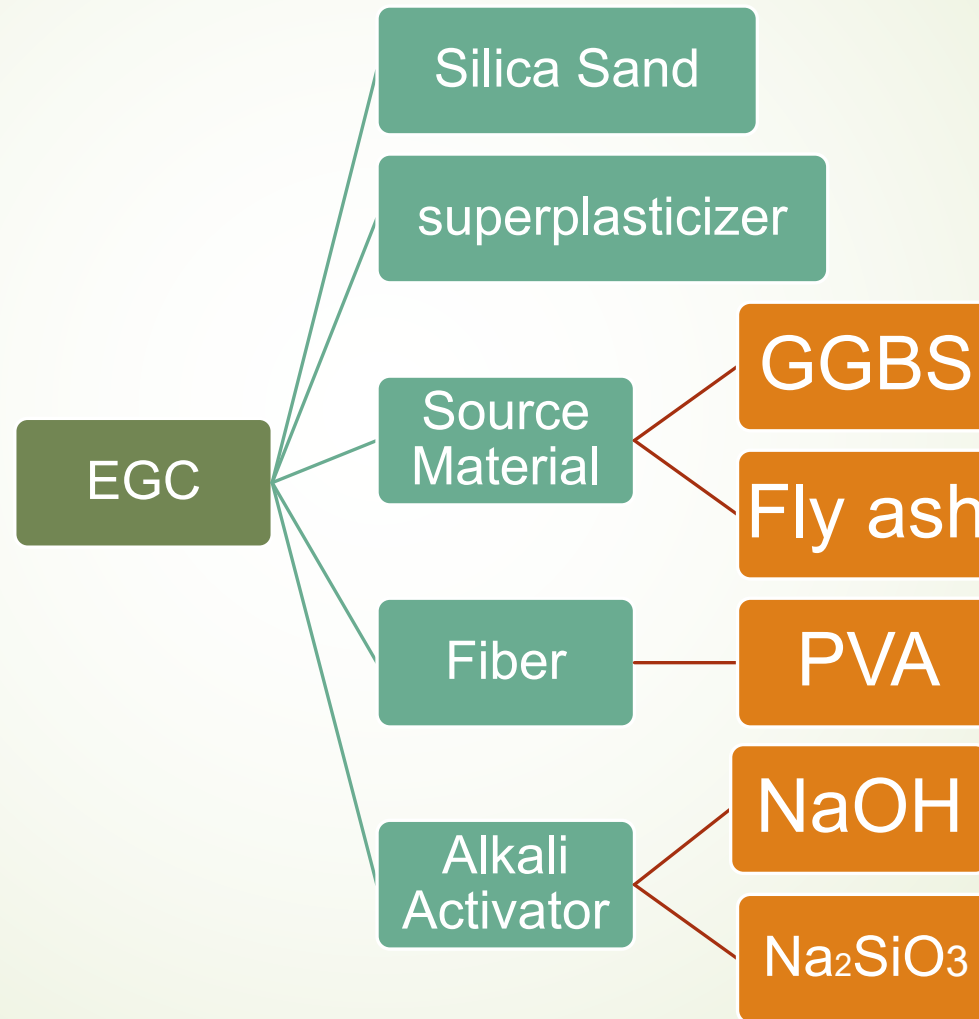
WHY GEOPOLYMER CONCRETE?

- Ecofriendly and sustainable construction material.
- reduces the CO₂ emission by (80-90%)
- Fire resistance and acid resistance
- 60 % less energy than OPC in production process

