

# **MPI Materialprüfinstitut Hellberg GmbH**

**Laboratory for slip testing of all kinds of floorings**

**Research and development for concrete and  
geopolymer**

## **Presentation at the Geopolymer Camp**

**Rheological improvement and water reduction with the  
MPI - Concrete mixing system.**

**presented by**

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# MPI Materialprüfinstitut Hellberg GmbH

**New innovative technology  
of the two-step concrete production  
using the MPI Concrete technology:**

1. Suspension mixing with energetically
  - ❖ modified water and
  - ❖ a colloidal mixer
2. Mixing of the aggregates and the suspension in a homogenizer



# MPI Materialprüfinstitut Hellberg GmbH

**Mixing concrete in a way our ancestors already did.....**

**The following aspects have been fully disregarded so far:**

- Influence of the characteristics of the water used
- Different requirements of the components as far as the mixing technology and the mixing techniques are concerned, not to forget the time and energy which are needed to fully decompose the components

**The MPI *Technology* consists of:**

- Water treatment by electrodynamics and electrical impacts
- Suspension mixing technology (colloidal mixer)



# The Presentation

- MPI *Concrete Technology*
- MPI *Water Treatment*
- MPI *Colloidal Mixing*
- MPI *Technical Equipment*
- Effects and Advantages
- **Summary**



# *MPI Water Treatment Technology*

**Water treatment by electro-dynamical and electrical impacts**

**The MPI-water treatment facilities can be optimally adjusted to all types of water (as well recycled water) suitable for the concrete production.**

**The MPI-water treatment effectuates:**

- Breakup of a large number of water-molecule-clusters (reduction of the bondage by hydrogen bridges between the molecules)
- Changes in the electrical charge of the water



