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# Anvendelse af marine feltdata til forudsigelse af kloridindtrængning i beton

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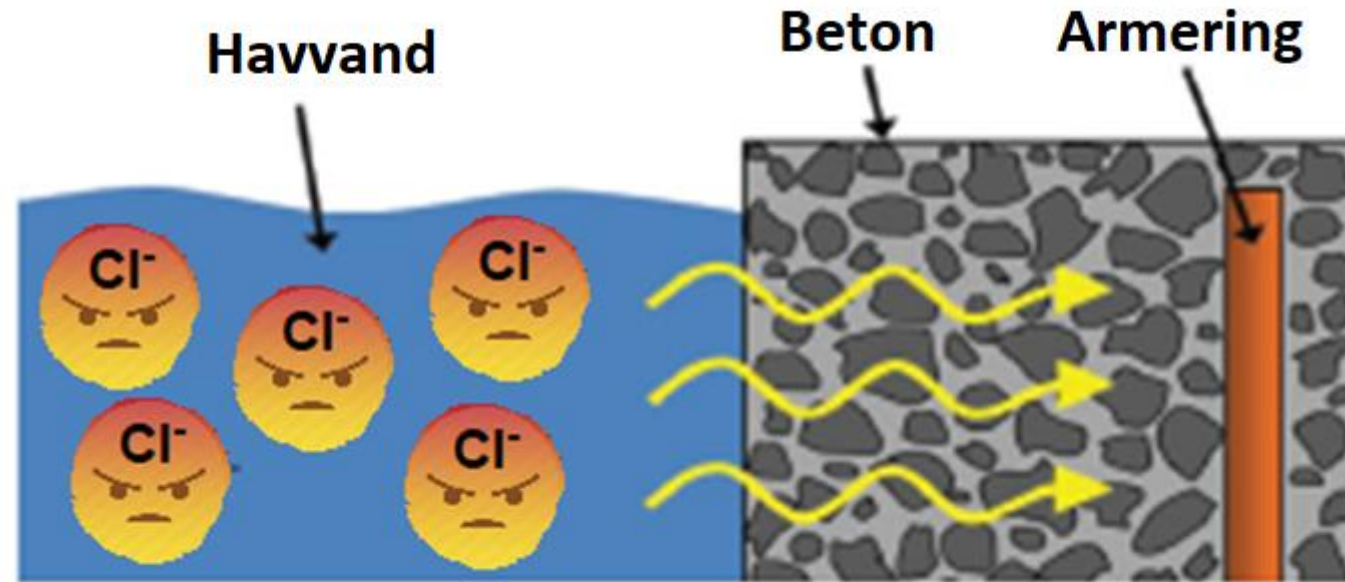


*New civil engineer, 2022*



*abc news, 2018*

# Det basale for levetidsestimering i marint miljø



*Modified from source: Kloridtærskelværdier og levetidsberegninger (SLP)*

- For at bestemme levetiden er det nødvendigt at kende:
  - Hvor hurtigt trænger kloriden ind?
  - Ved hvilken kloridkoncentration (kloridtærskelværdi) initieres korrosionen?



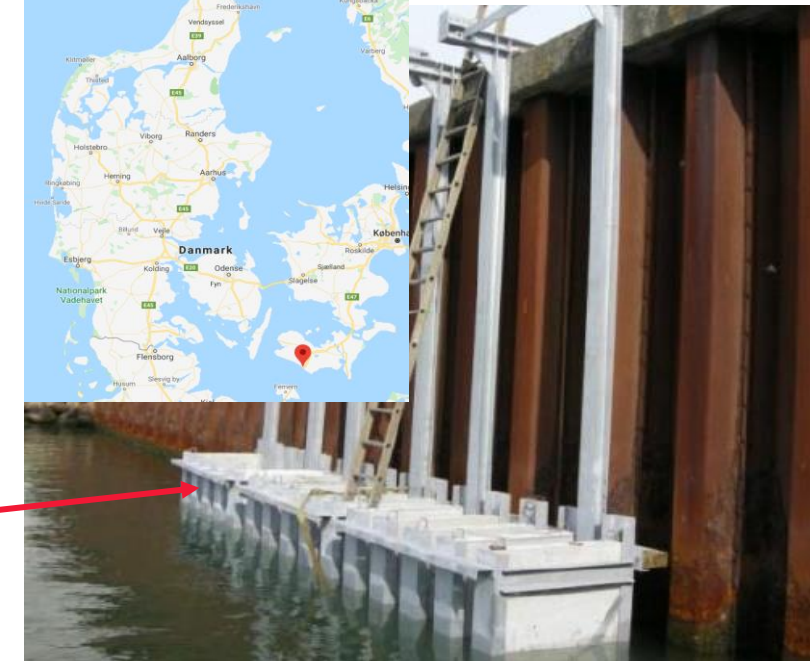
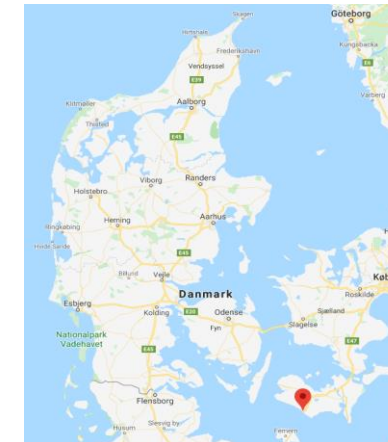


# Eksempel på stort projekt - Fehmern forbindelsen

- 120 års levetid (indtil initiering af armeringskorrosion)



Fehmern byggeplads



Fehmern Felteksponeringsstation

- 15 forskellige mix
- Prøver taget efter ½, 2, 5 og 10 år





# Indsamling af kloriddata og vurdering af hvordan det bør anvendes

Paper II: Correlating the development of chloride profiles and microstructural changes in marine concrete up to ten years  
& Paper IV: When and how should chloride profiles be calibrated for paste fraction?



# Fokus fokus fokus

Mixture proportions of concrete exposed at the Fehmarn Belt Exposure Site [kg/m<sup>3</sup>].

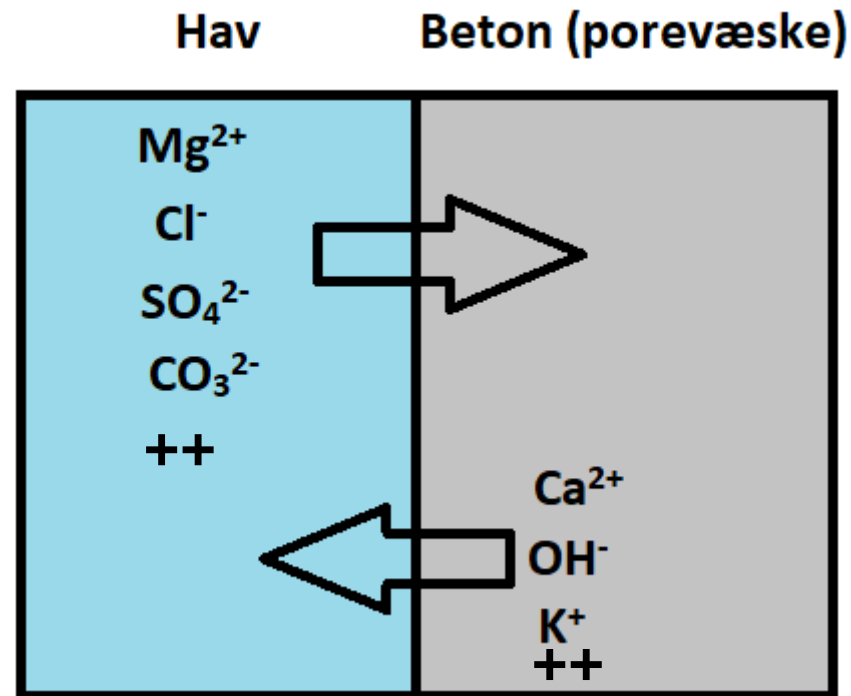
Concrete ID in thesis		PC	15FA	25FA	25FA_SCC	4SF	12FA4SF	12FA4SF_ noAEA	12FA4SF_ high_wc	12FA4SF_ low_wc	12FA4SF_ SCC	SG	SG_noAEA	SG_SCC	SG_rapid
Original concrete ID		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
Group I		x	x	x		x	x					x			
Group II								x	x	x			x		x
Group III					x						x			x	
Powder composition [wt.%]	CEM I 42.5N -SR5	100	85	75	75	96	84	84	84	84	84				
	CEM I 52.5N														30
	CEM III <sup>a)</sup>											100	100	100	
	FA		15	25	25		12	12	12	12	12				
	SF					4	4	4	4	4	4				
	GGBS														70
	w/(c+2SF+0.5FA+GGBS)	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.45	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40

a) GGBS content: 67% by wt.