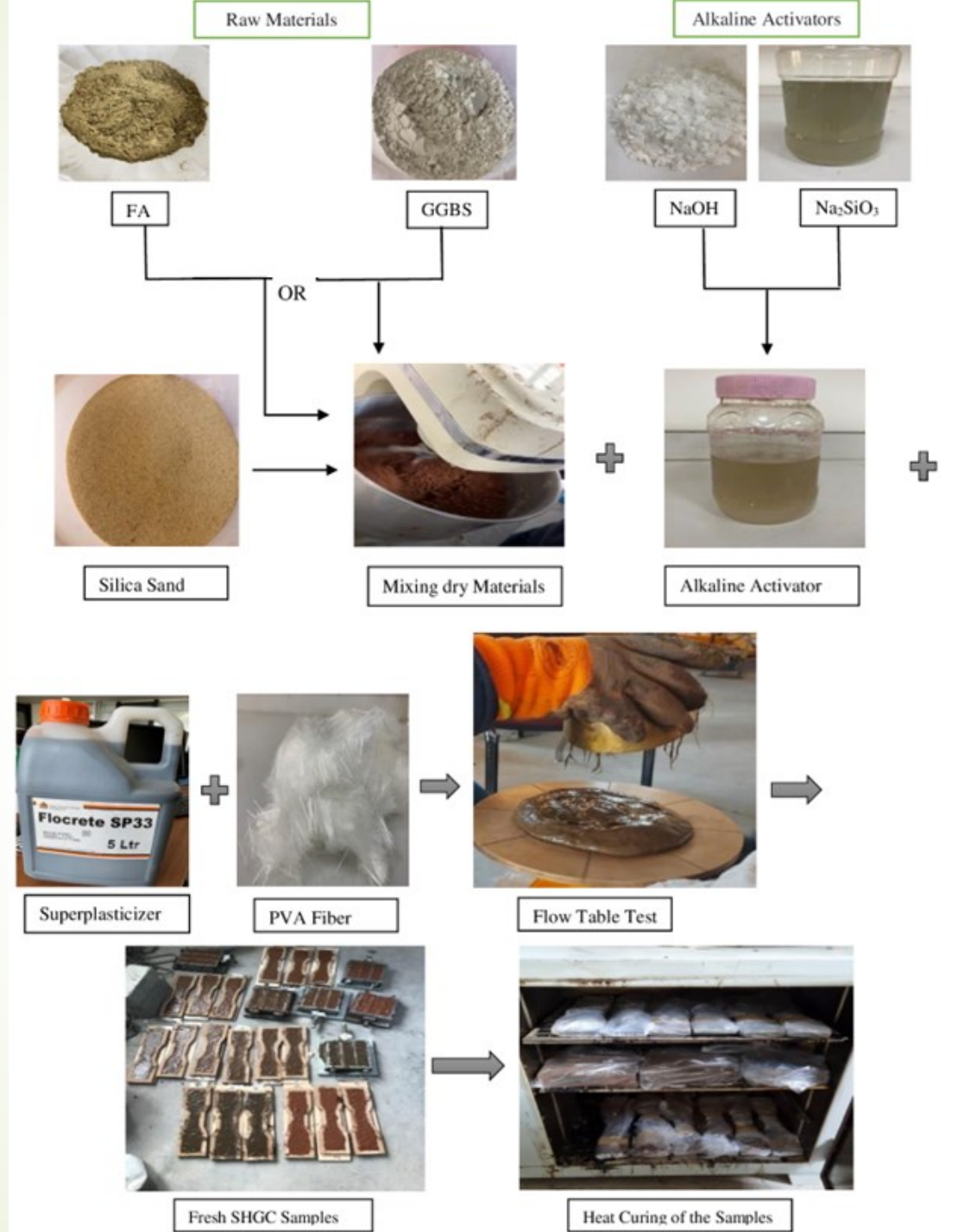


Is it possible to produce ECC by geopolymer ??

Engineering Geopolymer composites (EGC)

