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► **To cite this version:**

Tulio Honorio, Farid Benboudjema, Thierry Bore, Helena Carasek, Oswaldo Cascudo, et al.. Electromagnetic properties of concrete: bottom-up modeling from the molecular scale. RILEM-SC2020 Ambitioning a Sustainable Future for Built Environment: Comprehensive Strategies for Unprecedented Challenges, Mar 2020, Guimarães, Portugal. 10.1007/978-3-030-76547-7_6 . hal-02500081

HAL Id: hal-02500081

<https://hal.science/hal-02500081>

Submitted on 5 Mar 2020

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Electromagnetic properties of concrete: bottom-up modeling from the molecular scale

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Abstract. The electromagnetic response of concrete can be used to the non-destructive testing of structures and to follow early-age property development. Fundamental understanding of the physical origins of the electromagnetic response of cement-based materials is critical to reduce the empirism in the interpretation of electromagnetic-based techniques. The pore solution is the main contribution to the electrical conductivity and dielectric response of porous geomaterials. Specific ion effects are known to impact the dynamics of ions in aqueous salt solutions. In this context, molecular dynamics (MD) simulation is a well-suited technique to compute and understand how the ionic composition of the pore solution affects the electromagnetic properties of concrete. Here, we discuss recent results of MD simulation on bulk solution mimicking concrete pore solution. Then, we upscale the information from the molecular scale up to the concrete scale in order to provide a multiscale model of the electrical conductivity and frequency-dependent dielectric response of cement-based materials.

Keywords: Dielectric properties · Electrical conductivity · Frequency-dependent response · Molecular dynamics simulation · Micromechanics.

1 Introduction

Measurements of the electromagnetic response of concrete have been extensively used for monitoring purposes. The related techniques, including resistivity and high-frequency electromagnetic (ground-penetrating radar, L-band remote sensing, capacitive probe, etc) measurements, are non-destructive. Electromagnetic probing of concrete can also be used to follow the development of the material property at early age. Fundamental understanding of the electromagnetic properties of the phases present in cement-based materials, especially the pore

solution, is critical to enhance the performance of these techniques and to improve the confidence in the corresponding results.

In this paper, we propose a multiscale strategy to model both resistivity and dielectric response of concrete informed by the dynamics of water and ion at the molecular scale [9]. We have previously deployed molecular simulation to get information with atomic-level detail on the physical origins of various properties of microporous materials [12, 13, 4]. The dynamics and dielectric response based on molecular simulations of bulk system mimicking pore solutions are discussed. The frequency-dependent response of the susceptibility and conductivity of the pore solutions are analyzed. Micromechanics theory is then deployed to upscale the information obtained from molecular dynamics simulations.

2 Theory and Calculation

2.1 Electrical conductivity and Dielectric response from fundamentals

For a system with n particles i with charge q_i , the total system polarization \mathbf{P} is the sum of the polarization (or dipole moment) $\boldsymbol{\mu}_i(t)$ of the each particle i at time t [16]: $\mathbf{P}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \boldsymbol{\mu}_i(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n q_i \mathbf{r}_i(t)$, with $\mathbf{r}_i(t)$ being the position of the (center of) particle i . The total system polarization \mathbf{P} is related to the electric field \mathbf{E} via the complex frequency-dependent dielectric susceptibility $\chi(f) = \chi'(f) - i\chi''(f)$ by $\mathbf{P}(f) = \chi(f)\epsilon_0\mathbf{E}(f)$, where ϵ_0 is the vacuum permittivity. The dielectric susceptibility $\chi(f)$ can be computed from the auto-correlation of equilibrium polarization fluctuations using [14]:

$$\chi(f) = -\frac{1}{3Vk_B T \epsilon_0} \int_0^\infty e^{-2\pi i f t} \langle \mathbf{P}(0) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{P}}(t) \rangle dt \quad (1)$$

where V and T are the volume and temperature of the system, respectively; k_B is the Boltzmann constant and $\dot{\mathbf{P}}(t)$ is the time-derivative of the total polarization.