FA = Fly Ash, SF = Silica Fume, GGBS = Ground Granulated Blast-furnace Slag



# Transport af ioner til/fra beton





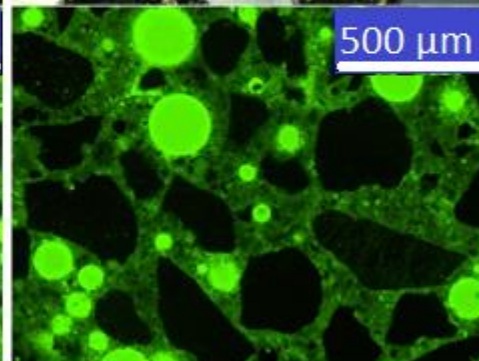
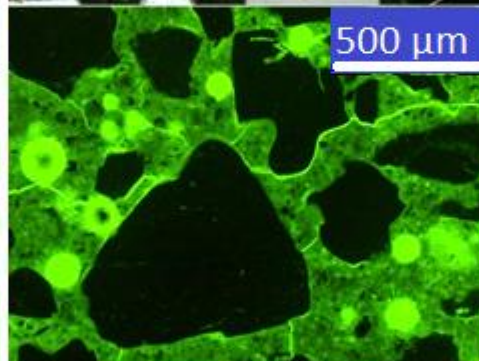
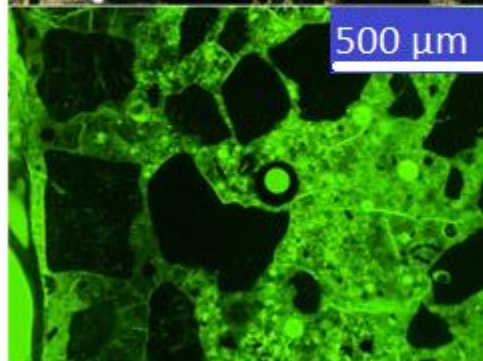
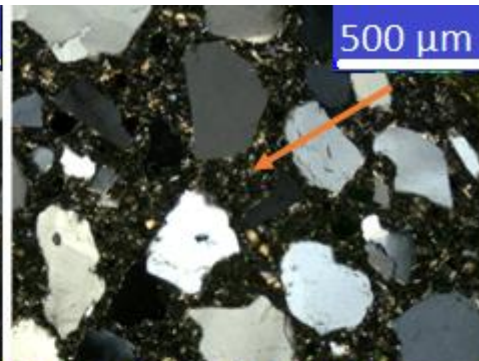
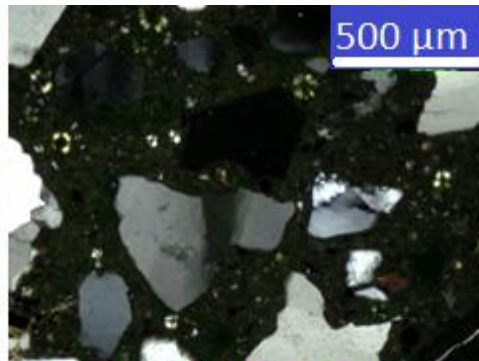
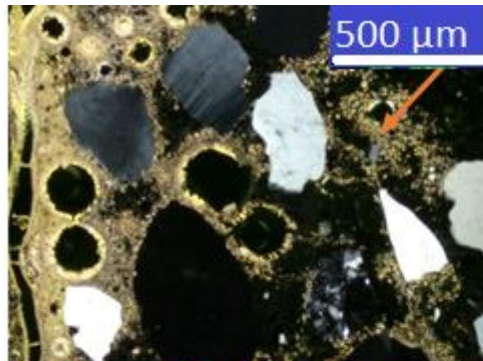
# "Microstructurally Changed Zone"

Surface

Opaline

Bulk ("normal")

Light mode: Cross polarized  
Fluorescence

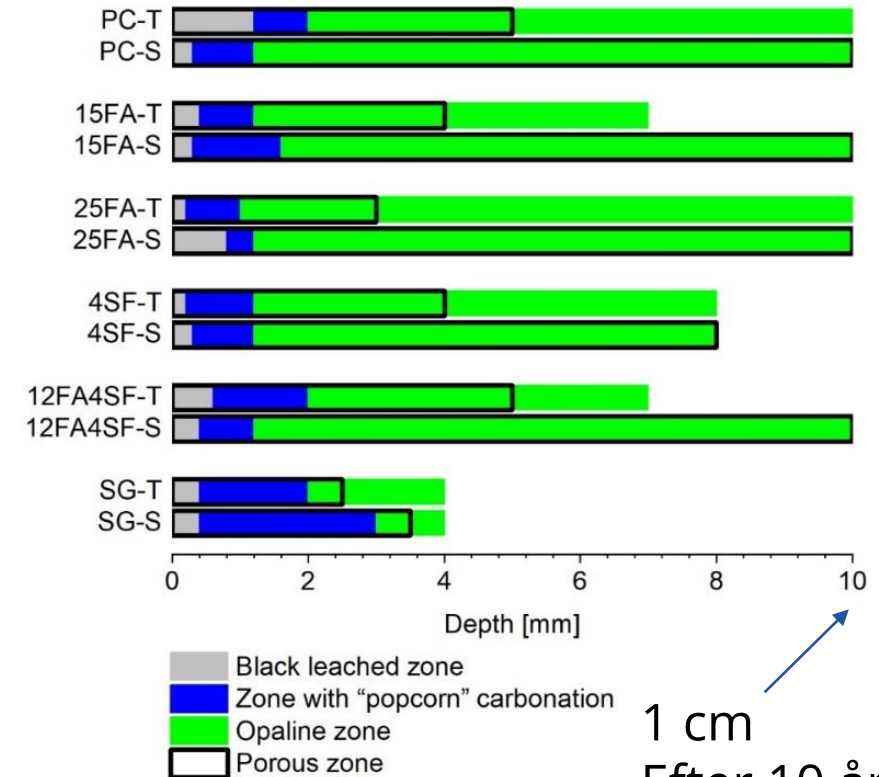


Surface zone (Typical <1 mm depth): intermixed leached paste and popcorn carbonation (marked with arrow), high porosity.

Opaline zone (Typical of 2–10 mm depth): no visible CH, with increased porosity and micro-cracking.

Bulk (Typical of >10 mm depth): visible CH (marked with arrow) and apparent w/c of 0.40.

