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A new class of organosilane-modified polycarboxylate superplasticizers with low sulfate sensitivity

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Abstract

It is well-established that a competitive adsorption exists between polycarboxylate superplasticizers (SP) with soluble sulfate ions solubilized in interstitial solution of cement paste, which may causes a loss of dispersing properties depending on the cement composition. Early reports suggested that this incompatibility is due to competitive weak ionic interaction between functional acrylate groups and solubilized sulfate ions with cement grains. In this study, SPs including trialkoxysilane functional groups have been synthesized via radical copolymerization of methacrylic acid, poly(ethylene glycol) methyl ether methacrylate and trimethoxysilyl propyl methacrylate. Adsorption and dispersing properties of these new SPs were evaluated in cement paste at different concentration of Na₂SO₄ added in aqueous solution. Partial substitution of acrylate groups by trialkoxysilane in the polymer composition significantly enhances the compatibility with sulfate ions. We suggested that the high adsorption capacity of these SPs results from the formation of strong bonds between hydroxysilane groups and calcium silicate hydrate phases present at the surface of C₃S. The improved compatibility of these new silylated SPs with cements more or less rich in sulfate alkaline has been demonstrated through the formulation of two different concrete equivalent mortars.

Keywords: Polymers D; Sulfate D; Adsorption C; Dispersion A; Workability A; Superplasticizer

1. Introduction

Polycarboxylate-type superplasticizers (SP) with polyethylene glycol (PEG) side chain are very efficient in the formulation of high-performance concrete due to their excellent water reducing capacity.[1] The dispersing mechanism of these superplasticizers is generally thought to be related to the adsorption of polymer backbone via carboxylic functional groups and the steric hindrance effect generated by PEG side chains.[2-5] However, it is known that the dispersing performance of SPs is significantly affected by many parameters such as cement composition and mixing conditions.[6-8] This incompatibility makes it hard to control or to predict the concrete workability with these particular plasticizers.[9] Sulfate ions dissolved in the interstitial solution of cement paste seems to be one of the most important parameter having an adverse impact on SP adsorption.[10,11] Yamada *et al.* demonstrated that polycarboxylate polymer can desorb when the soluble sulfate concentration in the interstitial solution is raised by addition of Na_2SO_4 , and then causes a loss in fluidity. Conversely, when the sulfate concentration is reduced by precipitation of gypsum using CaCl_2 , the fluidity is improved due to an increase of polymer adsorption. These observations suggest that a competition between SO_4^{2-} and COO^- adsorption occurs on cement surface.[12] The influence of SP structure on the sulfate-polycarboxylate competition has been studied by Zimmermann *et al.*[13] It was found that the sulfate sensitivity depends mainly on the polymer architecture. The sulfate sensitivity increases with the polyethylene glycol (PEG) side chain length and the PEG/carboxylate ratio.[14] In consequence, SP architecture are generally adapted to each type of cement, and the use of a designed SP for particular high alkali cement may cause problems when used with low alkali cements, such as variations of dispersing properties, rheological behavior, setting time, etc. So, there is an urgent need to improve the performance of SP to make these adjuvants more robust with respect to the composition of raw materials.

To circumvent the sulfate-carboxylate competition, one solution would be to include functional groups into the polymer backbone able to form sufficiently strong bonds to be unaffected by sulfate ions. In a previous work, we have found that a new layered calcium organosilicate hybrids can be formed with covalently linked organic functionalities [15], and silylated hydrosoluble polymers can be covalently bonded to calcium silicate hydrate (C-S-H) [16]. Organosilane functions incorporated into SPs would be benefit to limit the problem of sulfate-carboxylate compatibility. For this purpose, a series of polycarboxylates modified by insertion of trimethoxysilane functions have been synthesized and their adsorption and

dispersing properties has been investigated as well as their adsorption resistance against sulfate ions.