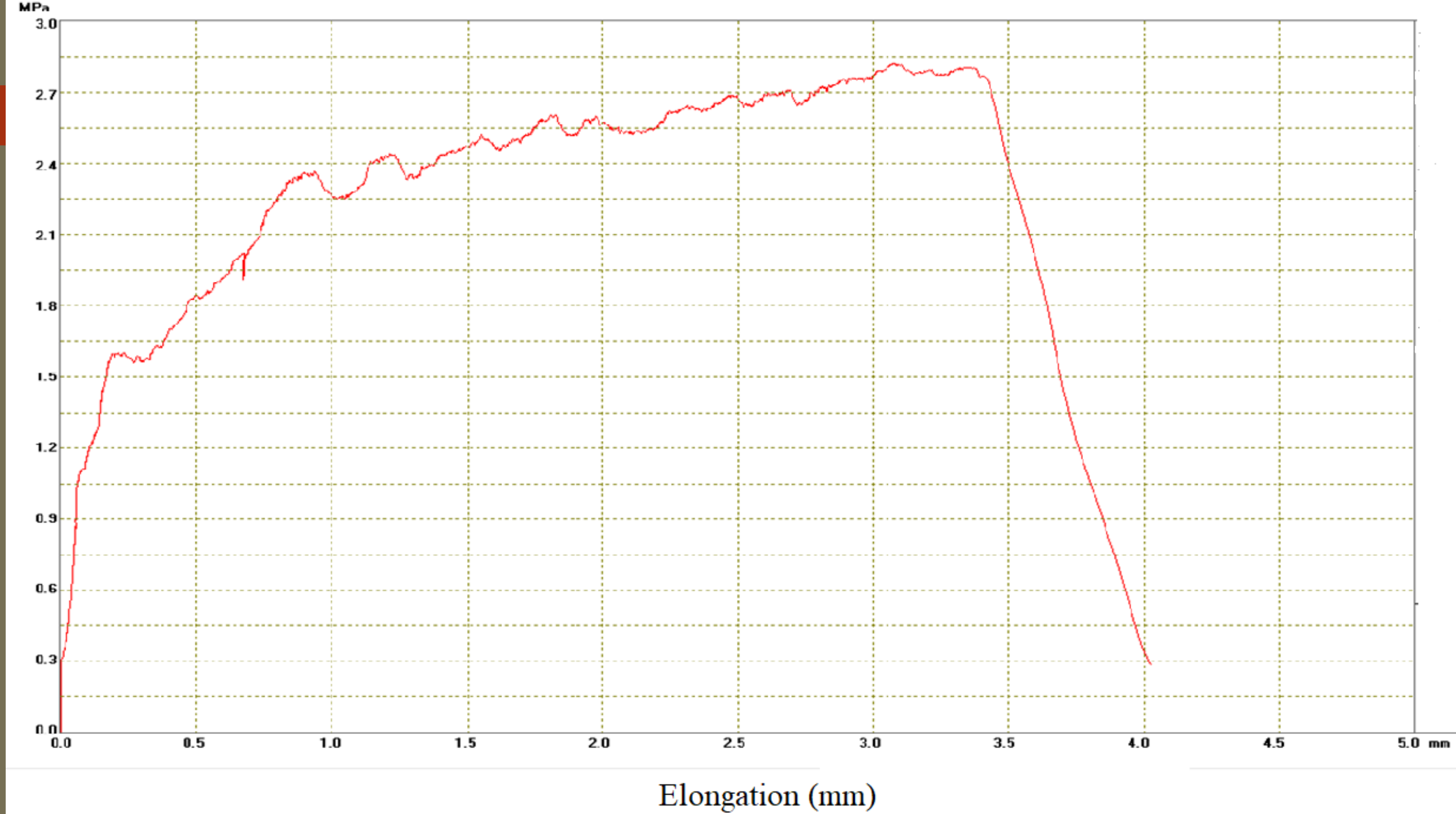


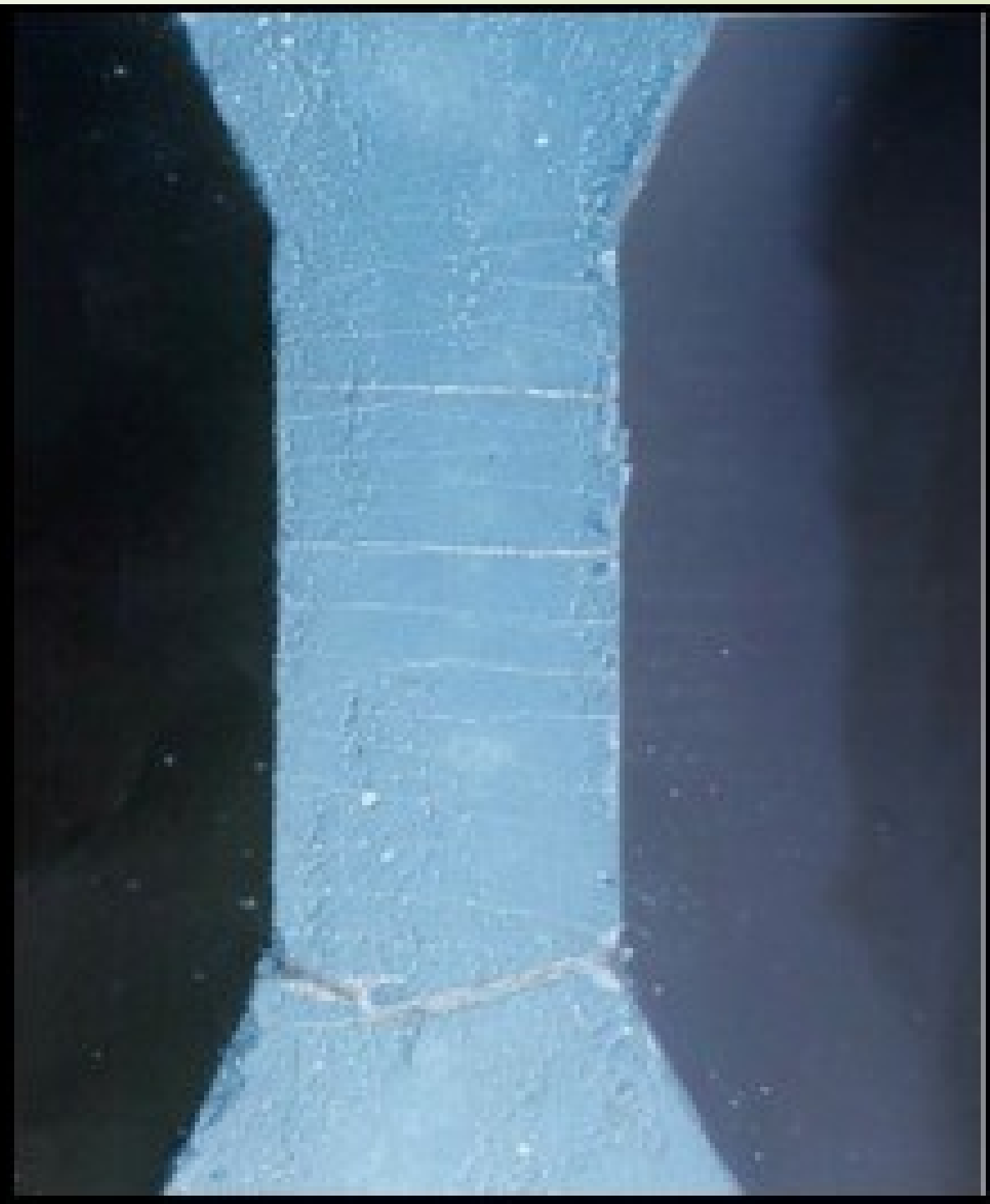
Mixing, Pouring, and Curing Procedures of Engineered Geopolymer Composites Samples