# MPI Concrete Technology **practice**

## Effectiveness of the MPI water treatment

**Cement per m<sup>3</sup>**

**300 kg CEM III/A 42.5N-NA**

**Fly ash per m<sup>3</sup>**

**60 kg**

**Plasticizer based on cement**

**0.35 % SIKA VCI 05 I**

**Spread 5 min**

**Reference „0“-mix**

**MPI WTS-mix**

**Slump 5 min**

**495 mm**

**580 mm**

**140 mm**

**200 mm**

**Spread 60 min**

**385 mm**

**505 mm +**

**31.2%**

**Slump 60 min**

**80 mm**

**200 mm**

**+150.0%**

**28d-compr. strength**

**27.6 N/mm<sup>2</sup>**

**28.4 N/**

**mm<sup>2</sup> + 3.5%**



# MPI *Concrete Mixing* Technology

## **Suspension Mixing Technology (colloidal mixer)**

### **The MPI-CCT suspension mixing process effectuates:**

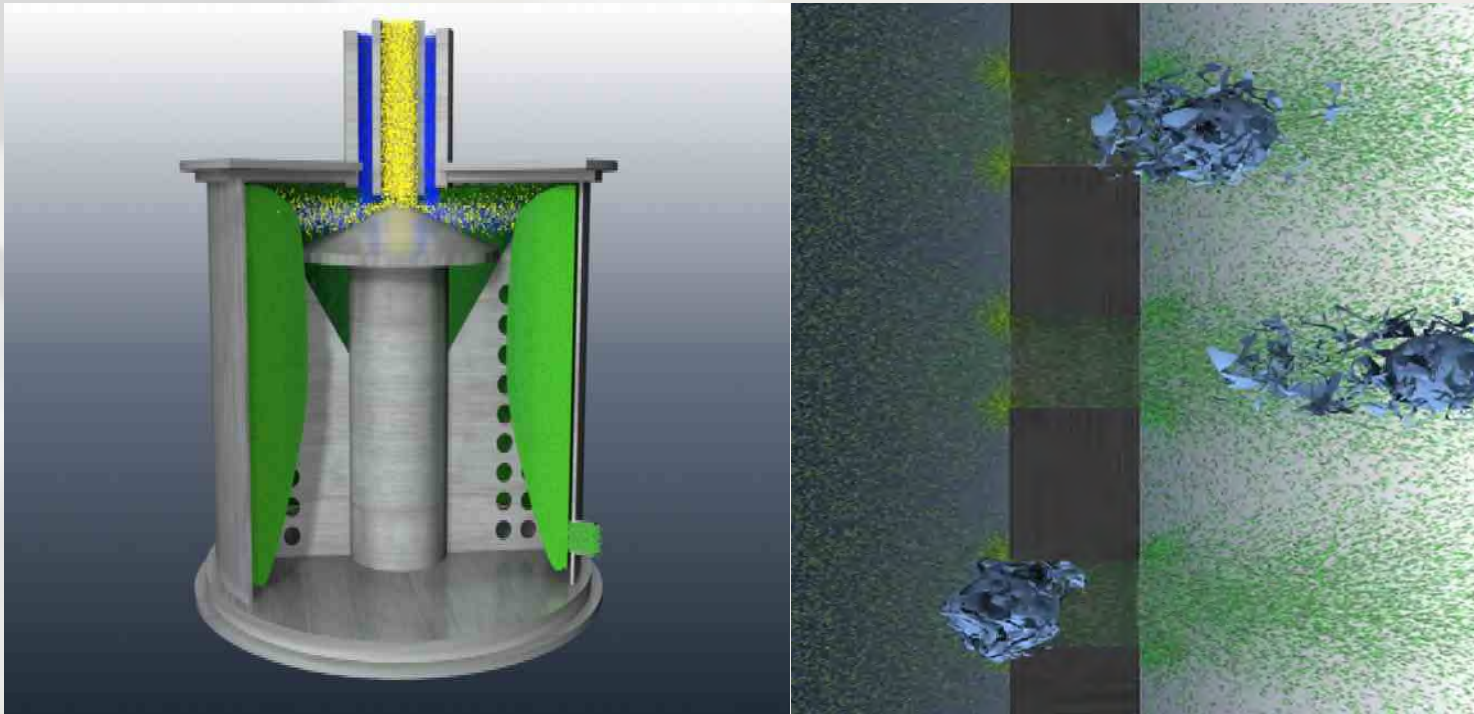
- Breakup of agglomerates
- Complete activation of all cement particles – Possible reduction of the cement content or substitution of cement by other binding agents
- Reduction of the water demand – Reduction of the water/binding agent-ratio
- Faster disintegration of plasticizers – Less demand for plasticizers
- Crushing of cement particles (wet milling) – Increase of the reactive surface



# MPI *Mixing Technology*

## Colloidal suspension/slurry mixer

Disintegration of agglomerates - Shearing and cavitations processes



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# MPI Concrete Technology **practice**

## Approval of increased early strength and upgrading of cement

**Cement „0“-mix per m<sup>3</sup>**  
**Plasticizer based on cement**

**390 kg CEM I 52.5R**  
**1.1 % BASF ACE 430**

**WTSCCT-mix**  
**Spread 5 min**

**Reference „0“-mix**

**MPIC**

**>600 mm**

**>600 mm**

**7.75h-compr. strength**

**2.5 N/mm<sup>2</sup>**

**22.6 N/mm<sup>2</sup>**

**+820.8 %**



# MPI Concrete Technology **practice**

## Approval of increased early strength and upgrading of cement

**Cement „0“-mix per m<sup>3</sup>**  
**Plasticizer based on cement**  
**Should be compressive strength**

**450 kg CEM I 42.5R**  
**0.4 % BASF ACE 430**  
**15 N/mm<sup>2</sup> after 8h**

|                           | <b>Reference „0“-mix</b>    | <b>MPIC WTSCCT-</b>          |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>mix</b>                |                             |                              |
| <b>Spread 5 min</b>       | <b>460 mm</b>               | <b>435 mm</b>                |
| <b>8h-compr. strength</b> | <b>5.5 N/mm<sup>2</sup></b> | <b>16.0 N/mm<sup>2</sup></b> |