2. Experimental

2.1. Materials

Methacrylic acid (MAA, purest grade, Acros, stabilized with 250 ppm of methylethylhydroquinone), poly(ethylene glycol) methyl ether methacrylate (MAPEG, $M_n \sim 1100 \text{ g}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, Aldrich), 3-(trimethoxysilyl) propyl methacrylate (MAPTMS, 98%, Acros), 4,4'-azobis(4-cyanovaleric acid) (ACPA, $\geq 98\%$, Fluka), 1-butanethiol (BuSH, 99%, Aldrich), tetrahydrofuran (THF, $>99\%$, Acros), diethyl ether (Et_2O , pure, Acros), $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 16\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Fluka) and CaCO_3 (Aldrich) were used as received without further purification.

2.2. Synthesis of poly(poly(ethylene glycol) methyl ether methacrylate-co-methacrylic acid-co-3-(trimethoxysilyl) propyl methacrylate), P(MAPEG-co-MAA-co-MAPTMS)

Radical copolymerizations of P(MAPEG-co-MAA-co-MAPTMS) were initiated by ACPA at 70°C , in the presence of a chain transfer agent (BuSH). A typical experiment for the polymerization procedure (Table 1, P(PEG₄₀-MAA₃₀-Si₃₀)) is as follows: in a 100 mL one-neck round-bottom flask, MAA (1.1809 g, 0.0136 mol), MAPEG (20.0112 g, 0.0182 mol), MAPTMS (3.3866 g, 0.0136 mol) and ACPA (0.1281 g, 0.4545 mmol) were mixed with 40 mL of THF. The solution was bubbled under argon for 30 min at room temperature to remove free oxygen. BuSH (0.97 mL, 0.009 mol) was then injected into the mixture, using a microsyringe. The flask was then immersed in an oil bath thermostated at 70°C and the reaction was maintained for 24 h under argon. Polymers were directly isolated by evaporation of THF and then dried at room temperature under vacuum to yield a fine white powder.

2.3. Cements and C_3S used

Two Portland cements named "Bussac" and "Couvrot" were used for this study. Chemical compositions are given in table 2. The main difference between the two cements comes from the sulfate alkali content which is much higher in "Couvrot" than in "Bussac".

Tricalcium silicate C_3S was synthesized at CTG Italcementi Group by calcination of stoichiometric mixture of CaCO_3 and silica. C_3S was ground to a specific surface Blaine of $3900 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$.

2.4. Synthesis of ettringite

Ettringite was obtained by precipitation from solution containing stoichiometric mixture of burned CaO (obtained by calcination of CaCO₃ for 12 h at 1000 °C) and Al₂(SO₄)₃·16H₂O in excess of deionized water. The reaction is as follows:



After 7 days, the precipitate was washed with deionized water, filtered and then dried at 35°C for one day. X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis confirmed the product to be ettringite.

2.5. Preparation of cement pastes

All cement pastes were prepared at room temperature with a W/C of 0.44, using a IKA Labortechnik mixer equipped with a 4-bladed propeller stirrer. First of all, aqueous SP solutions were prepared with deionized water for the reference polycarboxylate P(PEG₆₀-MAA₄₀) or with 0.1 N NaOH solution for all silylated SPs. Different amounts of Na₂SO₄ were added to the starting polymer aqueous solutions in order to study the effect of soluble sulfate ions on the adsorption and rheological behaviors. Then, the pastes were prepared by mixing the cement powder with the polymer solution for 1 min at low speed and a further 2 min at high speed. The same procedure was used for C₃S with W/C =1. For ettringite, the sample was prepared with W/C = 5 and sample suspension was stirred for 15 min before being extracted.

2.6. Analytical methods

2.6.1. Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR)

¹H NMR spectra of polymers was performed in CDCl₃ at 25°C with a Bruker Avance 200 (200 MHz) spectrometer. Liquid and solid state ²⁹Si NMR experiments were carried out on a Bruker Avance 500MHz spectrometer in a 7 mm diameter probe. Triethylsilane and Q8M8 were used as reference for liquid and solid state experiments, respectively. For solid state NMR, cross-polarization magic angle spinning (CP-MAS) spectra were performed with a typical pulse length of 4 μs at spinning rate of 7 kHz.