For a salt aqueous solution, the total polarization is the sum of the contributions of the water \mathbf{P}_W and ionic \mathbf{P}_I polarizations: $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P}_W + \mathbf{P}_I$. The ionic current \mathbf{J}_I is related to the ionic polarization by: $\mathbf{J}_I(t) = \dot{\mathbf{P}}_I(t)$. This ionic current \mathbf{J}_I is linked to the electric field \mathbf{E} via the frequency-dependent ionic conductivity $\sigma(f) = \sigma'(f) - i\sigma''(f)$ by

$$\mathbf{J}_I(f) = \sigma(f)\epsilon_0\mathbf{E}(f) \quad (2)$$

The frequency-dependent ionic conductivity can be computed using the cross correlations [2, 17]:

$$\sigma(f) = \frac{1}{3Vk_B T} \int_0^\infty e^{-2\pi i f t} \langle \mathbf{J}_I(0) \cdot \dot{\mathbf{P}}(t) \rangle dt \quad (3)$$

The contributions of water-water, ion-water and ion-ion correlations can be separated using the following auto- and cross-correlations functions of the water polarization and ionic current can be defined [17]:

$$\phi_W(t) = \frac{\langle \mathbf{P}_W(0) \cdot \mathbf{P}_W(t) \rangle}{3Vk_B T \epsilon_0} \quad (4)$$

$$\phi_{IW}(t) = \frac{\langle \mathbf{P}_W(0) \cdot \mathbf{J}_I(t) - \mathbf{J}_I(0) \cdot \mathbf{P}_W(t) \rangle}{3Vk_B T \epsilon_0} \quad (5)$$

$$\phi_I(t) = \frac{\langle \mathbf{J}_I(0) \cdot \mathbf{J}_I(t) \rangle}{3Vk_B T \epsilon_0} \quad (6)$$

The regularized susceptibility $\Delta\chi(f)$ can be decomposed into three separate contributions:

$$\Delta\chi(f) = \chi_W(f) + \chi_{IW}(f) + \Delta\chi_I(f) \quad (7)$$

where

$$\chi_W(f) = \phi_W(0) - i2\pi f \int_0^\infty e^{-2\pi i f t} \phi_W(t) dt \quad (8)$$

$$\chi_{IW}(f) = -2 \int_0^\infty e^{-2\pi i f t} \phi_{IW}(t) dt \quad (9)$$

$$\Delta\chi_I(f) = -\frac{i}{2\pi f} \int_0^\infty (e^{-2\pi i f t} - 1) \phi_I(t) dt \quad (10)$$

The frequency-dependent ionic conductivity can be decomposed into the two terms:

$$\sigma(f) = \sigma_{IW}(f) + \sigma_I(f) \quad (11)$$

with

$$\sigma_{IW}(f) = -i2\pi f \epsilon_0 \int_0^\infty e^{-2\pi i f t} \phi_{IW}(t) dt \quad (12)$$

$$\sigma_I(f) = \epsilon_0 \int_0^\infty e^{-2\pi i f t} \phi_I(t) dt \quad (13)$$

Therefore, the static conductivity can be computed via $\sigma(f=0) = \sigma_I(f=0) = \epsilon_0 \int_0^\infty \phi_I(t) dt$.

2.2 Homogenization of the electrical conductivity and dielectric permittivity

Micromechanics is the study of the mechanical, thermal, electromagnetic and mass transport behavior of the materials with a microstructure [15]. The homogenization of the electrical conductivity is analogous to the homogenization of the thermal conductivity, dielectric permittivity, and diffusion coefficient [18]. In this section, we recall three homogenization schemes - namely Mori-Tanaka

(MT, or Maxwell-Garnett) and Self-Consistent (SC, or Bruggeman) schemes - that we have extensively used (e.g.[20, 6, 5, 8]) to estimate the effective properties of cement-based materials accounting for the hierarchical microstructure of the material. With these homogenization schemes, it is possible to account for the random nature of cement-based materials microstructure and interactions among the different phases in a simplified way. The estimations are not computer-intensive compared to numerical homogenization based on finite element methods.