**+190.6**

**%**

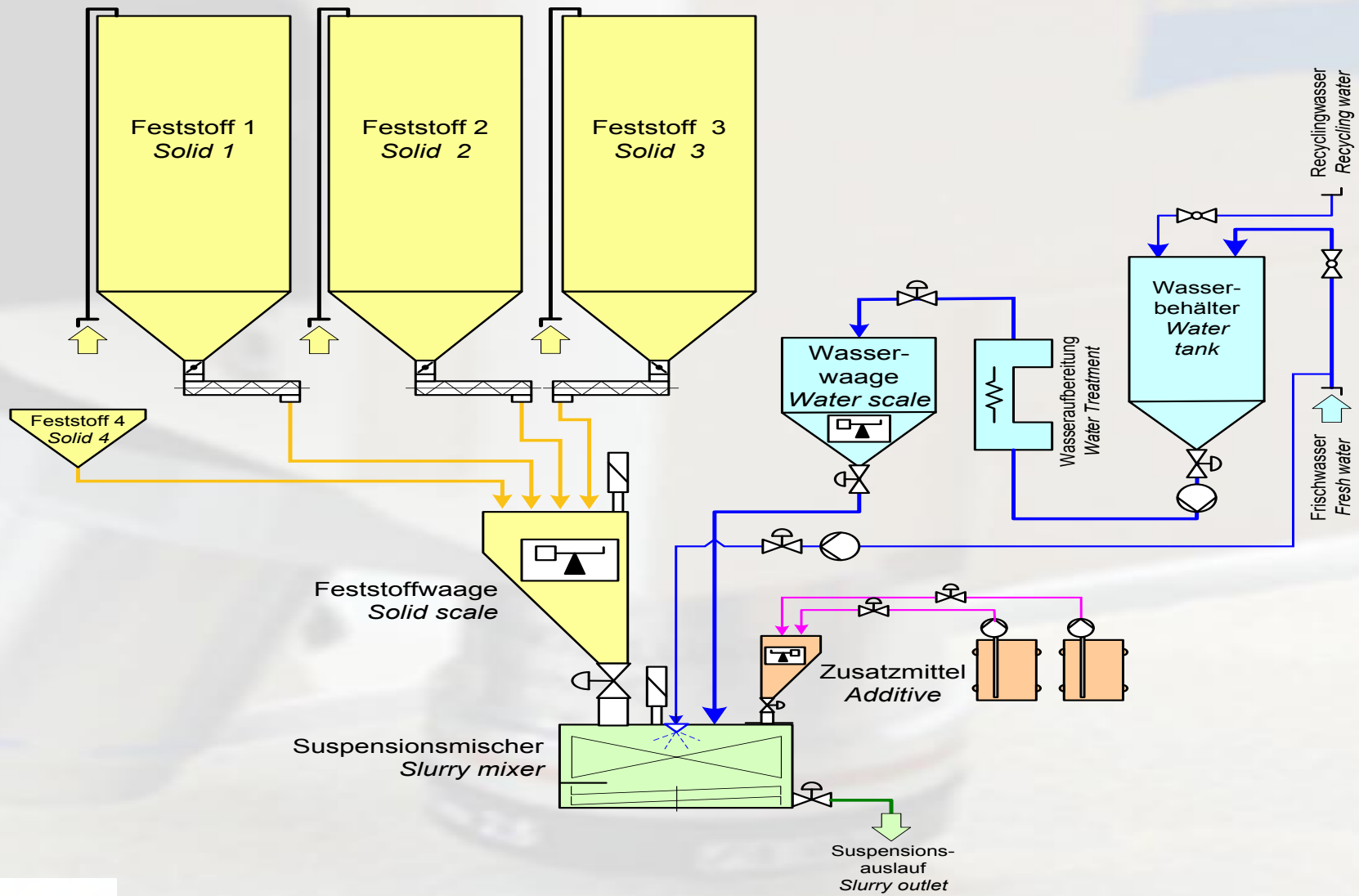
**Material cost reduction\***  
**reduction**