2.7.2. Size exclusion chromatography

The molar masses (M_w, absolute values) and their distribution (PDI = M_w/M_n, the polydispersity index) were measured by size exclusion chromatography (SEC) coupled with a triple detection (light scattering, viscosity and refractive index). The measurements were

performed at 35°C on a Shodex OHpak column from Waters Instruments using a 0.5 mol L⁻¹ LiNO₃ aqueous solution (pH adjusted to 12.6 with NaOH) as eluent.

2.7.3. Thermogravimetric analysis

Thermogravimetric measurements (TGA) were carried out using an SDT 2960 analyzer from TA Instruments equipped with a flow gas system. Experiments were performed under N₂ to 600 °C then under air to 1000 °C, at a heating rate of 10 °C.min⁻¹.

2.7.4. Adsorption isotherms

Adsorption of SP on cement, C₃S and ettringite was measured using a total organic carbon analyzer (TOC-V, Shimadzu). 15 min after the contact between the polymer solutions and the powders, the interstitial solution was extracted from the paste by centrifugation at 6000 rpm for 10 min with a Hettich EBA 21 centrifuge, and filtered with a 0.45 µm nylon filter. The adsorbed amount of SP was calculated from the difference between the organic content in initial mixing aqueous solution and in the filtrated interstitial solution. Values were corrected from the carbone amount released by cement mixed with pure water. SP adsorption measurements on cement were repeated twice using a new fresh paste each time.

2.7.5. Rheological behavior

Rheological measurements were conducted with an AR 1000 N controlled stress rheometer (TA Instruments), equipped with a double helix type geometry. The measurements were performed 15 min after mixing by preshearing the paste at a shear rate of 100 s⁻¹ for 1 min, followed by a steady-state measurement at several stress values decreasing from the stress value corresponding to a shear rate of 100 s⁻¹ to 0.01 Pa. The yield stress was calculated by fitting the rheogram data according to the Hershey-Buckley model.

2.7.6 Setting

The hydration of cement paste was followed at 20°C with a high sensitivity (0.1 µW) isothermal Tian-Calvet type microcalorimeter (SETARAM M60). Before starting the experiment, the cement paste was prepared in a plastic cell with 2 g of cement at W/C = 0.44 and at a dosage of SP/C equal to 0.1 mass% or to 0.3 %. The cell was quickly introduced in the calorimeter before measurement.

2.7.7 Concrete equivalent mortar (CEM)

Concrete equivalent mortars were prepared with “Bussac” and “Couvrot” cements to examine the influence of the sulfate alkali content included in cement powder on dosage requirement for SP. The mortar was prepared with 1350 g of normalized CEN sand, 679 g of cement and 303.3 g of water (20.9 g of water was used for pre-wetting the sand). The mixing protocol used was described by A. Schwartzenruber et al.[17] The minimum dosage of SP required to obtain a slump of 210 mm \pm 10 mm was determined for all mortars. Slump flow was measured by pull out spread of the mortar from a cone of top diameter 50 mm, bottom diameter 100 mm and height 150 mm after 7 minutes of mixing. The spread was calculated from the average of three crossing diameters.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Synthesis and characterization of SPs

A series of poly(poly(ethylene glycol) methyl ether methacrylate-*co*-methacrylic acid-*co*-trimethoxysilyl propyl methacrylate), P(MAPEG-*co*-MAA-*co*-MAPTMS), with various compositions has been synthesized by radical co-polymerization in presence of a chain transfer agent. Chemical structures of the synthesized polymers are shown in Fig.1. The substitution of MAA by MAPTMS has been varied from 0 to 100 mol% and the percentage of PEG side chains has been fixed to 40 mol% for all polymers. The extreme compositions of the series correspond to on one side reference polyacrylate polymer (PC), P(PEG₄₀-MAA₆₀), and on the other side acrylate-free SPs, P(PEG₄₀-Si₆₀). The principal characteristics (Mw and PDI) of the different SPs are summarized in Table 1.