In a matrix/inclusion morphology, for a $(N+1)$ -phase heterogeneous material with N isotropic spherical inclusions randomly distributed in a representative elementary volume, the Mori-Tanaka estimation of the effective electrical conductivity σ^{MT} (resp. dielectric permittivity) can be computed from [18]:

$$\frac{\sigma^{MT} - \sigma_0}{\sigma^{MT} + 2\sigma_0} = \sum_{r=1}^N f_r \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_0}{\sigma_r + 2\sigma_0} \quad (14)$$

where f_r is the volume fraction of the phase r , and the subscript $_0$ denotes the (isotropic) matrix phase.

In a polycrystalline-like morphology, for a N -phase heterogeneous materials with N isotropic equiaxed inclusions randomly distributed in representative elementary volume, the Self-Consistent estimation of the effective electrical conductivity σ^{SC} (resp. dielectric permittivity) can be computed from the implicit formula [18]:

$$\sum_{r=1}^N f_r \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma^{SC}}{\sigma_r + 2\sigma^{SC}} = 0 \quad (15)$$

The presence of interphases (i.e. the volume in-between two phases - in contrast with an "interface", which is a surface between two surfaces) can be modeled with the Generalized Self-Consistent (GSC) scheme based on the composite-sphere morphology. For the sake of simplicity, ITZ is not taken into account here. See [11] for a detailed analysis of the influence of ITZ in the electrical conductivity of mortars.

3 Results

3.1 Dielectric response and conductivity from molecular dynamics

Figure 1 shows the age-dependent ionic composition of the pore solution based on the experimental results of Vollpracht et al. [19] for CEM I system with $w/c=0.4$. Bulk solution with the selected compositions is modeled using classical molecular dynamics as detailed in Honorio et al. [9]. PC1 and PC2 correspond to typical pore solution at the very early age (before setting). PC3 and PC4 correspond to pore solution at early-age *per se* (after setting), and PC5-PC7 correspond to late ages pore solutions.

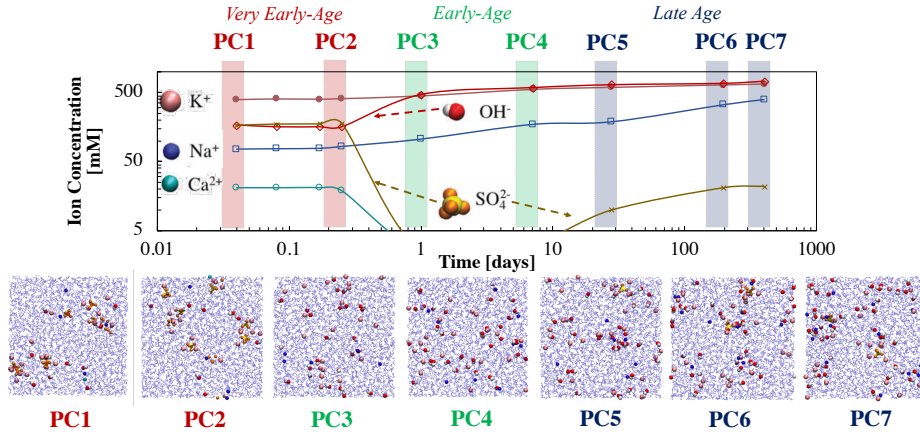


Fig. 1. Age-dependent ionic composition of the pore solution based on the experimental results of Vollpracht et al. [19]. Snapshot of the atomic configuration obtained in the MD simulations reported in ref. [9]

The frequency-dependent DC-conductivity and dielectric spectra of the age-dependent pore solutions are shown in Fig. 2. As discussed in ref. [10], the contribution of water-water interactions, are predominant in the dielectric response. The dielectric spectra can be fitted using the Cole-Cole model with the parameters gathered in Table 1. For comparison, we also provide the fits for SPC/E water that are in agreement with experiments [1] and previous simulation with SPC/E water model [17]. We observe that the variability of the ion composition of the pore solution leads to significant variations of the dielectric response: on the order of tens units of relative dielectric permittivity.