## Microstructurally Changed Zone

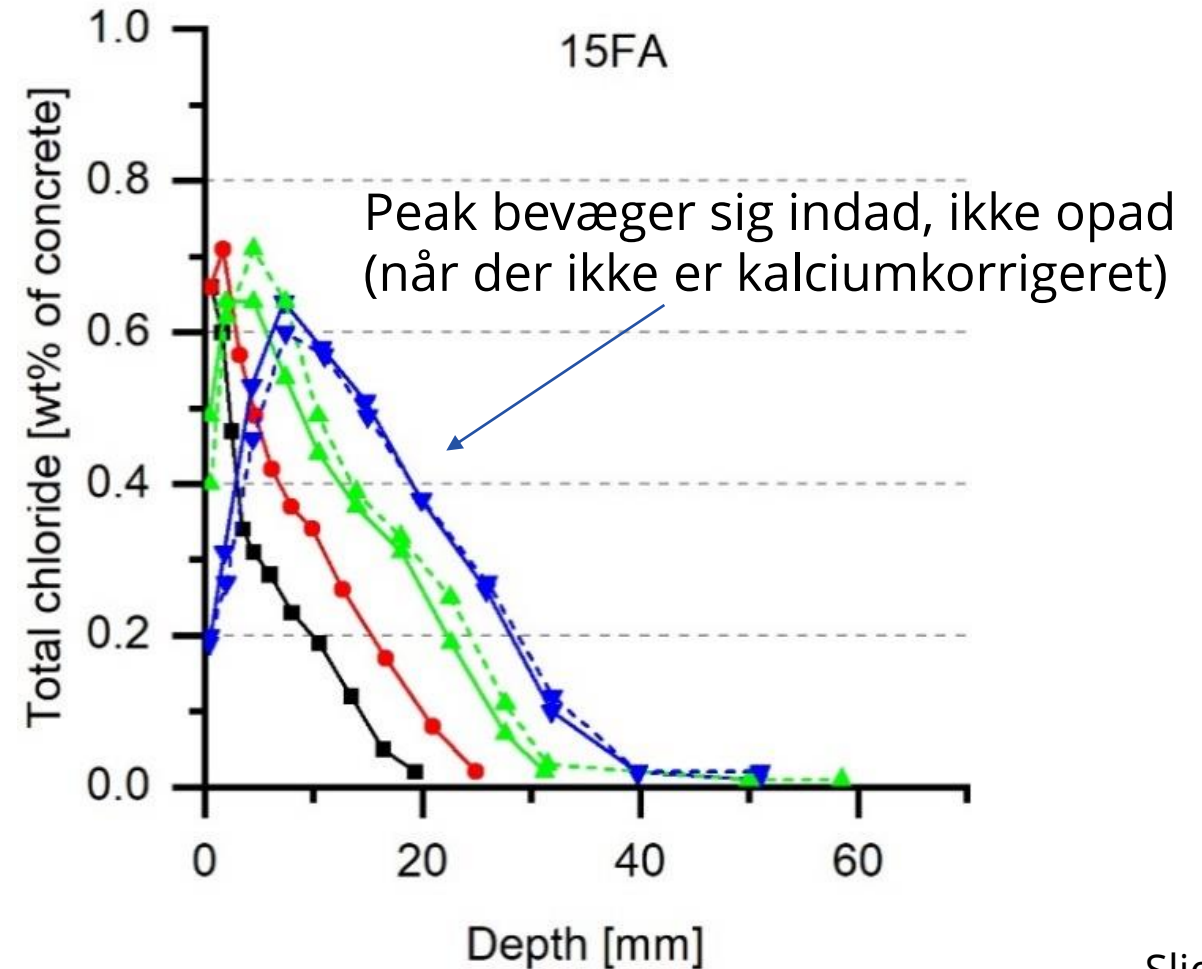
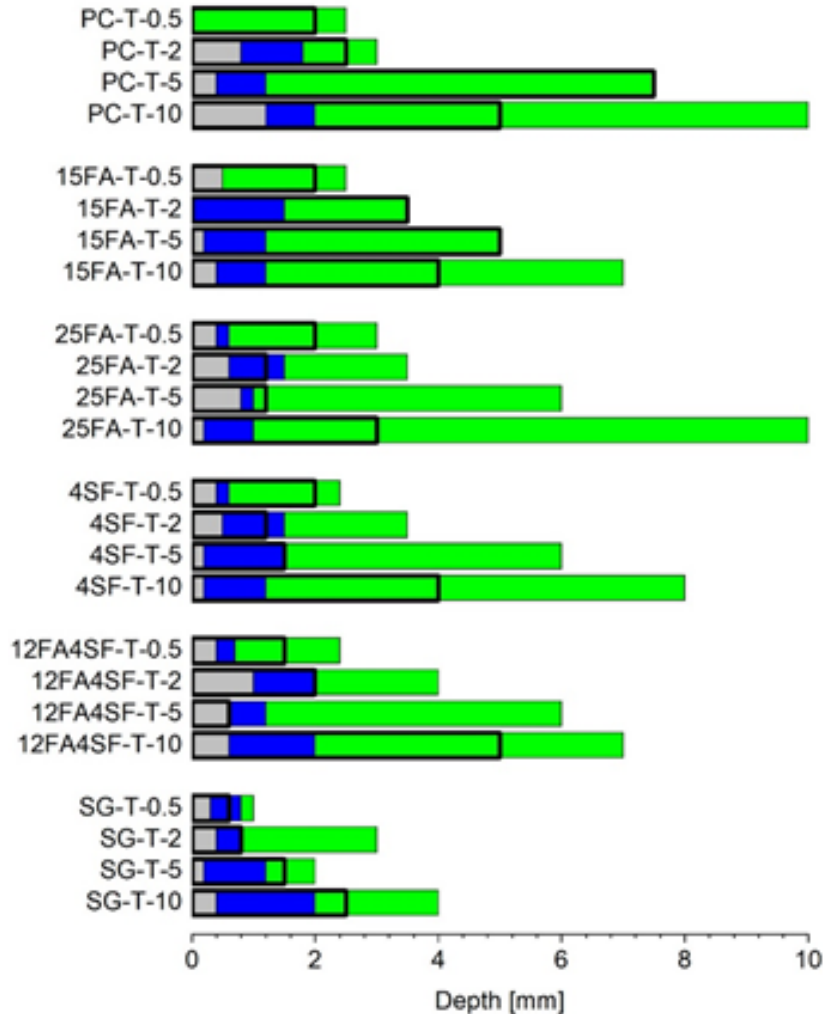


