# How to Use CSA Cement for **Rapid Production**

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December 30, 2014

# Portland Cement

- Most common binder for all forms of concrete · Inexpensive, readily available
  - Long working time
  - · Good long-term strength
- Manageable disadvantages
  - Slow reacting (initial set 1-2 hours)
  - Slow strength gain (days to weeks)
  - Shrinkage prone from excess mix water
  - Vulnerable to efflorescence and ASR (alkali silica reaction)





• Primary Reaction Products



- Uses mix water slowly and incompletely
  - Hydration reactions only use a portion of the mix water
  - Most mix designs depend on higher w/c ratios for workability (0.30 to 0.40)
  - Slower reaction rates + higher free-water content = greater shrinkage



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# Portland Cement Chemistry

• Pozzolans (supplementary cementitious materials) • Minerals used as Portland cement replacement

- React with the weak CH to form more strong CSH
- Strength gain from pozzolans is generally delayed, long term



#### CSA Cement

A different type of cement with different chemistryCSA stands for Calcium Sulfoaluminate

## CSA Cement Chemistry

- Primary Reaction Products
  - Ettringite
  - Amorphous Al(OH)<sub>3</sub>
  - Monosulfate
- Uses mix water more quickly and completely
  - Gains strength more rapidly
  - Needs more mix water to sustain the rapid chemical reaction (.36 .40 w/c)
  - Reduced porosity and lower shrinkage

# CSA Cement Chemistry

- CTS Rapid Set is the only CSA cement available in North America that is a true stand-alone hydraulic cement
  - Not blended with Portland cement
  - Pozzolans are not used
  - Single cement yields very high early strengths
    Different blended chemistry from other CSA products











#### CSA Cement Rules



- Use as a 100% Portland cement replacement • Do not use with pozzolans
  - No weak calcium hydroxide CH is produced, so there is nothing for pozzolans to consume or react with
- Minimum W/C ratio: 0.35
- Recommended range: 0.36 0.40
- Wet curing duration: 1-3 hours
- · Get extra working time via chemical and thermal retardation

# Extra working time with CSA cement



- Citric acid is a chemical retarder that delays initial set • Working dose range 0.1% - 0.4% Maximum dose 1%
  - Each 0.1% dose adds 5 15 minutes of working time at around 70°F (21°C).
  - This is very dependent upon mix design and is only a rough guide.
  - · Higher doses add working time but slow early strength gain
  - Higher temperatures reduce delay
  - Citric acid is readily available online or in health food stores

# Extra working time with CSA cement

- Chemical retardation is improved by chilling the concrete · Chill the concrete with ice or cold water
  - Concrete at 50°F (10°C) reacts much slower
  - A citric acid dose of 0.4% in CSA based concrete at 50°F (10°C) has a working time of about 1 hour.



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# Cooling with Ice



- Ice is part of mix water, so final w/c ratio is maintained
- Chilling concrete extends working time without lingering after-effects. Once the concrete warms up it sets and gains strength at faster rate.
  High doses of chemical retardation extend working time but also
- delay strength gain (hangover effect).



# Cooling with Ice

CCI Mix Calculators all have integrated Ice Cooling Calculation module
Ice cooling calculator makes it easy to achieve target mix temperatures without fear of using too much ice (or too little).







#### CSA Cement vs. CSA Additive

- There is much confusion in the concrete countertop industry about CSA additives that are blended with Portland cement in complex mix designs.
- Buzzi Unicem, Ultimax Qwix, etc.
- Ultimax Qwix no longer exists.



# Portland Cement Chemistry



- Manufacturing cement with different proportions of primary compounds yields different types of cement (Type 1, Type 3, etc).
- Type 1 is most common (aka OPC, GU, etc) • White is very similar to gray except for very low iron content
- Exact composition of a particular brand of PC varies due to:
  - Available raw ingredients
  - Manufacturer's "recipe"
  - Intended use
  - · Batch-to-batch random variations





## CSA Cement Chemistry

Actually, calcium sulfoaluminate is called ye'elimite ( $C_4A_3S$ ) and is the *basis* for what we know as CSA cement and CSA additive.