Table 1. Cole-Cole fit parameters from MD simulations of pore solution and SPC/E water [10]. The variability/uncertainty associated with the fittings were computed using Pearson's correlations.

	ϵ_{CC} [-]	τ_{CC} [ps]	α [-]
PC1	73.6 ± 2.9	9.97 ± 0.97	0.000 ± 0.060
PC2	67.1 ± 2.6	10.26 ± 0.97	0.009 ± 0.060
PC3	73.9 ± 3.2	12.55 ± 1.33	0.000 ± 0.061
PC4	60.7 ± 2.7	9.33 ± 1.14	0.000 ± 0.050
PC5	56.0 ± 2.1	9.80 ± 0.96	0.040 ± 0.056
PC6	55.2 ± 2.4	9.33 ± 1.27	0.098 ± 0.055
PC7	60.4 ± 3.0	10.30 ± 1.52	0.052 ± 0.063
SPC/E	68.2 ± 2.7	8.35 ± 0.94	0.033 ± 0.055

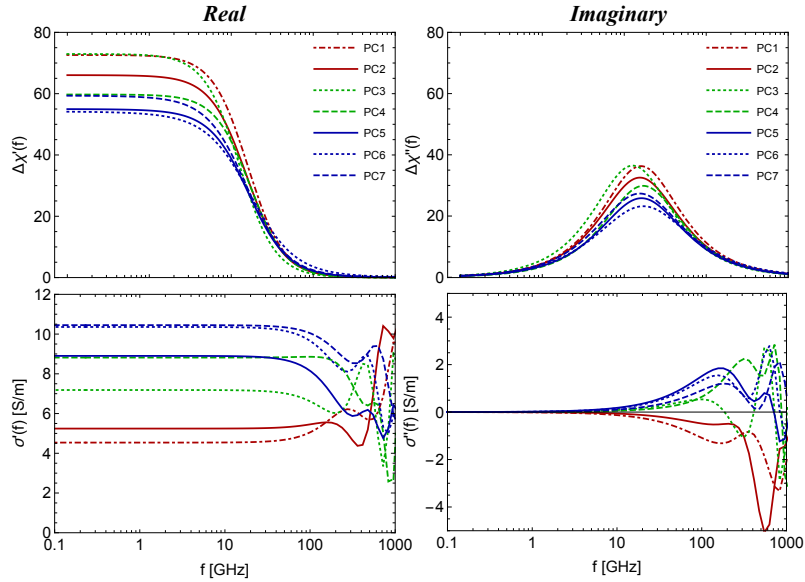


Fig. 2. Frequency-dependent susceptibility $\Delta\chi = \epsilon - 1 = \Delta\chi'(f) - i\Delta\chi''(f)$ (top) and DC-conductivity $\sigma = \sigma'(f) - i\sigma''(f)$ (bottom) of age-dependent pore solutions from correlation functions computed using MD simulations [10].