1 cm  
Efter 10 år



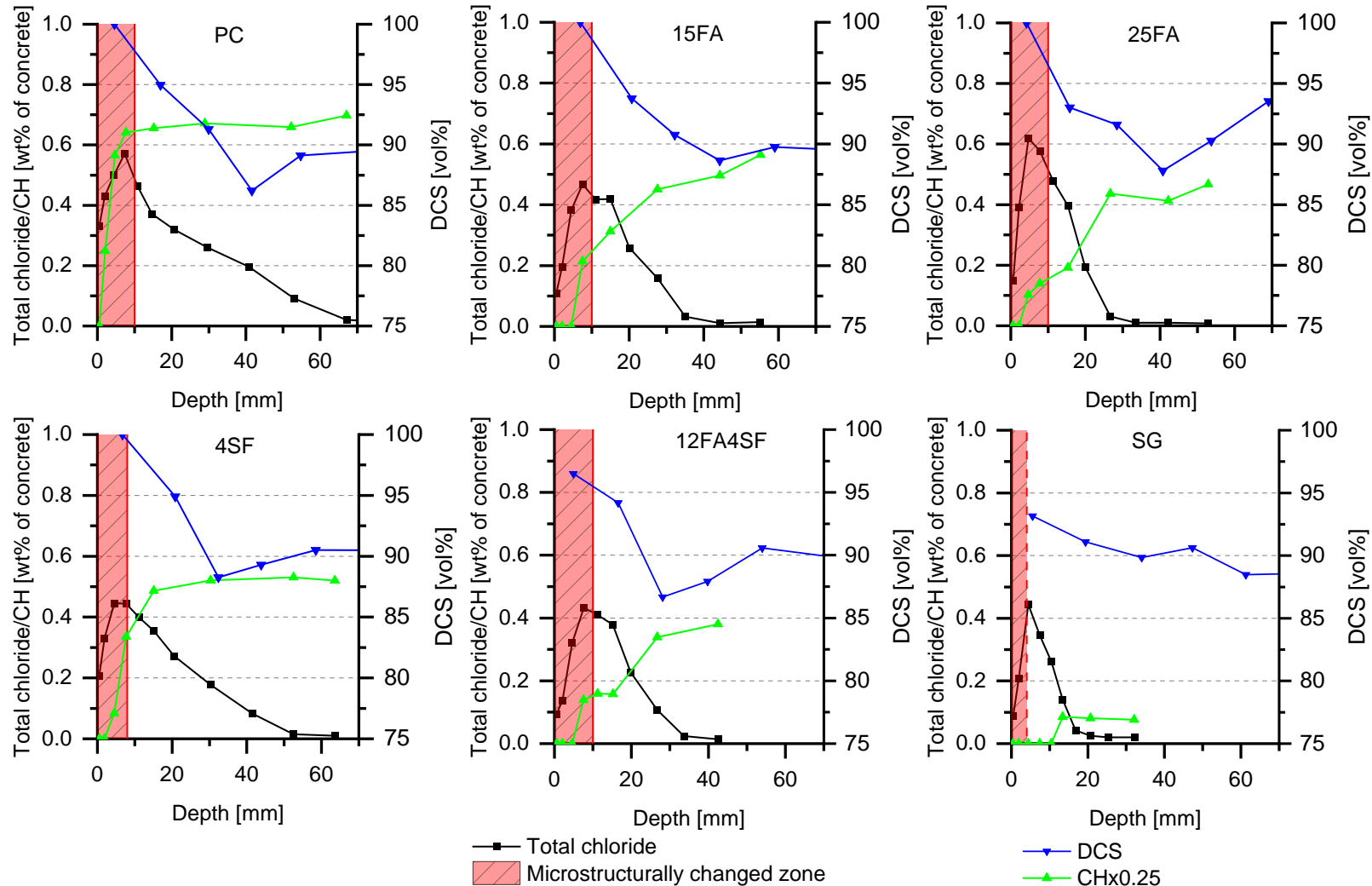


# Både MCZ og klorider bevæger sig indad over tid





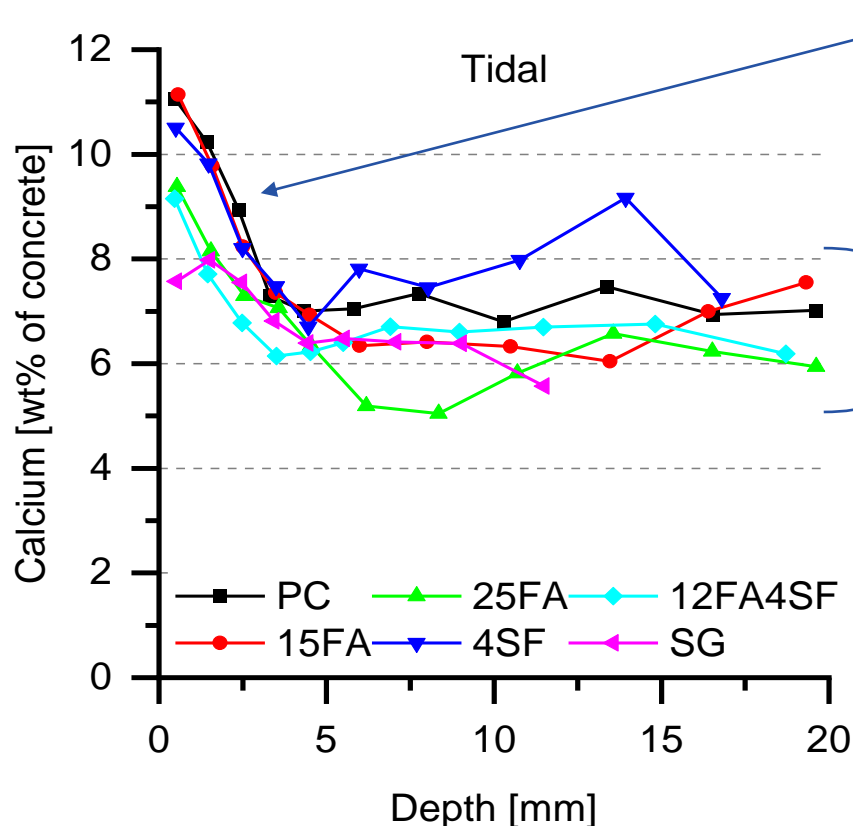
# Kloridprofiler vs. MCZ vs. portlandit vs. Vandmætningsgrad (10år)





# Kalciumkalibrering (konvertering fra klorid/beton til klorid/binder)

Klorid trænger ind gennem pasta, ikke sten.

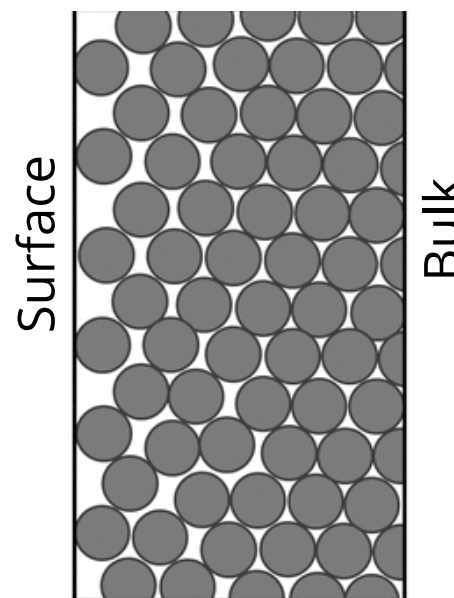


After ½ year of marine exposure

Systematisk variation (væg-effekt)

$$\text{Kalibreret klorid indhold} = \frac{\text{wt}\%Cl_{\text{målt}}}{\text{wt}\%Ca_{\text{målt}}} \times \text{wt}\%Ca_{\text{teoretisk}}$$

Usystematisk variation



Ca er indikator for pastamængde  
 Antagelser:  
 Ingen leaching af kalcium  
 Ingen kalcium fra aggregat

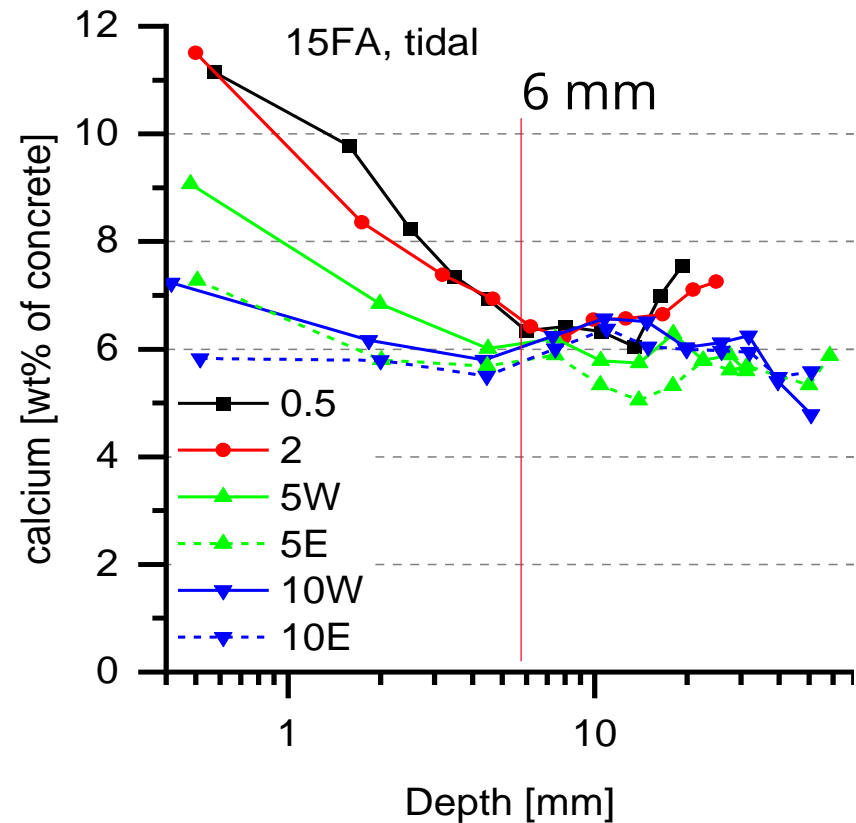


# Kalcium kalibrering konsekvens

$$\text{Kalibreret klorid indhold} = \frac{\text{wt}\%Cl_{\text{målt}}}{\text{wt}\%Ca_{\text{målt}}} \times \text{wt}\%Ca_{\text{teoretisk}}$$