**3.15 €/m<sup>3</sup> + CO<sub>2</sub>-**

\*Cement 42.5 R 75.00 €/t – Cement 52.5 R 82.00 €/t

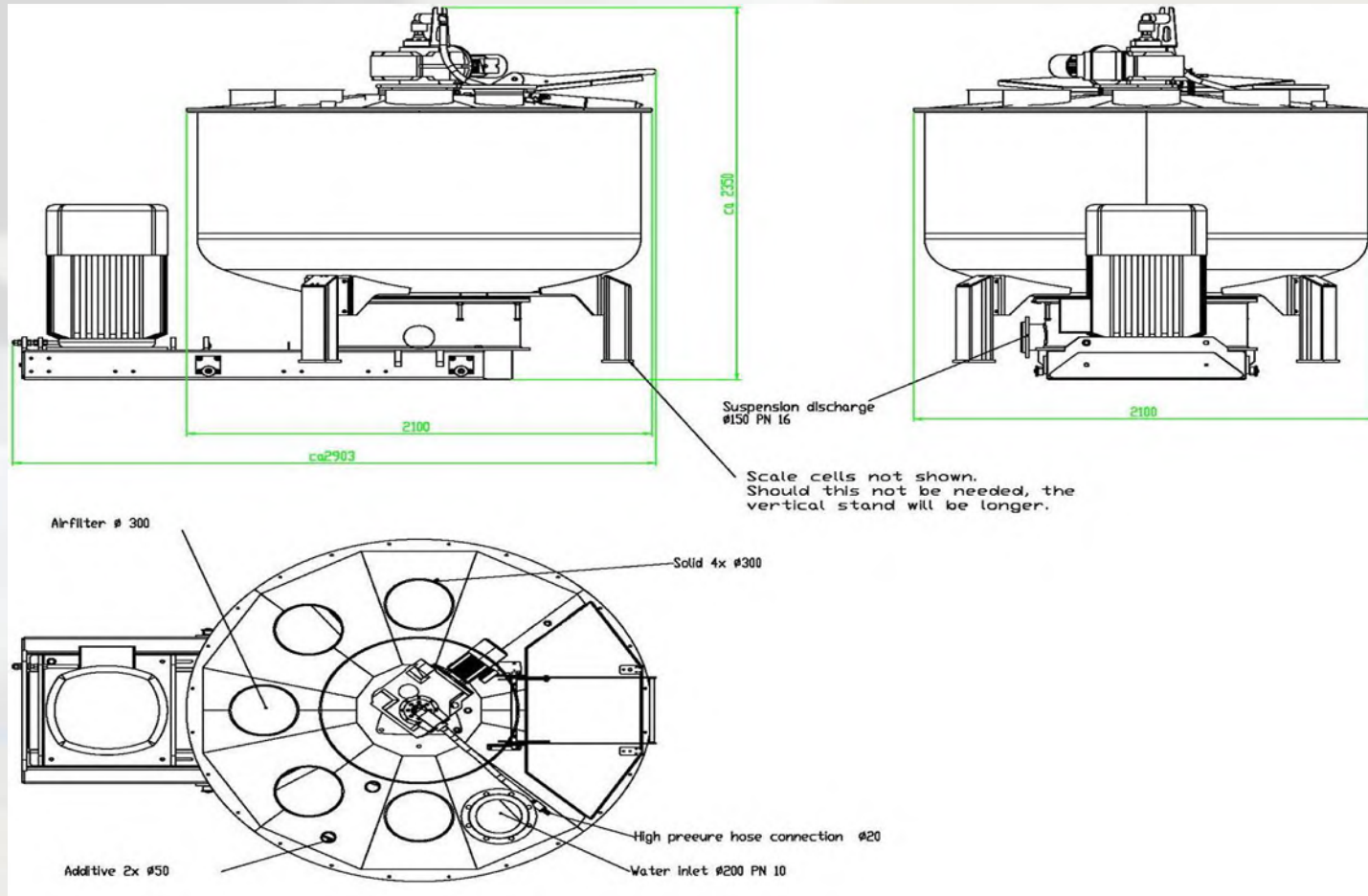


# Procedure plan\*



# Colloidal Mixing