3.2 Upscaling the electromagnetic properties

The self-consistent scheme was used to get the effective properties of the cement paste since it captures the complex liquid-solid transition observed in cement paste at early-ages [10, 11]. Mori-Tanaka is deployed to homogenize mortar and concrete scales, in which a clear matrix/inclusion morphology is observed. The volume fractions of sand (at the mortar scale) and of coarse aggregates (at the concrete scale) are each 40%. To upscale the effective permittivity $\epsilon = \Delta\chi + 1$ of the cement paste we use the Cole-Cole fits with the parameters in Tab. 1 to describe the dielectric permittivity of each pore solution ϵ_{PS} . Powers cement hydration model is deployed to estimate the evolution of the capillary porosity (i.e. the volume fraction associated to the pore solution phase) in the system:

$$f_{PS}(\xi, w/c) = \phi_{cap}^0(w/c) - 1.32(1 - \phi_{cap}^0(w/c))\xi \quad (16)$$

where the degree of hydration $\xi = 0.9 [1 - e^{-t/\tau}]$ is described by an exponential (in agreement with boundary nucleation and growth models [7]) for t in days [11], and $\phi_{cap}^0(w/c) = (w/c)/(\rho_w/\rho_c + (w/c))$ is the initial porosity computed from the w/c and densities of water and cement (ρ_c and ρ_w , respectively).

Figure 3 shows the homogenized values of the static conductivity and dielectric permittivity at the cement paste, mortar, and concrete scales. The electrical conductivity of the hydrates adopted is of 0.0246 S/m as obtained from Monte

Carlo Micromechanics in ref. [11]. The (non-porous- aggregates are considered perfect insulators ($\sigma(0)=0$). The three stages associated with the pore solution composition, namely, the very early-age, early-age and late age, are retrieved in the trends observed in the static electrical properties. At the very early age, the conductivity reaches its maximum at all scales, drops drastically in the early-age stage and remains close to zero at late ages. The inverse tendency is observed with respect to the resistivity $R = 1/\sigma$ (which is the reciprocal of the conductivity). At larger scales, for a given age, the conductivity decreases. Again, the inverse is observed with the resistivity.

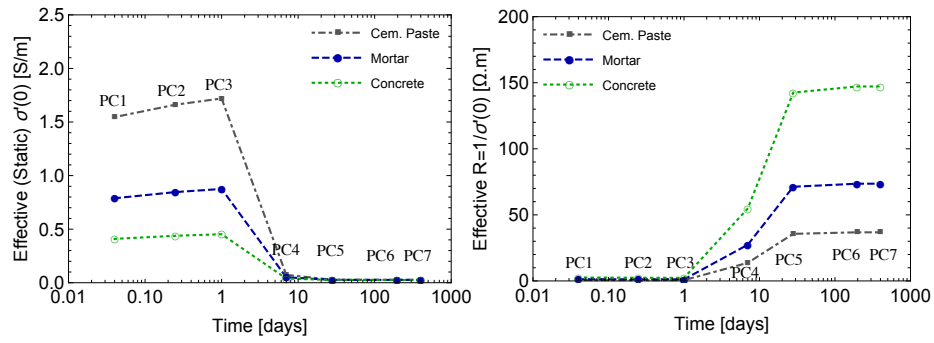


Fig. 3. Upscaling the static conductivity and resistivity at cement paste, mortar, and concrete scales. The properties of the pore solution refers to a cement paste with a w/c of 0.4. We assumed a volume fraction of sand at the mortar scale of 40% and of coarse aggregate at the concrete scale of 40%. The electrical conductivity of the hydrates adopted is of 0.0246 S/m as obtained from Monte Carlo Micromechanics in ref. [11]. The aggregates are considered perfect insulators ($\sigma(0)=0$).

Figure 4 shows the effective frequency-dependent dielectric spectra at cement paste, mortar, and concrete scales. We considered a dielectric permittivity of solids of 8 based on experimental evidence from the literature[3]. The real part of the dielectric permittivity decreases with age for frequencies below 0.05 GHz and slightly increases with age for higher frequencies. This behavior is observed in all scales considered, being more pronounced at the cement paste scale. The imaginary part of the permittivity reaches a maximum at the very early age and for a frequency of 0.02 GHz, which shows the non-monotonous evolution of the imaginary part with the frequency. In larger scales, the differences between the results at the different frequencies are reduced, which is expected given the reduction in the relative volume fraction of cement paste present in the material at larger scales.