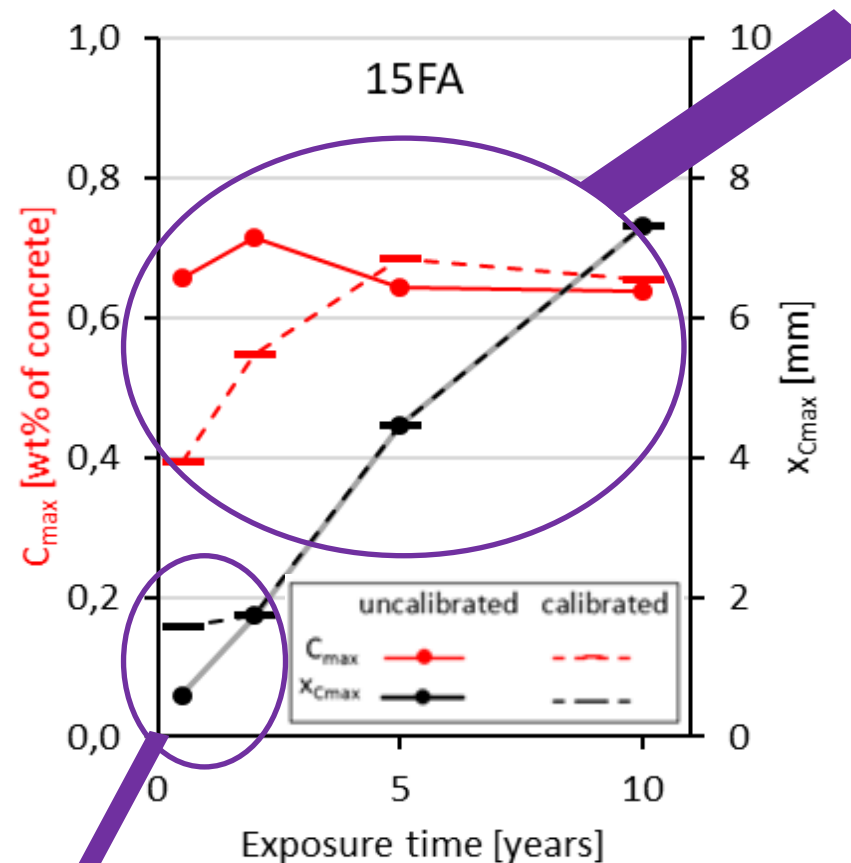
Leaching udgør problem

→



Efter ½, 2, 5 og 10 års marin eksponering

- Kalibreret maksimal kloridkoncentration ( $C_{\text{max}}$ ) stiger over tid (målt kalcium falder)



- Indflydelse på peak position





## For modeller, der kun tager $\text{Cl}^-$ med i betragtning:

- Ignorerer data influeret af mikrostrukturelle ændringer  
(I praksis maksimum kloridkoncentration og alt tættere på overfladen)



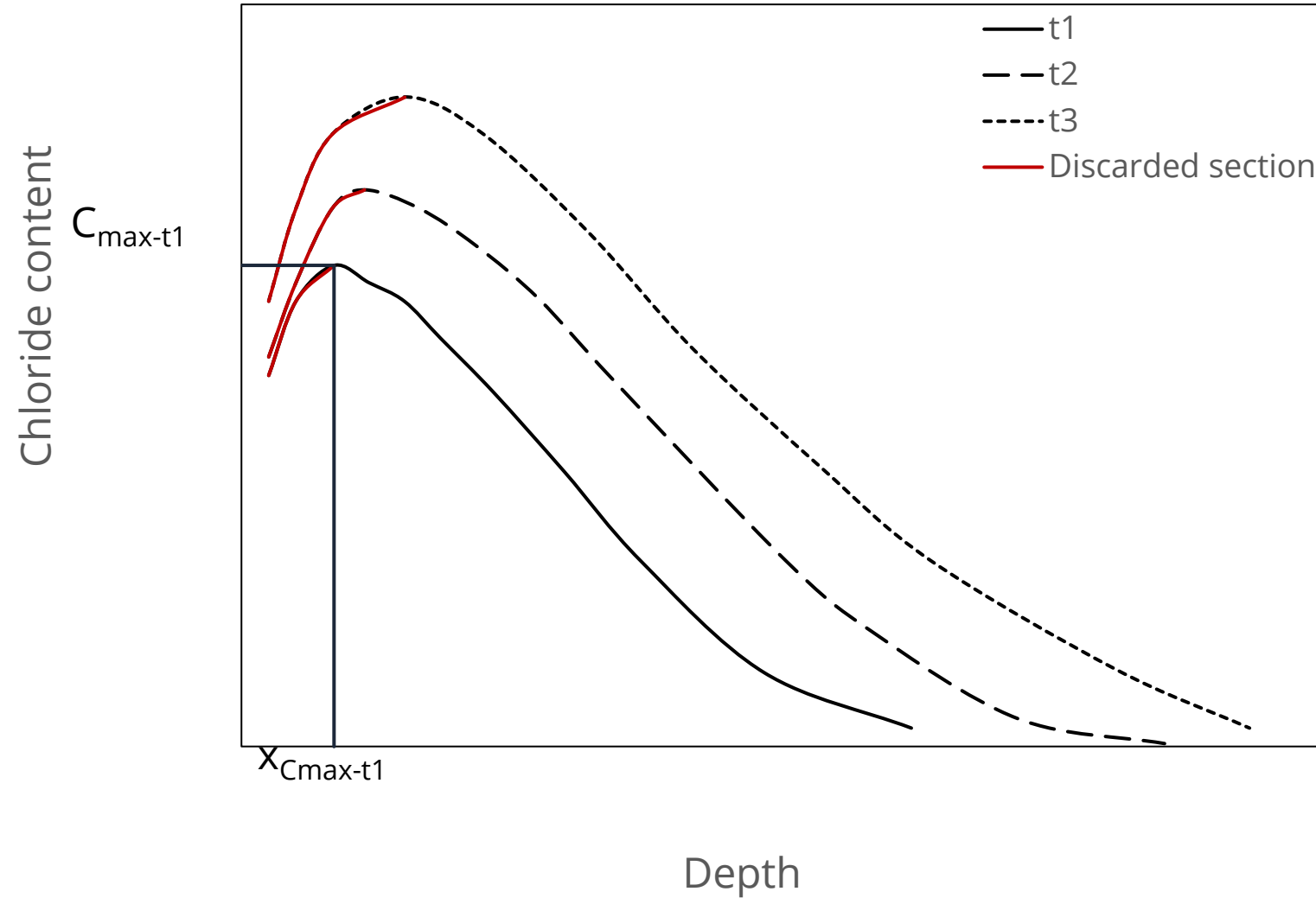
# Kvadratrodsmetoden

Paper I: The square root method for chloride ingress prediction – Applicability and limitations