The conversion of monomers during polymerization was followed by ¹H NMR by continuous measurement of the vinyl proton peaks of monomers. First, for the reference copolymer P(PEG₄₀-MAA₆₀), the consumption of both monomers followed the same kinetic during the polymerization suggesting a random distribution of MAA and PEG side chains along the polymer backbone. The attempt to extrapolate this result to the terpolymers P(MAPEG-*co*-MAA-*co*-MAPTMS) was more complex due to the overlapping of the vinyl proton peaks of the three monomers. Despite this difficulty, we observed in all cases a conversion of monomers more than 96% after 24 h of reaction by comparing the integration of all the vinyl protons peaks relative to those of PEG side chains (–O-CH₃). The conversion yield close to 100% justifies the fact that SPs may be used directly after evaporation of the solvent without further purification. We suppose that the residual polymerization reagents present after drying have no influence on the properties of the polymers.

The expected amount of alkoxysilanes included in SPs has been confirmed by TGA and by quantitative ^{29}Si NMR carried out in the crude solution of reaction. During polymerization, the formation of a little amount of methanol was observed by ^1H -NMR indicating a partial hydrolysis of the trimethoxysilane functions into silanols. Such hydrolysis could not be avoided even in dry condition using distilled THF solvent. ^{29}Si NMR spectroscopy was carried out to characterize the condensation of partially hydrated trialkoxysilane in the crude reaction mixture and then after drying (see Fig.2). In liquid state, ^{29}Si NMR spectrum is characterized by a main peak at -42.7 ppm corresponding to un-condensed T^0 ($\text{C-Si}(\text{OR})_3$; $\text{R}=\text{CH}_3$ or H) species. After drying, in addition to T_0 environment, several organosilanes are condensed in the form of T_1 ($\text{C-Si}(\text{OSi})_1(\text{OR})_2$, $\delta = -50.1$ ppm) and T_2 ($\text{C-Si}(\text{OSi})_2(\text{OR})_1$, $\delta = -59.1$ ppm) species.[18] It appears that the drying step under reduced pressure caused inevitably the formation of inter or intrachain siloxane bridges. The condensation of alkoxysilane may explain why the dried silylated polymers can neither be redispersed in THF nor in pure water. However, the aqueous dispersion of the polymers is made possible by using NaOH solution at pH between 12 and 13 due to the instability of siloxane bridges in basic medium. Moreover, hydrolysis of residual trimethoxysilane is mainly facilitated at high pH.[19] The good dispersion of silylated SPs in NaOH solution was confirmed by comparing the hydrodynamic radius determined by dynamic light scattering measurements of P(PEG₄₀-Si₆₀) and reference PC. Very similar hydrodynamic radius, 4.5 nm and 5.2 nm, were obtained for both copolymers respectively, confirming the disappearance of interchain siloxane bonds in alkaline medium.

3.2. Adsorption isotherms

The adsorption isotherms of P(PEG₄₀-MAA₆₀) and P(PEG₄₀-MAA₄₀-Si₂₀) on the low sulfate alkali “Bussac” cement after 15 minutes of reaction are shown as examples in Fig. 3. The amount of adsorbed polymers increases gradually with the concentration of superplasticizers and then tends to saturate at SP/C higher than 0.2%. In the following and in order to limit the number of experiments, a SP/C = 0.3 % value was chosen as a single adsorption measurement to access the adsorption capacity of each polymer in different experimental conditions.

3.3. Effects of alkoxysilane groups on SP adsorption

The substitution of carboxyl by trialkoxysilane groups has a strong impact on the adsorption amount of SPs on cement. As seen in Fig.4, the adsorption is enhanced by more than a 1.5

