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Recent Advancement in Concrete Freezing-Thawing (F-T) Durability



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JAI Guest Editor Kejin Wang



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Foreword

THIS COMPILATION OF THE JOURNAL OF ASTM INTERNATIONAL (JAI), STP1511, on Special Issue on Recent Advancement in Concrete Freezing-Thawing (F-T) Durability, contains papers published in JAI highlighting recent advances in concrete F-T durability. This STP is also associated with ASTM Committee C09 on Concrete and Concrete Aggregates.

The JAI Guest Editor is Dr. Kejin Wang, Iowa State University of Science & Technology, Department of Civil, Construction, and Environmental Engineering, Ames, Iowa.

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Overview

In recent years, concrete technology has advanced dramatically. Various new types of concrete, such as self-consolidating concrete, engineered cementitious composites, and pervious concrete, have been developed. Concretes have served in many difficult environments, including cold climates. A number of new techniques have emerged for characterizing and predicting the performance of concrete subjected to freezing-thawing (F-T) cycles. This special issue highlights recent advances in concrete F-T durability.

This special issue contains ten papers. Four focus on the new technologies and test methods for characterizing air voids in fresh cement paste and hardened concrete. Three provide state-of-the art information on F-T durability of special concrete, such as lightweight concrete, engineered cementitious composites, and pervious concrete. One paper emphasizes the effects of void parameters on concrete F-T resistance. One introduces a new test method for determining air entraining agent demand of a concrete mixture. And one paper offers guidance for interpreting F-T test results of field concrete and for reconciling laboratory-based specifications with field experience.

As a guest editor, I sincerely thank all the authors for their contributions and all the reviewers for their constructive comments and suggestions. I am also indebted to the ASTM and JAI staff members for their timely assistance in organizing and preparing this special issue. I earnestly hope that this special issue will facilitate significant improvements in concrete void characterization, F-T durability evaluation, and test specifications. This special issue should serve as a valuable resource for researchers and engineers to make such improvements.

Kejin Wang Iowa State University Ames, Iowa

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