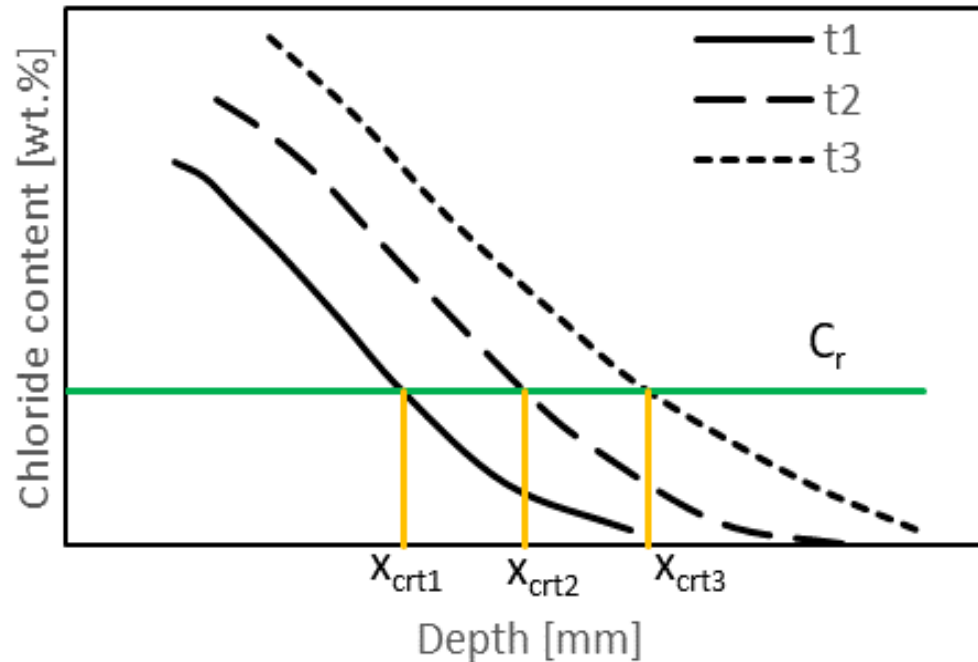




# Metodebeskrivelse - step 1



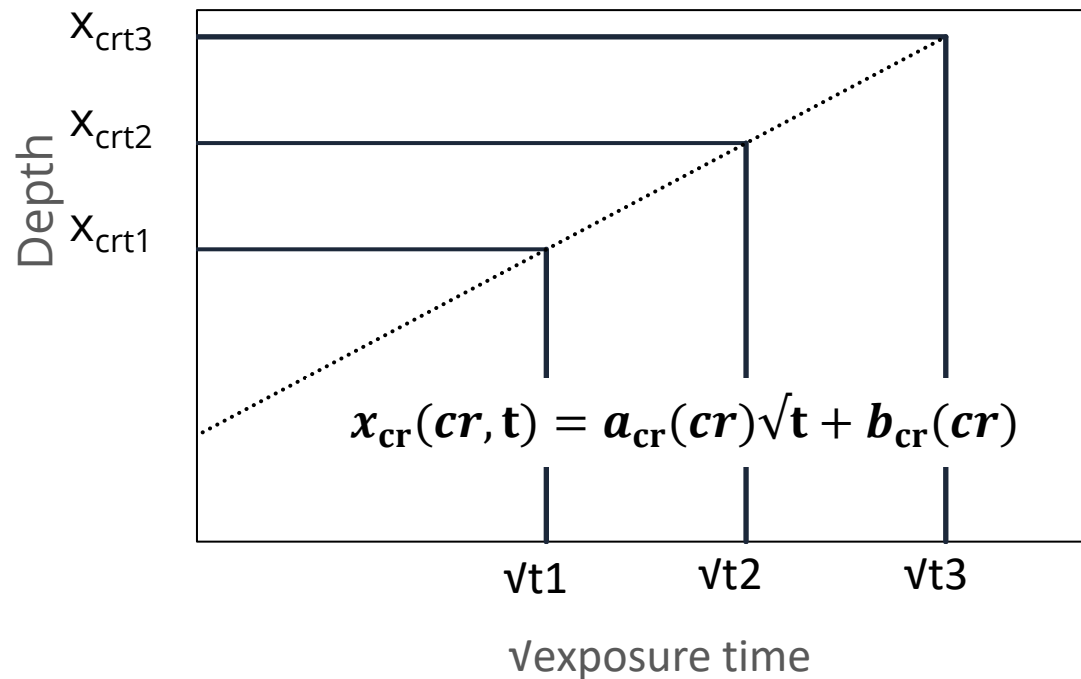
# Metodebeskrivelse – step 2



## Step 2

- Udvalg en referencekoncentration ( $C_r$ ),  
 $C_r < C_{\max-t1}$ .
- For hver kloridprofil identificeres indtrængningsdybden ( $x_{Cr}$ ) for  $C_r$ .

# Metodebeskrivelse – step 3



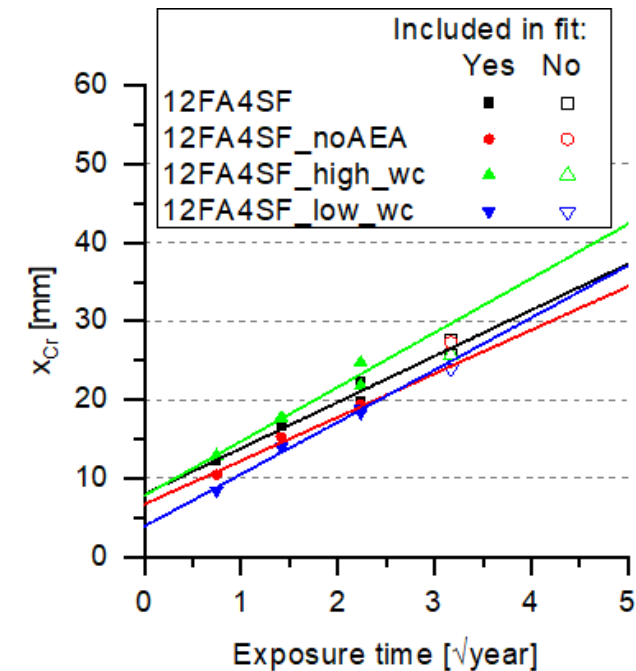
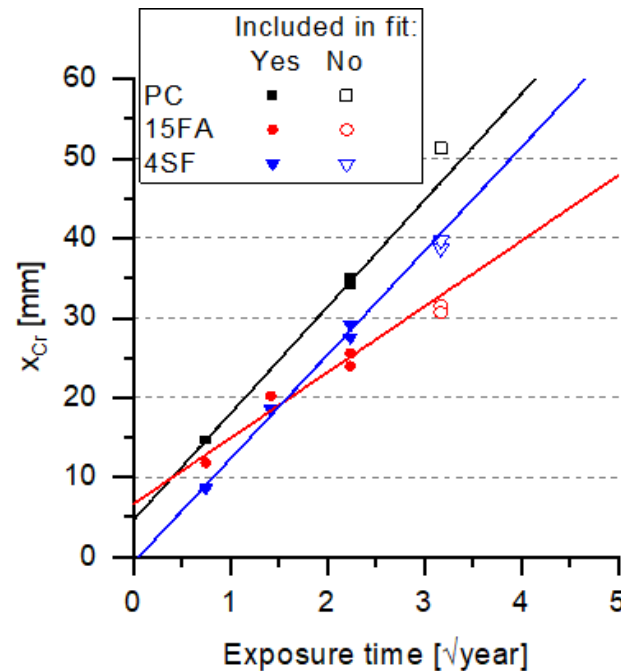
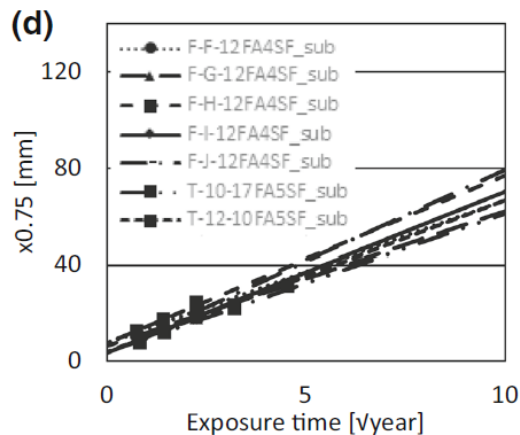
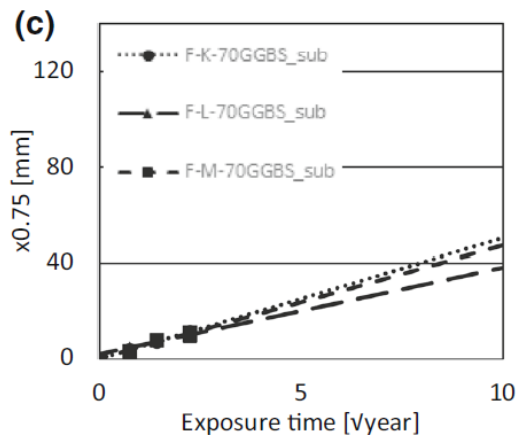
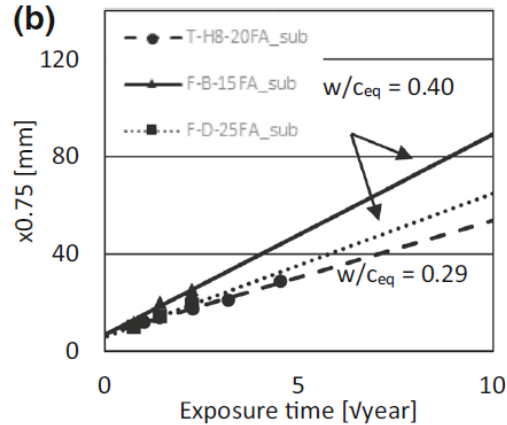
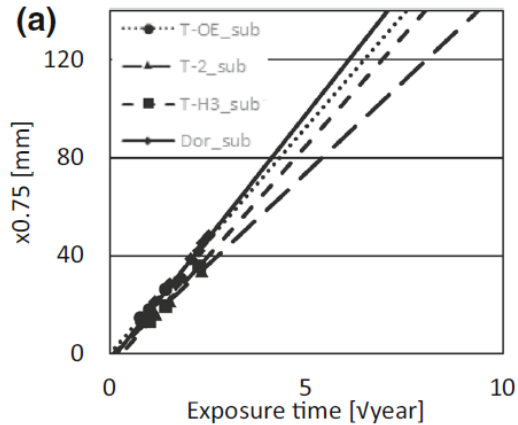
## Step 3