- "Pure" CSA = ye'elimite
- Ye'elimite is never used by itself

Calcium Sulfoaluminate Variations:

- Cement additive (CSA additive from Buzzi Unicem)
- Stand-alone cement (CSA cement from CTS Rapid Set)

0	ement	004
Cor	nparison OPC	- CSA
	Portland cement (OPC)	Calcium sulfoaluminate cement (CSA)
Main phases *	C <sub>3</sub> S, C <sub>2</sub> S, C <sub>3</sub> A, C <sub>4</sub> AF	$C_4A_3s = ye$ 'elimite, $C_2S$ , $CA$ , $C_2AS$
Raw materials	limestone + clay	limestone, clay, anhydrite
Synthesis temperature	≈ 1450 °C	≈ 1250 °C
CO <sub>2</sub> release from raw materials	C <sub>3</sub> S: 1.80 g/ml C <sub>3</sub> S	C <sub>4</sub> A <sub>3</sub> s: 0.56 g/ml C <sub>4</sub> A <sub>3</sub> s
Grindability of clinker	medium	very easy
Gypsum addition	≈ 4-8 M%	≈ 20-25 M%
w/c for complete hydration	~ 0.4	≈ 0.6
Hydration products	C-S-H phases, Ca(OH) <sub>2</sub> , ettringite	ettringite, monosulfate, amorphous AI(OH) <sub>3</sub>

#### CSA Cement Additive

- Calcium Sulfoaluminate Cement Additive
- Must be blended with Portland cement
- CSA additive (Buzzi Unicem's "CSA Cement") used as a set accelerator and early strength booster for PC based concrete
- Typical doses range from 10-60% CSA additive replacement for PC
   Lower CCA doses also more unables time but minimize each strength gain
  - Lower CSA doses give more working time but minimize early strength gain
     Higher CSA doses increase early strength but shorten set time

<ul> <li>Portlan</li> </ul>	d Cen	nent Ad	lditive			
<ul> <li>Faste</li> </ul>	er set w	vith elev	ated early	strength ga	ains	
				0 0		
The fo	ollowing table p	provides useful info	ormation regarding the	average strength of Buz	zi Unicem USA CSA	
				ype III cement and no de		
				ained using ASTM C-109		
	rear ien aje-					Contraction of the second
	rzi CSA	Set Time	3 Hrs. (psi)	24 Hrs. (psi)	28 Days (psi)	TEA
Buz		Set Time 65min.	3 Hrs. (psi) N/A	24 Hrs. (psi) 3830		C5A
Buz: 2	rzi CSA				28 Days (psi)	
Buzz 2 3	zzi CSA 20%	65min.	N/A	3830	28 Days (psi) 5960	
8022 2 3 4	20% 30%	65min. 32 min.	N/A 990	3830 1580	28 Days (psi) 5960 5740	
Buzz 2 3 4 5	rzi CSA 20% 30% 40%	65min. 32 min. 23 min.	N/A 990 1630	3830 1580 2220	28 Days (psi) 5960 5740 5700	
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#### CSA Cement Additive Considerations/Drawbacks

Final properties, ultimate performance and durability highly dependent upon Portland cement chemistry and CSA dosing • Using multiple reactive ingredients together increases complexity exponentially and makes undesired reactions and detrimental effects more likely

- Makes concrete mix design more complicated:
   What w/c is appropriate?

- Should pozzolans still be used?
  If so, which ones are better?
- And at what dose?
- End-user becomes responsible for formulation and QC
- Resulting concrete still more vulnerable to shrinkage, sulfate attack, etc.

## CSA Cement Considerations/Drawbacks

Reasons you might not want to use CSA cement

- Availability
- Cost
- You need pure white
- (Note that you can use CSA-based grout to fill pinholes in PC-based concrete.)



## CSA Cement Resource

CTS Rapid Set Products (a few of many)

 CSA cement "Purple bag" 100% CSA cement Available from Whitecap
 Great for 100% from-scratch mix designs









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