System CCT

## Detached Unit CCT2200

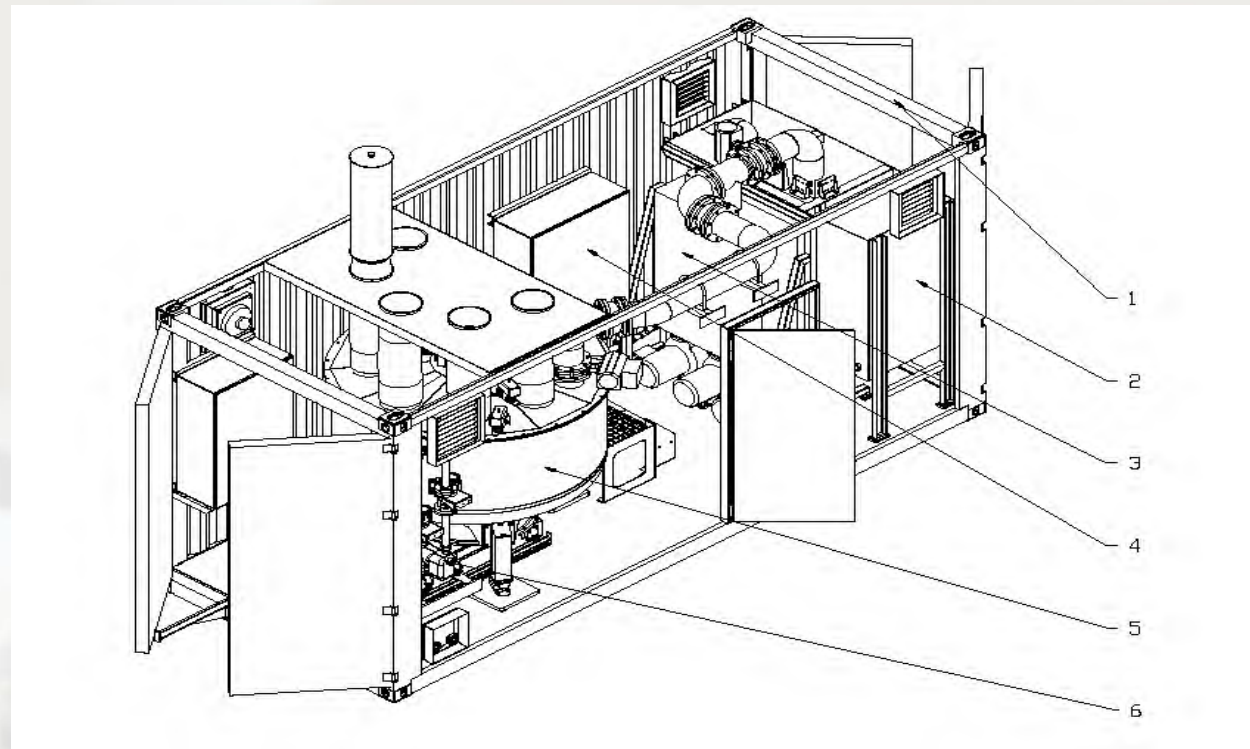


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# System drawing MPI “Suspension station”