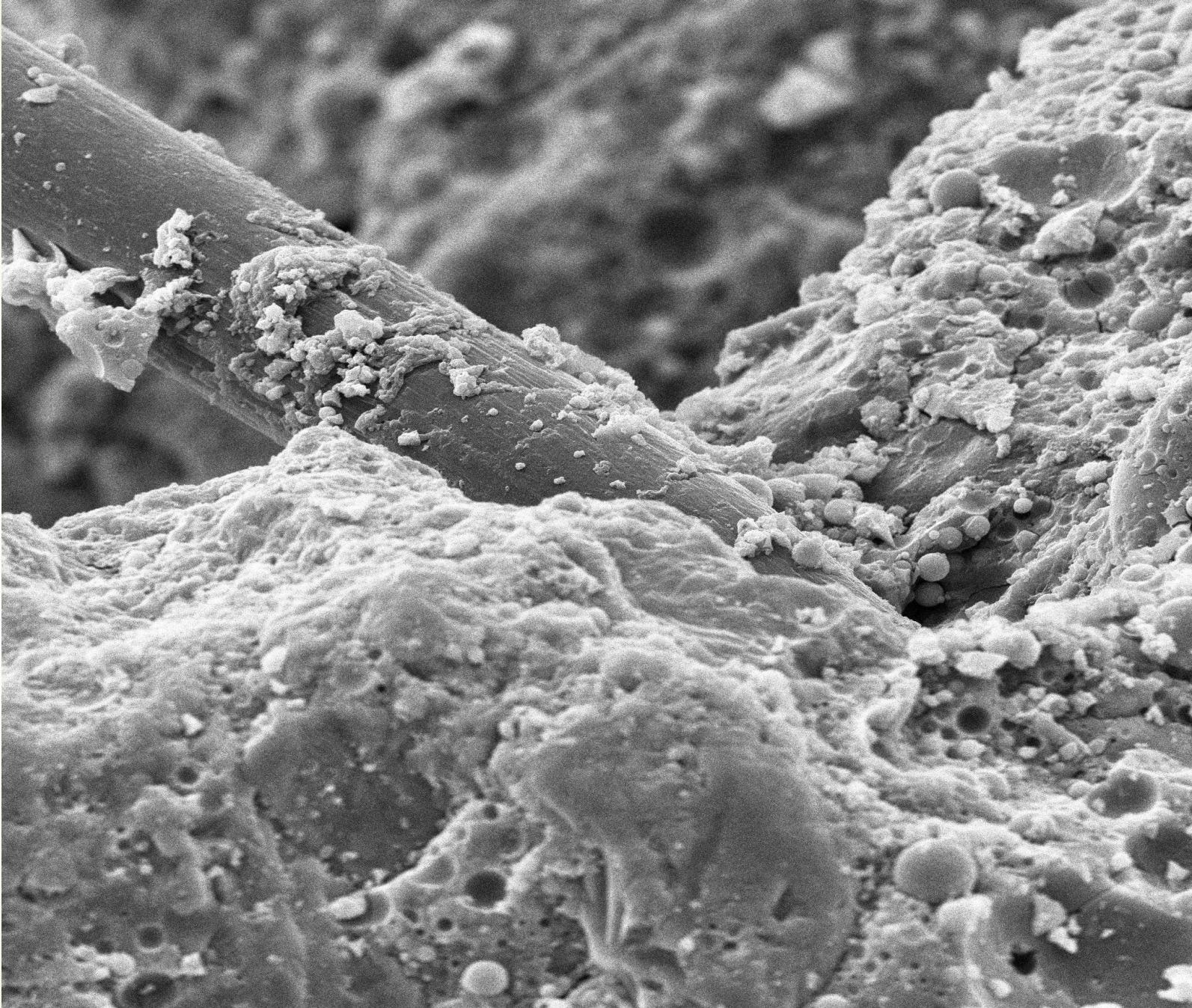
Mechanical properties EGC-FA

- **Compressive strength: 34.5 MPa**
- **Flexural properties :**
- Load : 4108 N
- Deflection : 1.6 mm
- **Direct Tensile strength performance :**
- First-crack strength : 1.59 MPa
- Ultimate Tensile strength : 2.8 MPa
- Tensile Strain capacity : 4.19 %
- **Density : 1830 Kg/m³**





**Microstructural analysis by
using scanning electron
microscopy (SEM)**



WD	HV	vacMode	det	mag	100 µm	
18.9 mm	25.00 kV	High vacuum	ETD	1 148 x	label	

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A word cloud featuring the phrase "Thank You" in numerous languages and scripts. The central text "Thank You" is prominently displayed in a large, bold, red font. Surrounding it are various translations in different colors and sizes, including:

- English: thank you, thanks, grateful, appreciation
- Spanish: gracias, gracias, gracias
- French: merci, merci, merci
- German: danke, danke, danke
- Italian: grazie, grazie, grazie
- Japanese: ありがとう (Arigatou), 感謝 (Kansha)
- Korean: 감사합니다 (Gamsahamnida)
- Chinese: 谢谢 (Xiexie)
- Portuguese: obrigado, obrigado
- Russian: спасибо (Spasibo)
- Polish: dziękuję, dziękuję
- Dutch: dank u, dank u
- Swedish: tack, tack
- Norwegian: takk, takk
- Danish: tak, tak
- Germanic: dank, dank
- Slavic: hvala, hvala
- Indic: sukriya, sukriya
- Arabic: شكرا (Shukriya)
- Hebrew: תודה (Toda)
- Yiddish: דאנק (Dank)
- Latin: gratias, gratias
- Greek: ευχαριστώ (Eucharisto)
- Irish: go raibh maith agat
- Welsh: diolch, diolch
- Basque: erabaki, erabaki
- Catalan: gràcies, gràcies
- Galician: grazas, grazas
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