factor for a carboxyl-organosilane substitution of about 20% and then gradually decreases for higher substitution. The adsorption of carboxyl-free polymer, P(PEG₄₀-Si₆₀), is slightly lower than for the reference PC. To characterize the influence of sulfate ions on the adsorption properties, measurements have been repeated in presence of 140 mmol.L⁻¹ and 200 mmol.L⁻¹ of Na₂SO₄ added in the starting aqueous solution. To access to the real sulfate amount in cement paste during adsorption which depends on the chemical equilibrium reaction during hydration and on the initial content of sulfate alkali in cement powder, interstitial solution has been extracted after 15 minutes and analyzed by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP). These experiments have been conducted on polymer-free mixes and it was assumed that the obtained values were not influenced by the presence of SP. With an extra addition of 140 mmol.L⁻¹ and 200 mmol.L⁻¹ of Na₂SO₄, the sulfate ion concentration after 15 minutes which is initially equal to 26 mmol.L⁻¹ for the “Bussac” cement goes from 145 mmol.L⁻¹ to 195 mmol.L⁻¹, respectively. As expected [12], an increase of sulfate ions in solution induced a partial desorption of the reference PC; the adsorption amount of P(PEG₆₀-MAA₄₀) falls from 1.1 mg.g⁻¹ to less than 0.5 mg.g⁻¹ of cement by addition of 140 mmol.L⁻¹ of sodium sulfate. However, as substitution of carboxyl by alkoxy silane increases, the adsorption is less and less influenced by the presence of sulfate ions. This important result shows that the modification of polycarboxylate superplasticizers by the insertion of a few triethoxysilane groups allows a substantial improvement of adsorption stability in presence of sulfate ions in the interstitial solution.

3.4. Adsorption on pure phases

In order to improve understanding of adsorption mechanism of silylated SP on cement, adsorptions experiments have been investigated on silicate tricalcium C₃S and ettringite phases. These both phases have been chosen as representative of silicate phases on one side and aluminate phases on the other. Because anhydrous C₃A and C₄AF phases are highly reactive in water, we preferred to use ettringite which is the principal aluminate hydrates formed at the early stage of hydration. As seen in Fig.5, reference PC strongly adsorbs on ettringite probably via ionic interaction between COO⁻ with the ettringite positively charged surface.[20] The interaction of hydroxysilane groups, partially deprotonated at high pH, with ettringite is less effective and the polymer adsorption decreases by a factor more than 3 for the fully silylated polymer, P(PEG₄₀-Si₆₀). Whatever the composition of SPs, the adsorption onto ettringite falls down by addition of sulfate ions. The adsorption behavior on C₃S is radically different. The adsorption of SPs on C₃S is improved by the substitution of

carboxylate by silylated functions suggesting a stronger interaction of the second species compared to the first ones. Moreover, with a sodium sulfate addition (100 mmol.L^{-1}) in the aqueous solution, the adsorption of the reference PC falls down to zero, whereas it remains high in silylated SPs. We can note for these modified SPs that the adsorption value does not depend on the level of substitution. These results are coherent with published data by Franceschini et al.[16] of adsorption measurements of trialkoxysilane-modified polymers as polyvinylpyrrolidone or polydimethylacrylamide onto CSH. It was demonstrated in this previous work the formation of covalent bonds between the silicate inorganic chains of CSH and the silylated functions. Moreover, the efficiency of the linkage is such that only few percents of these functions were sufficient to ensure strong adsorption on CSH. These results can be manifestly extrapolated in this work to the adsorption on C_3S phase which is quickly covered by a layer of hydration product during the initial reaction of hydration [21]. At the difference of ionic bonds formed between acrylates and C_3S (or CSH) which are easily displaced by sulfates ions, siloxane-CSH bonds are strong enough to avoid being destroyed by addition of sulfate ions.

Thanks to adsorption measurements on C_3S and ettringite, it becomes possible to explain the adsorption behavior of silylated SPs on cement. By replacing a low fraction of carboxylate by alkoxy silane, the adsorption property of SP is improved by formation of strong bonds with CSH. The carboxylate groups allow also an adsorption on aluminates. However, the addition of sulfate ions induces a partial desorption of polymers, especially from aluminates. An increase of alkoxy silane substitution causes a partial loss of adsorption due to reduced interactions with aluminates. As the adsorption occurs now mainly on silicate phases, the displacement by sulfate ions is strongly suppressed.