## Container- system

1. Container
2. Water tank
3. Water treatment
4. Controller (PLC)
5. Mixer
6. Additive dosage



# MPI Concrete Technology

Testing of the fresh concrete characteristics

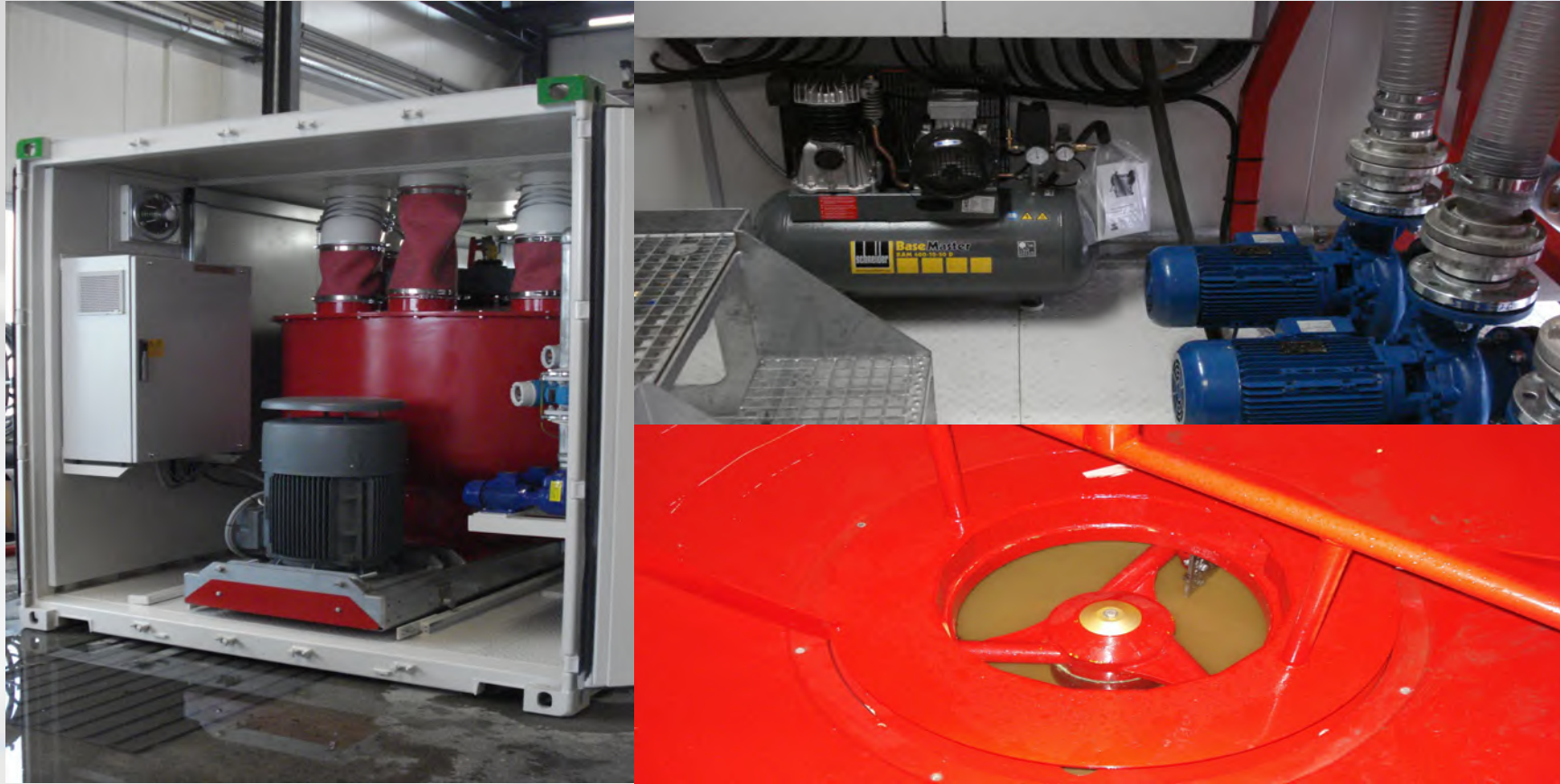


„Container-Castle“ at the RMC plant of „Holcim Beton und Zuschlagstoffe GmbH“ in Geesthacht (Hamburg)



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# MPI Concrete Mixing Technology



The combined MPI contained equipment  
2.200 (2,500) liter-suspension mixer + water treatment system



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# MPI Concrete Technology

**The MPI Concrete Technology  
leads to an increased workability  
and an improvement of quality, e. g. :**

- less differences between the mixtures
- higher equality of colours
- higher early strength, higher strength and increased durability
- less pores and reduction of efflorescences
- better workability and compactability
- less segregation and bleeding
- improved pumpability