- Plot  $x_{\text{Cr}}$  mod kvadratroden af tiden og bestem hældningen ( $a_{\text{Cr}}$ ) og skæringen ( $b_{\text{Cr}}$ ) ved lineær regression.
- Dybden af referencekoncentrationen ( $x_{\text{Cr}}$ ) som funktion af tiden kan nu beskrives:

$$x_{\text{Cr}}(\text{Cr}, t) = a_{\text{Cr}}(\text{Cr})\sqrt{t} + b_{\text{Cr}}(\text{Cr})$$



# Eksempler på forudsigelse af videre kloridindtrængning (0.75 vægt% klorid af bindemiddel)



+ God forudsigelse af videre kloridindtrængning ( $R^2$  på 0,96 for 237 rette linier)

- Kræver måling af kloridprofiler ved flere terminer



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# Forudsigelse af kloridindtrængning med machine learning



# Forudsigelser af kloridindtrængning via ML?

## Udfordring:

ML er godt til interpolering, men ikke til ekstrapolering.

Forudsigelse af kloridindtrængning til efterspurgt levetid er ekstrapolering i tid.

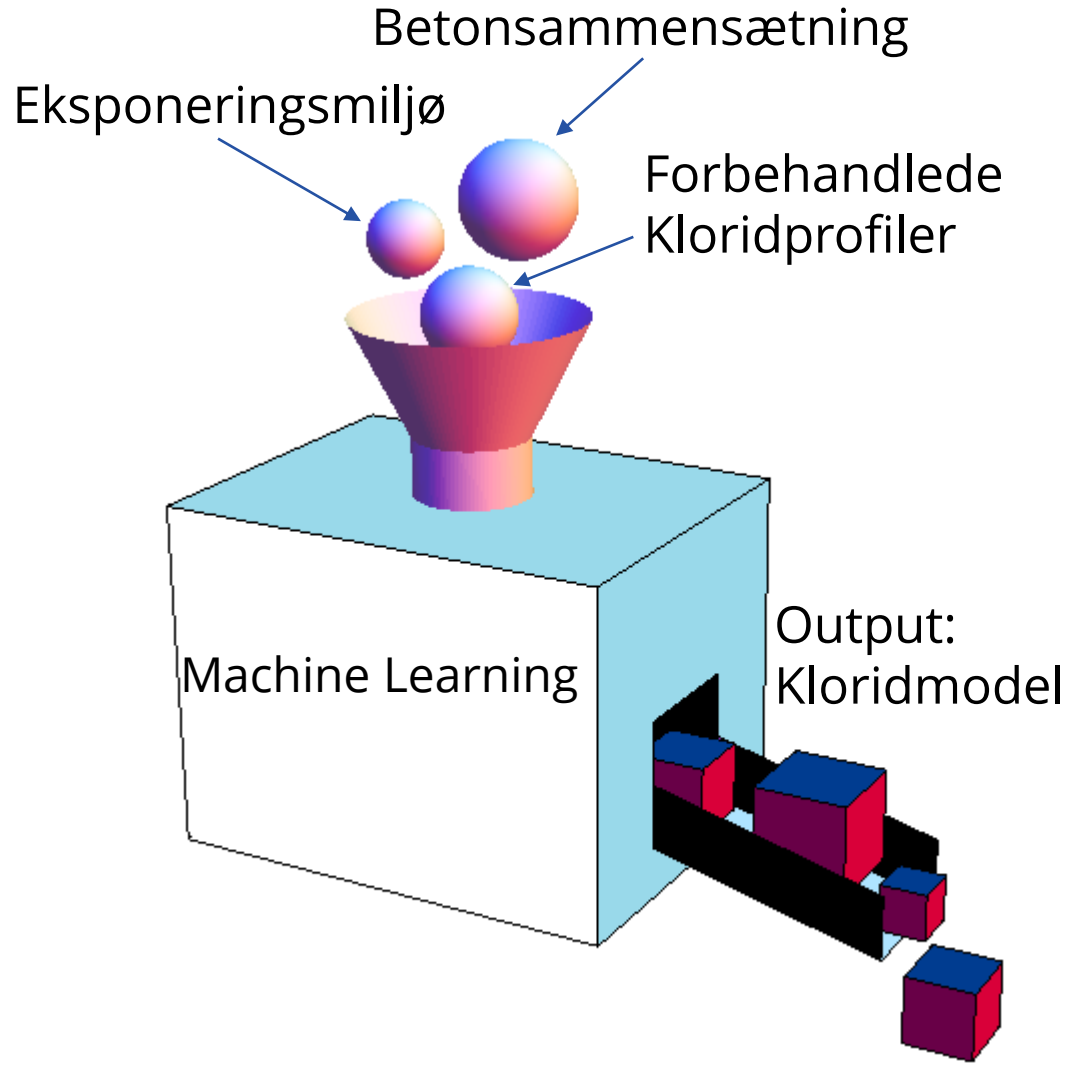
## Min løsning:

1. Forbehandling
2. Machine learning
3. Efterbehandling

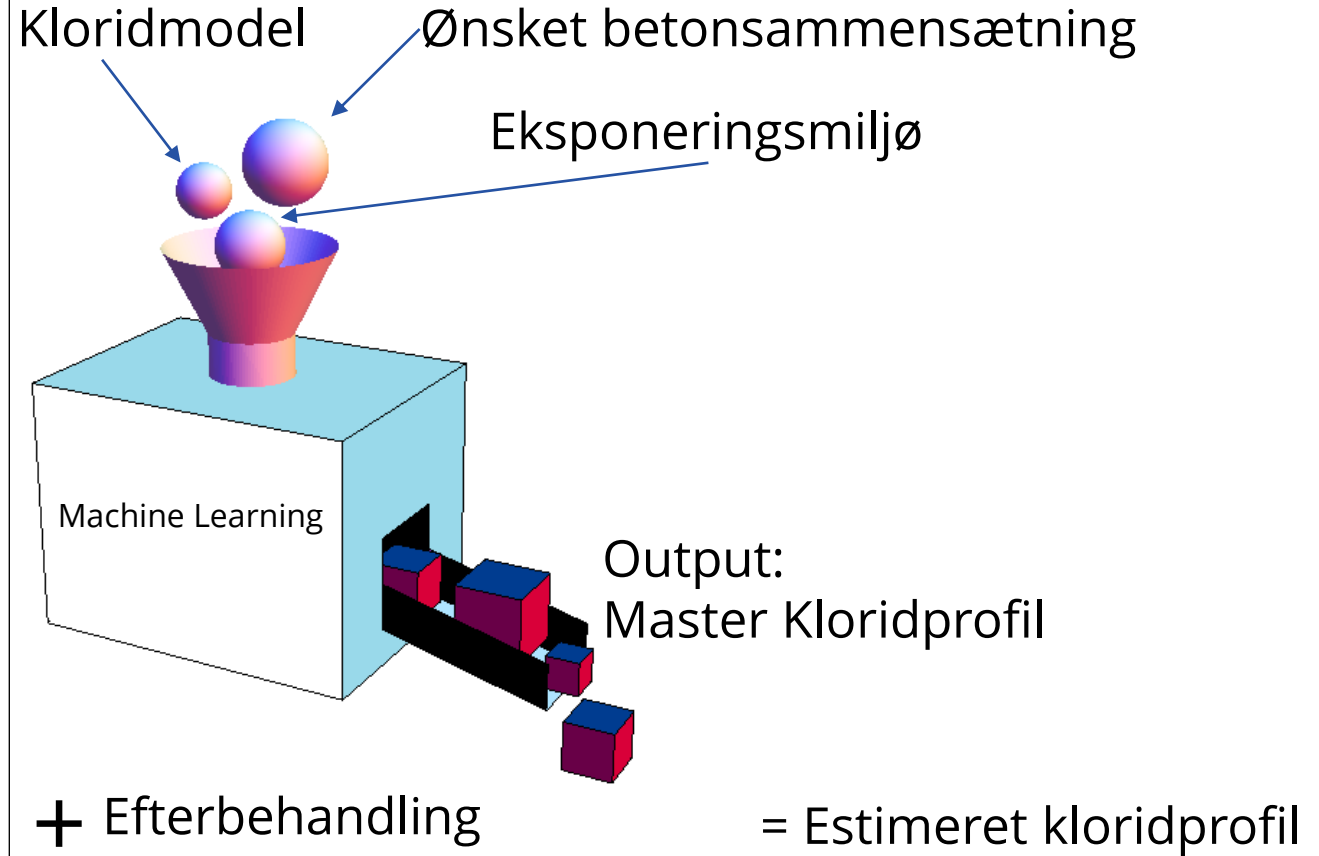


# Forudsigelse af kloridindtrængning ved Machine Learning

Træning af model på felteksponeringsdata

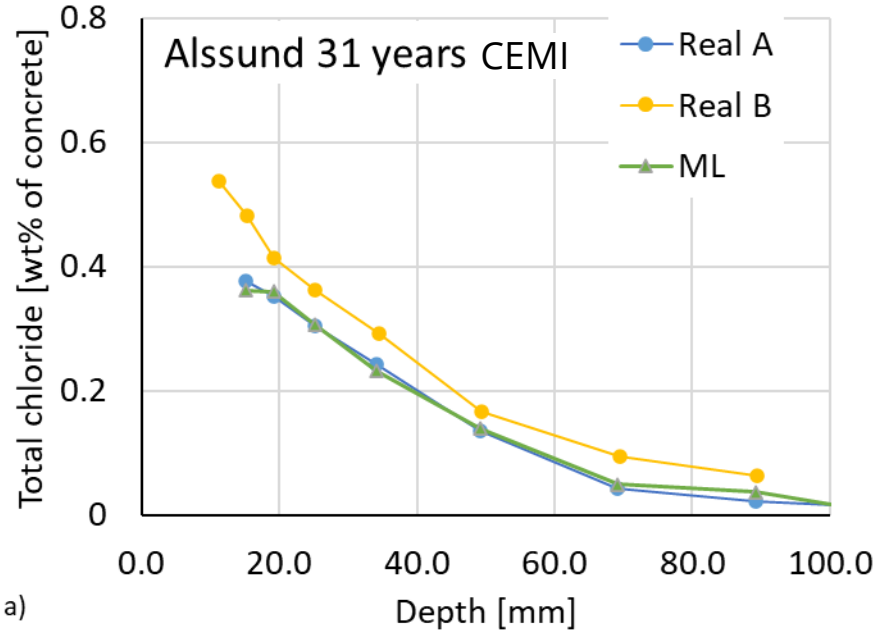


Test og brug af model (Når tidligere kloridprofiler ikke findes – f.eks. i designstadiet)



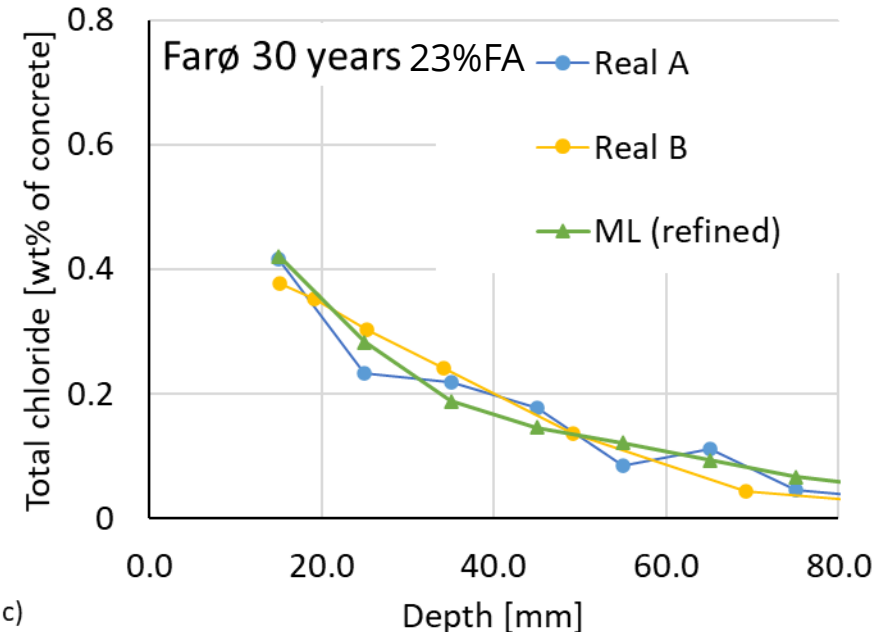


# Forudsigelser af kloridindtrængning i danske broer via ML model trænet på nordisk feltdata.



a)

S. Fjendbo, subm. fib symposium 2023



c)

S. Fjendbo, subm. fib symposium 2023

## RMSE vs. mean

	Alssund	Farø
Real A/B	0.031	0.017
ML model	0.033	0.024
Factor	1.1	1.4

En faktor på 1.1, som der opnås for Alssund svarer til man for 35 år siden kunne sidde og overveje forskellige receptsammensætninger og forudsige kloridprofiler i dem med en nøjagtighed, der kun er 10% ringere, end den nøjagtighed man opnår, når man 35 år senere går ud at måler dem.



# References

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Y. Cao, C. Gehlen, U. Angst, L. Wang, Z. Wang, Y. Yao, Critical chloride content in reinforced concrete—An updated review considering Chinese experience, *Cement and Concrete Research* 117 2019 58-68. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cemconres.2018.11.020>.

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<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=12131156>

Georget et al, in review

S. Fjendbo (2023), Prediction of Chloride Ingress Profiles In Concrete By Machine Learning, In review





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# Thanks for listening!

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