3.5. Rheological properties

The effects of silylated SP on the fluidity of cement paste in function of the soluble sulfate concentration have been investigated (Fig.6). Without extra addition of sodium sulfate (data corresponding to sulfate concentration of 26 mmol.L^{-1}), all the adjuvanted cement pastes show good dispersing properties (yield stress $< 5 \text{ Pa}$) compared to polymer-free paste (yield stress = 92 Pa), except for fully silylated SP, P(PEG₄₀-Si₆₀). As discussed above, P(PEG₄₀-Si₆₀) is preferentially adsorbed onto silicates phases. It is likely that the inhomogeneity of adsorption makes this polymer less effective against flocculation. As expected, when extra sulfate ions are introduced, the dispersing ability of reference PC decreases significantly due to a reduced adsorption. The dispersing abilities of silylated SP is less impacted by sulfate

competition, especially for the SPs made with more than 20 mol% of trialkoxysilane, which is consistent with an adsorption which is less affected by sulfates in solution.

3.6. *Setting*

In complement to this work, the influence of polymer composition on the setting time of “Bussac” cement has been carried out at a SP dosage of 0.1 mass% and 0.3 mass% (see Fig.7). For the low dosage in polymer, the setting retardation of few hours, compared to non adjuvanted cement paste, depends weakly on the acrylate-alkoxysilane ratio. Nevertheless, at a dosage of 0.3 mass%, more significant retardation is observed for silylated SPs compared to reference PC. Curiously, the setting time is becoming shorter as the organosilane substitution increases. However, this effect seems to be correlated to the adsorption behavior which follows the same trend; superplasticizers incorporating too much alkoxysilane adsorb less effectively and then the retard effect which is impacted by adsorption is less important. Once the cement has begun to set, compared to PC, all the silylated polymers tend to accelerate the precipitation of hydrates. Currently, we have no explanation of this effect but one can think that the nature of reactive groups (acrylate vs. silanol) linked to the SPs may drastically influence the mechanisms of nucleation and grain growth of hydrates.

3.7. *Concrete equivalent mortar*

We have shown that the modification of SP by insertion of trialkoxysilane groups mainly reduced the problem of sulfate competition. However, until now this assertion has been demonstrated using a single cement and by varying the concentration of sodium sulfate added in aqueous solution. To make these adjuvants attractive for practical use, the compatibility with different cements must be established. We must demonstrate that for a required rheological property, the SP dosage is independent on the amount of sulfate initially included in cement powder. To answer to this interrogation, concrete equivalent mortars have been designed with two Portland cements differing by their sulfate alkali content (see Tab.2). P(PEG₄₀-MAA₆₀) and P(PEG₄₀-MAA₄₀-Si₂₀) have been used to improve workability and the amount of each SP has been determined in order to achieve a slump of 210 mm ± 10 mm (standard OA 400 formula). The required dosage of P(PEG₄₀-MAA₆₀) in mortar increases more than twice for the low alkali cement than for the high alkali cement. On the contrary, the dosage of P(PEG₄₀-MAA₄₀-Si₂₀) remains the same for both mortars demonstrating the excellent performance of silylated SP with respect to the sulfate compatibility.

4. Conclusion

A series of polycarboxylate based superplasticizers modified with trialkoxysilane functions have been successfully synthesized by radical copolymerization. The adsorption on cement and the dispersing properties have been investigated in function of the polymer composition and at different concentration of soluble sulfate ions in solution. It was found that a partial substitution of carboxylic by alkoxyde functions enhances the adsorption. However, an excess of silylated functions is detrimental for the adsorption. Inclusion of a small amount of alkoxy silane into polycarboxylate polymers greatly reduced the competition of adsorption with sulfate ions. It was recognized that silylated functions interact essentially with silicate phases and form strong bounds which are insensible of sulfate ions. The strong correlation between the adsorption level and dispersing ability make the silylate-modified polycarboxylates very promising to improve the formulation robustness of concretes made with cements containing various amount of sulfate alkali.

