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高性能人造硅酸盐骨料及其混凝土的性能研究

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## Properties of Man-made Silicate Aggregate and the Lightweight Concrete

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摘要 利用固体废弃物研制了一种高性能的人造硅酸盐骨料,期望可以取代天然骨料用于混凝土制备。采用水热合成的方法,将工业固体 废弃物制备成堆积密度为859 kg/m $^3$ ,筒压强度最高达20.65 MPa 的人造硅酸盐骨料。将人造硅酸盐骨料作为粗骨料配制混凝土,混凝 土的28 d 抗压强度为52.26~68.71 MPa,表观密度为1881~1949 kg/m<sup>3</sup>。在基体相同的情况下,将人造硅酸盐骨料与普通石子进行等 体积替换,配制的混凝土的28 d 抗压强度相当,但人造硅酸盐骨料混凝土的表观密度比普通混凝土降低约20.5%,具有轻质高强的特 点,能够达到结构混凝土的要求。从混凝土的破坏形态看,人造硅酸盐骨料与基体的界面结构比天然骨料好,界面强度高,无界面剥落 的情况发生。

# 关键词: 人造硅酸盐骨, 人造硅酸盐骨料的性能, 抗压强度, 界面结构

Abstract: High-performance man-made silicate aggregate was prepared with hydrothermal method by using industrial solid wastes, which can be used to replace natural aggregate. The obtained silicate aggregate was spherical with the bulk density of 859 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and the maximum cylinder compressive strength of 20.65 MPa. The concrete was prepared using the silicate aggregate, accounting for 50% of the total amount in volume. The compressive strength of the concrete reached 52.26-68.71 MPa, and the apparent density was 1881-1949 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. Comparison of the concrete with silicate aggregate and common concrete with the same volume of aggregate and cement mortar shows that the compressive strengths of the two kinds of concrete were close, but the density of the former was 20% lower than that of the latter. The fracture morphology of the concrete shows that the interface structure of the silicate aggregate concrete is better than that of common concrete.

Key words: man-made silicate aggregate properties of silicate aggregate compressive strength interface structure

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