CONTENTS

	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	I
	ABSTRACT	II
	CONTENTS	III
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS	VIII
0	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1	INTRODUCTION	3
	1.1 Aims and limitations	3
	1.2 Project Reports	4
	1.3 Organization of the Thesis	4
2	ALKALI AGGREGATE REACTION - GENERAL	6
	2.1 History	6
	2.2 Mechanism of reactions	9
	2.2.1 Alkali Silica Reaction	9
	2.3 Conditions for AAR in concrete	17
	2.3.1 Alkali reactive minerals and components	17
	2.3.2 Alkalies	19
	2.3.3 Humidity	24
3	AAR RELATED TO NORWEGIAN CONCRETE CONDITION climate, geology and cements	28
	3.1 The climate in Norway	28
	3.2 The geology of Norway	30
	3.2.1. Bedrock	30
	3.2.2 Glaciofluvial deposits	35
	3.2.3 Aggregates	38
	3.3 Norwegian cements	39
4	AAR IN NORWAY-UP TO NOW	45
	4.1 Published investigations	45
	4.2 Remedial measures	48
	4.3 Preventive measures	49
	4.4 SINTEF FCB AAR research project	50
5	FIELD INVESTIGATIONS	51
	5.1 Norwegian dams	51
	5.1.1 Field inspections in the 1920s	52
	5.1.2 Field inspections in the 1960s	53
	5.1.3 Field inspections in the 1990s	54

5.2 Field investigations for AAR in selected geological areas, 1988 and 1989 55
5.3 Regional field investigation carried out in 1990 57
5.3.1 The field inspection 57
5.3.2 The data base 59
5.3.3 The classification system 60
5.3.4 The map plots 62
5.3.5 Classification of structures related to geology 64
5.3.6 Freqency of max. crack width in structural elements 68
5.3.7 Cracking in structural elements related to environmental exposure 74

5.4 Conclusion 81

6 DIAGNOSIS 83

6.1 Introduction 83
6.2 Structures 84
6.2.1 Map cracking 84
6.2.2 Volume expansion 85
6.2.3 AAR and other deterioration processes 86
6.2.4 AAR and map cracking 87

6.3 Cores 87
6.3.1 Reaction rims 88
6.3.2 White reaction products in voids 89
6.3.3 Quantification of reaction rims and reaction products in voids 89

6.4 Fluorescence impregnated polished half cores (PS) 91
6.4.1 The importance of large samples 91
6.4.2 Dark zonation 93
6.4.3 Deleterious cracking 94
6.4.4 Microcracking in aggregates and mortar parts 95
6.4.5 Relationship between cracked aggregates and cracks in mortarpart in concretes with deleterious AAR 97
6.4.6 Microcracking related to years of construction 98

6.5 Fluorescence impregnated thin sections (TS) 99
6.5.1 Sign of the reaction 100
6.5.2 Reaction products 100
6.5.3 Reaction types 102
6.5.4 Classification of deterioration classes 105
6.5.5 Types and amounts of reaction products in thin section with deleterious AAR 106
6.5.6 Quantity of reaction products in thin sections with deleterious AAR 107
6.5.7 Ettringite like precipitations in cracks and airvoids 108
6.6 Dark zonation examined under UV-light and by SEM/EDX 110
6.7 Equivalent water/cement ratio in concretes 112
6.8 Laboratory concretes 112
6.8.1 Concrete and mortar samples 113
6.8.2 PS -samples 113
6.8.3 Thin sections 114

6.9 Hypothesis on the sequential development of AAR in Slow/Late-reactive aggregates - from a petrographic viewpoint 115
6.10 Conclusion 121

7 ALKALI REACTIVE AGGREGATES 124

7.1 Historical review 124
7.2 Methodology to identify alkali reactive aggregates in Norwegian concretes 129
7.3 Alkali reactive Norwegian aggregates 130
7.3.1 Igneous rocks 130
7.3.2 Sedimentary rocks 132
7.3.3 Metamorphic rocks 136

7.4 Distribution of alkali reactive aggregates in Norway 139
7.5 Alkali reactive aggregates in Glacio-Fluvial sediments 145
7.6 Conclusion 146

8 MICROTEXTURE, COMPOSITION AND ALTERATION OF ALKALI REACTIVE ROCKS 148

8.1 Introduction 148
8.2 Grain size 149
8.3 Deformation and recrystallization 158
8.3.1 Cataclasis 158
8.3.2 Strained quartz 159
8.3.3 Subgrain 160
8.3.4 Recrystallization 161
8.3.5 Norwegian reacted aggregates 162

8.4 Minerals 166
8.5 Alterations in reacted Norwegian aggregates 166
8.5.1 Weathering 166
8.5.2 Diagenesis 166
8.5.3 Metamorphism 167
8.5.4 Norwegian reacted aggregates 168
8.6 Conclusion 172

9 LABORATORY TESTS OF AGGREGATES 173

9.1 Introduction 173
9.2 Test material 174
9.3 Not recommended test methods for Norwegian aggregates 176
9.3.1 ASTM C 227 mortar bar method 176
9.3.2 TI-B 51 Danish accelerated mortar bar method 177
9.3.3 Danish chemical shrinkage method - TK 84 178
9.3.4 Japanese Fresh-Con CBRC Rapid Method 180

9.4 Recommended test methods for Norwegian aggregates 181
9.4.1 Canadian concrete prism test CAN3-A23.2-14A 181
9.4.2 South African accelerated mortar bar test NBRI-M185
9.5 Rate of expansion for Norwegian aggregates by NBRI-M 187
9.6 Limit values of potentially reactive aggregates - by NBRI-M 192
9.7 Petrographic analysis 195
9.8 Recommended test procedure for evaluation of Norwegian aggregates for alkali reactivity - NB 19, November 1991 199
9.9 Conclusion 201

10 REACTION PRODUCTS 203

10.1 Field concrete 203
10.1.1 Visual observations 203
10.1.2 SEM/EDX-analysis 204
10.1.3 XRD - analysis 213
10.1.4 Reaction products heated to 210°C and 800°C 218
10.1.5 Thermal analysis (DTA/DTG-TG) 219
10.1.6 Composition of white reaction products in air voids 221

10.2 Laboratory concretes 222
10.2.1 Visual and microscopic methods 222
10.2.2 SEM/EDX -analysis 223
10.2.3 XRD -analysis 229
10.2.4 Thermal analysis 231
10.2.5 Composition of white reaction products in CAN 3 sample 232

10.3 Conclusion 232
10.3.1 Field concretes 232
10.3.2 Laboratory concretes 234

11 SUMMARIZING RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS 235

11.1 Field inspections 235
11.2 Diagnosis 235
11.3 Alkali reactive aggregates 236
11.4 Microtexture of reacted aggregates 239
11.5 Laboratory test of aggregates 240
11.6 Reaction products 241

REFERENCES 245

APPENDICES I-X 263

Appendices includes the following:

APPENDIX I: Photos from structures, cores, PS, TS and SEM

APPENDIX II: Lists of selected investigated structures from a database (with structure number)

APPENDIX III and IV: Spreadsheet of observations from investigated cores, PS and TS

APPENDIX V: Spreadsheet of observation in 96 reacted aggregates

APPENDIX VI: List of reference rock samples and thin sections

APPENDIX VII: Results from expansion tests

APPENDIX VIII and IX: Spreadsheet of EDX-analyze results of reaction products from field concretes and

laboratory concretes

APPENDIX X: XRD transcriptions from reaction products