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Table 1
Structural characteristics of synthesized polymers

	Initial Mol%			NMR ^1H	Acid-base titration	NMR ^{29}Si ^a		TGA		M_w (kDa)	PDI M_w/M_n
	MAPEG	MAA	MAPTS	PEG mol%	COOH mol%	Ratio « MAPTMS / TES » expected	Ratio « MAPTMS / TES » measured	wt% SiO ₂ calculated ^b	wt% SiO ₂ measured		
P(PEG₄₀-MAA₆₀)	40	60	0	42	61	-	-	-	-	78	1.9
P(PEG₄₀-MAA₅₅-Si₅)	40	55	5	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.56 - 0.58	0.54	83	1.4
P(PEG₄₀-MAA₅₀-Si₁₀)	40	50	10	-	-	0.05	0.05	1.18 - 1.20	1.15	69	1.3
P(PEG₄₀-MAA₄₀-Si₂₀)	40	40	20	-	-	0.16	0.15	2.29 - 2.35	2.32	56	1.6
P(PEG₄₀-MAA₃₀-Si₃₀)	40	30	30	-	-	0.26	0.27	3.33 - 3.46	3.37	67	1.9
P(PEG₄₀-MAA₂₀-Si₄₀)	40	20	40	-	-	0.31	0.30	4.50 - 4.65	4.54	-	-
P(PEG₄₀-MAA₁₀-Si₅₀)	40	10	50	-	-	0.38	0.37	5.63 - 5.82	5.67	-	-
P(PEG₄₀-Si₆₀)	40	0	60	-	-	0.44	0.42	6.75 - 6.98	6.71	133	1.9

^a NMR ^{29}Si analysis was performed for the final solution of polymerization using triethylsilane (TES) as internal standard.

^b Theoretical mass of SiO₂ calculated with hypothesis of no hydrolysis and complete hydrolysis of alkoxy silane functions, respectively.

Table 2
Phase and chemical composition of the Portland cement used

Cement type	C ₃ S (wt%)	C ₂ S (wt%)	C ₃ A (wt%)	C ₄ AF (wt%)	Na ₂ O _{eq} (wt%)	SO ₃ (wt%)	Specific surface Blaine (cm ² .g ⁻¹)
Bussac	57.6	20.5	3.6	13.1	0.15	2.5	4120
Couvrot	67.1	8.7	14	4	x	x	X

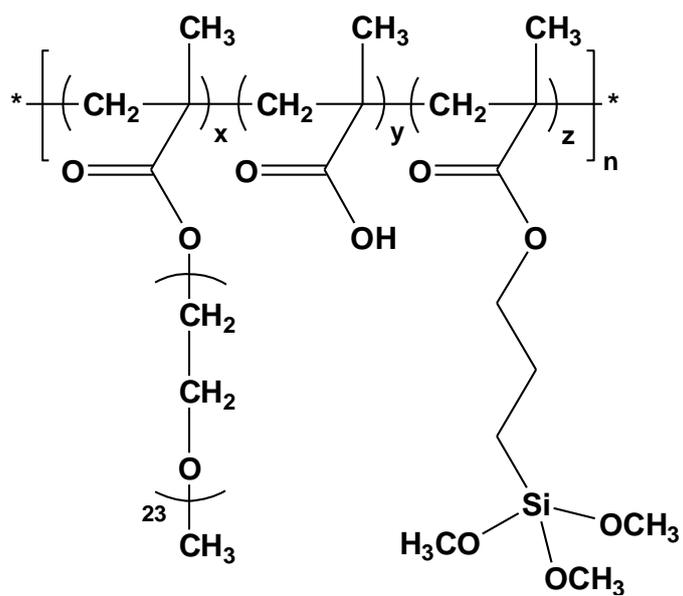


Fig. 1. Chemical structure of poly(poly(ethylene glycol) methyl ether methacrylate-co-methacrylic acid-co-3-(trimethoxysilyl) proyl methacrylate), P(MAPEG-co-MAA-co-MAPTMS)