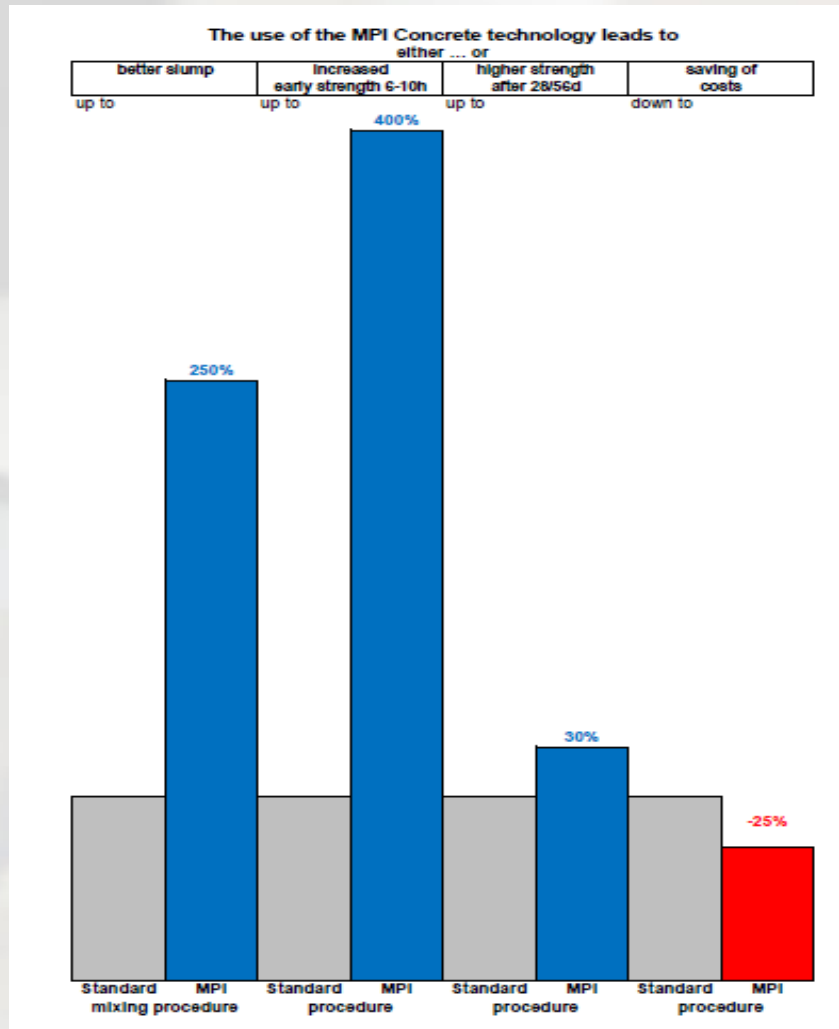
# MPI Concrete Technology

## The MPI Concrete Technology leads to a reduction of costs:

- reduction of cement and/or lowering of the w/c-ratio
- exchange of cement against other materials
- upgrading of the cement
- less additives and pigments
- normal concrete can be transformed into a SCC
- less mixing time (higher output)
- less energy consumption and abrasion
- earlier stripping of the mould for prefabricated concrete parts
- **reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions**



# Effects of the MPI *Concrete Technology*



# MPI Concrete Technology **practice**

|  |                                 |                              |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Concrete mix C 80/95 F5 GS16<br>Mixes: 305<br>Dates: 20.01.10<br>Location: TCA | "0" Reference mix 305 C8        | Mix<br>305 C12               |
| Mixer / mixing process   | Compulsory CMC laboratory mixer | WTS + laboratory CCT-C mixer |
| <b>Mix design</b>  |                                 |                              |
| Water [l/m <sup>3</sup> ]  | 157                             | 145                          |
| Type of cement   | CEM I 52,5 R                    |                              |
| Cement [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ]  | 400                             | 360                          |
| Filler (fly ash) [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ]  | 96                              | 127                          |
| Plasticizer (PCE) [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ]   | each 0,5625% Duriment V565+V566 |                              |
| Sand 0/2 [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ] (trocken)  | 870                             | 875                          |
| Grit 2/8 [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ] (trocken)  | 317                             | 320                          |
| Grit 8/16 [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ] (trocken)                                       | 653                             | 657                          |
| W/B-ratio (Slurry / Concrete)  | - / 0,367                       | 0,291/ 0,354                 |
| <b>Tests with fresh concrete</b>   |                                 |                              |
| Density, fresh (Slurry / Concrete) [kg/dm <sup>3</sup> ]                       | 2,427                           | 2,438                        |
| Luftporengehalt [%]  | NN                              | NN                           |
| Concrete temperature [°C]  | 25,0                            | 26,2                         |
| Spread after 5 min [mm]  | 680                             | 600                          |
| Slump after 5 min [mm]   | 380                             | 440                          |
| <b>Tests with hardened concrete</b>  |                                 |                              |
| <b>Compressive strength after 12h [N/mm<sup>2</sup>]</b>                       | 7,5                             | <b>24,5</b>                  |
| Difference in compr. strength [%]  | 20 cm polystyrol cubes          | <b>226,7%</b>                |
| Compressive strength after 24h [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]                            | 5,7                             | <b>7,4</b>                   |
| Difference in compr. strength [%]  | 10 cm cubes                     | 29,4%                        |
| Compressive strength after 24h [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]                            | 57,0                            | <b>61,1</b>                  |
| Difference in compr. strength [%]  |                                 | 7,3%                         |
| Compressive strength after 7d [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]                             | 85,0                            | <b>86,3</b>                  |
| Difference in compr. strength [%]  |                                 | 1,6%                         |
| Compressive strength after 28d [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]                            | 100,7                           | <b>101,6</b>                 |
| Difference in compr. strength [%]  |                                 | 0,9%                         |