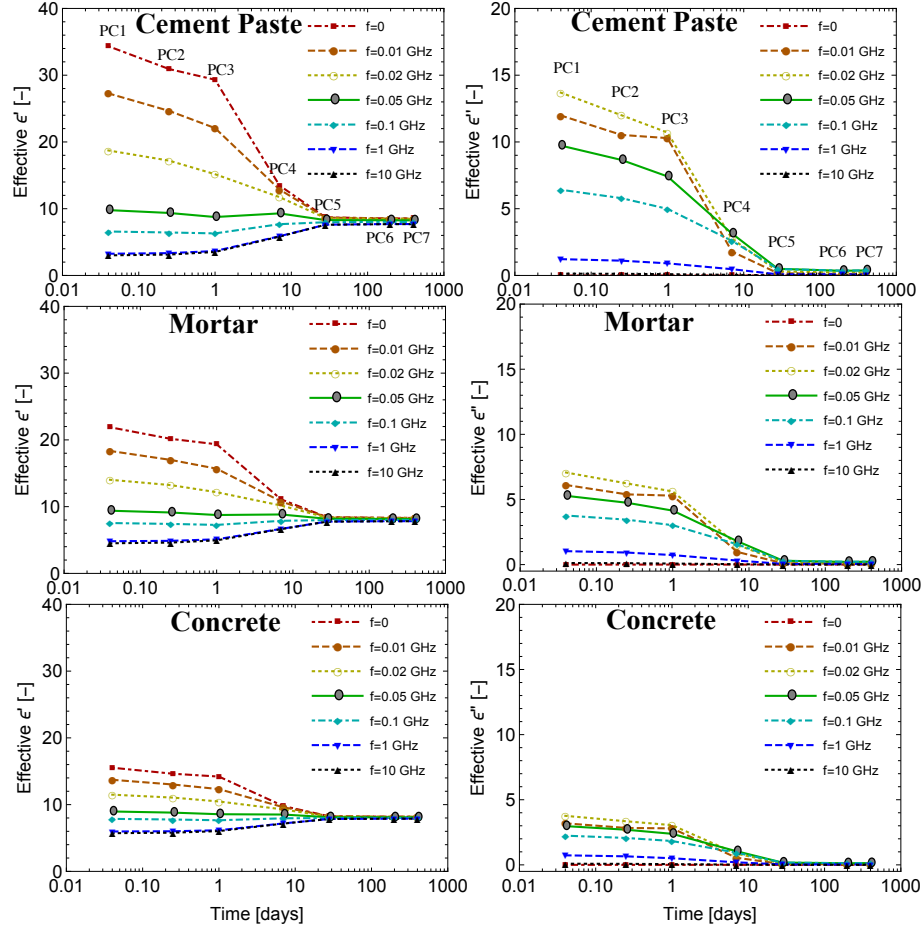


Fig. 4. Upscaling the frequency-dependent dielectric spectra $\epsilon = \epsilon'(f) - i\epsilon''(f)$ at cement paste, mortar and concrete scales: Real part (left) and imaginary (right) parts. We assumed a volume fraction of sand at the mortar scale of 40% and of coarse aggregate at the concrete scale of 40%. We considered a dielectric permittivity of solids of 8 [3].

4 Conclusions

The electromagnetic response of concrete is closely related to the nanoscale processes associated with water and ion interactions. The combination of molecular simulations and micromechanics provides a robust and powerful framework to link the composition and (micro-)structure to the macroscopic electromagnetic properties of cement-based materials. In this work, we showed that such a framework provided estimations of the electromagnetic properties of cement-based materials across scales that are consistent with the experimental evidence. In particular, we quantified the effects of the variability of the ionic composition of the pore solution on effective electrical conductivity and frequency-dependent dielectric response. Our results suggest that the characterization of the pore solution is a critical step in reducing the empiricism of the interpretations of the resistivity and HF measurement in concrete.

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