Project Report

Reconstruction with Rapid-Hardening Concrete Concretum[®] Q-FLASH 2/20



Frankfurt Airport FRA

Infinanca.com



Stands

Taxiways

Apron

First placement of rapid-hardening concrete with a 15 m wide concrete paver at an international airport.

Project Overview

A former asphalt taxiway on Frankfurt Airport was rehabilitated in a hybrid construction method. This method consists of a 10 cm thick asphalt base layer, which is covered with 40 cm of concrete. On this site, a 15 m wide and 50 m long lane of rapidhardening concrete was poured with the help of a concrete paver at once. It was demonstrated that large airfield renewals are possible within short time frames allowing for the minimal possible interruption to aircraft operation.

OUTPUT CAPACITY AND QUALITY CONTROL

The diagram in Figure 1 displays the hourly output. Initially, production had a slower pace, requiring minor adjustments and changes to the settings of both the concrete plant and the paver. However, with these initial adjustments made, a consistent production rate of approximately 175 m³ of rapid-hardening concrete per hour was achieved. This steady production rate ensured smooth operation of the paver, resulting in optimal quality of the concrete surfaces.

The quality of the concrete was controlled in a two-stage process. In a first step, the strength development was determined by measuring compressive strength on concrete samples. Since time is always limited when replacing slabs at airports and the equipment for testing concrete samples is usually not available on-site, this testing cannot be carried out. For this reason, the temperature development in the concrete is measured. Based on this data, setting of the concrete can be determined.





Feeding of the concrete paver with Concretum® Q-FLASH 2/20



Curing of the finished concrete slabs while aircrafts are operating



Rapid-hardening concrete trial track:

Width

Thickness





Placement time (effective)



Location of the replaced area (holding bay west, runway 18) at Frankfurt Airport

By superimposing the data of the strength development, it is possible to estimate when the strength of the concrete meets the requirements for the hand-over of the air traffic surface.

In Figure 2, one graph represents the temperature development over time from the production stage (red colored graph), while the other graph illustrates the increase in compressive strength (green colored graph) from the beginning of the setting process. The two graphs share a common reference point, which corresponds to the start of the setting process. This point indicates the end of workability and marks the beginning of strength development in the concrete.

CONCRETE SPECIFICATIONS

| Concretum [®] Q-FLASH 2/20 |
|-------------------------------------|
| XC4, XD3, XF4 |
| C50/60 |
| zero slump (paver) |
| 22 mm, crushed |
| |

CONCRETE PROPERTIES

| Open time | 1.5–2 hours |
|--|----------------------|
| Fresh concrete temperature | 13–17 °C |
| Compressive strength 1 h after setting | 25 N/mm ² |
| Compressive strength 2 h after setting | 29 N/mm ² |
| Compressive strength at 28 days | 75 N/mm ² |

350 Wet mixing time 90" 75" Wet mixing time 70" Production: total amount produced $[m^3]$ / output $[m^3/h]$ 300 Regular production approx. 175 m³/h Starting sequence 250 200 150 100 Total amount produced [m3] 50 - Output [m³/h] 0 09:00 09:30 10:00 10:30 11:00 11:30 12:00 Time

Figure 2: Superimposing temperature and strength for Concretum[®] Q-FLASH 2/20, a rapid-hardening concrete

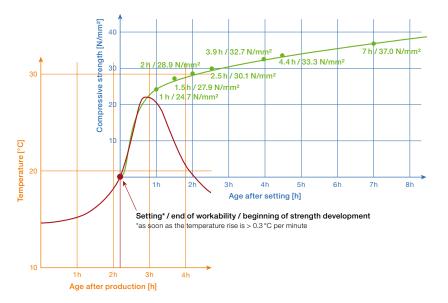


Figure 1: Effective production output of rapid-hardening concrete





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