# MPI Concrete Technology practice

| Concrete mix C 80/95 F5 GS16<br>Mixes: 310<br>Dates: 28.01.10<br>Location: TCA | "0"<br>Reference<br>mixes 310<br>C1       | Mix<br>310 C6                               | "0"<br>Reference<br>mixes 310<br>C5 | Mix<br>310 C7                               |
|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| Mixer / mixing process   | Compulsory laboratory mixer               | WTS+CCT-L + compulsory laboratory CME mixer | Compulsory laboratory mixer         | WTS+CCT-L + compulsory laboratory CME mixer |
| <b>Mix design</b>  |   |   |                                     |   |
| Water [l/m <sup>3</sup> ]  | 157,0                                     |   |                                     |   |
| Type of cement   | CEM I 52,5 R                              |   |                                     |   |
| Cement [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ]  | 400                                       |   |                                     |   |
| Filler (fly ash) / slag [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ]                                   | 96 fly ash                                | 96 slag                                     |                                     |   |
| Plasticizer (PCE) [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ]   | 0,375% Duriment 565 / 0,875% Duriment 566 |   |                                     |   |
| Sand 0/2 [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ] (trocken)  | 870                                       |   |                                     |   |
| Grit 2/8 [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ] (trocken)  | 317                                       |   |                                     |   |
| Grit 8/16 [kg/m <sup>3</sup> ] (trocken)                                       | 653                                       |   |                                     |   |
| W/B-ratio (Slurry / Concrete)  | - / 0,365                                 | 0,240 / 0,373                               | - / 0,365                           | 0,240 / 0,373                               |
| <b>Tests with fresh concrete</b>   |   |   |                                     |   |
| Density, fresh (Slurry / Concrete) [kg/dm <sup>3</sup> ]                       | 2,459                                     | 2,430                                       | 2,451                               | 2,432                                       |
| Luftporengehalt [%]  | NN  | NN  |                                     | NN  |
| Concrete temperature [°C]  | 22,0                                      | 29,0 / 22,0                                 | 22,0                                | 29,0 / 22,0                                 |
| Spread after 5 min [mm]  | 700                                       | 690   | 670                                 | 620   |
| Spread after 60 min [mm]   | 660                                       | 680   | 595                                 | 660   |
| Slump after 5 min [mm]   | 320                                       | 320   | 350                                 | 200   |
| Slump after 60 min [mm]  | 300                                       | 250   | 350                                 | 270   |
| <b>Tests with hardened concrete</b>  |   |   |                                     |   |
| Compressive strength after 7.5h [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]                           | 2,3                                       | 25,5  | 9,4                                 | 38,6  |
| Difference in compr. strength [%]  |   | 1008,7%                                     |                                     | 310,6%                                      |
| Compressive strength after 7d [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]                             | 78,3                                      | 83,7  | 84,6                                | 84,0  |
| Difference in compr. strength [%]  |   | 6,9%  |                                     | -0,7%                                       |
| Compressive strength after 28d [N/mm <sup>2</sup> ]                            | 89,7                                      | 94,2  | 92,2                                | 97,1  |
| Difference in compr. strength [%]  |   | 5,0%  |                                     | 5,3%  |



# MPI Concrete Technology

## Your Chance to Change

Using MPI Concrete combined systems in plants for prefabricated concrete parts, ready-mixed concrete plants or directly on the construction sites, guarantees a cost-effective production of concrete, an increase of quality and of the output/production capacity.

Both, the time required to produce a mixture of concrete and the time to fill a truck mixer can be notably reduced which means that, in a lot of cases, less truck mixers are needed.

The usually high energy consumption for the dry mixing can be reduced to less than a third. The wear costs of the existing mixing systems decrease to a minimum.

The period of redemption (ROI- return of investment) of an MPI Concrete system will normally be less than 18 months, depending on the production quantity and the site of operation.

**The MPI Concrete technologies also play an important role in the range of activities to reduce the CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions..**