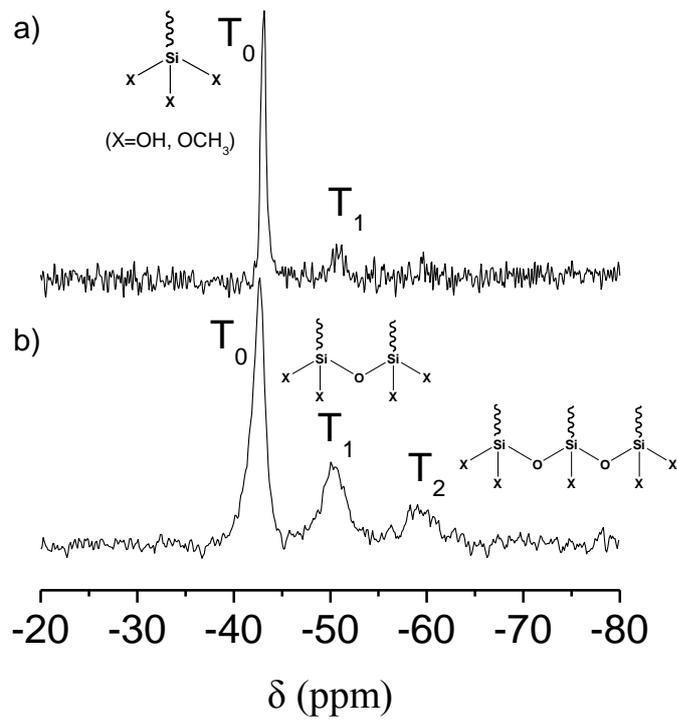


Fig.2. (a) liquid ^{29}Si NMR of raw solution of P(PEG₄₀-MAA₃₀-Si₃₀) after polymerization. (b) Solid ^{29}Si MAS NMR of P(PEG₄₀-MAA₃₀-Si₃₀) after evaporation of THF solvent.

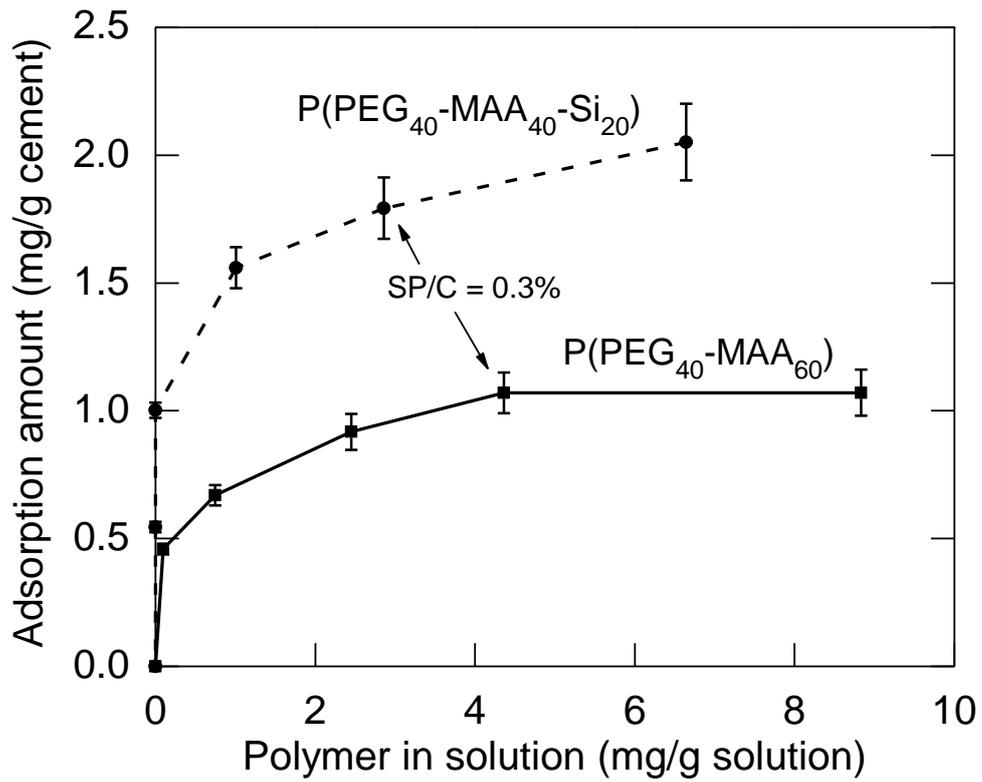


Fig. 3. Adsorption isotherms of P(PEG₄₀-MAA₆₀) and P(PEG₄₀-MAA₄₀-Si₂₀) on “Bussac” cement (W/C = 0.44, t = 15min).

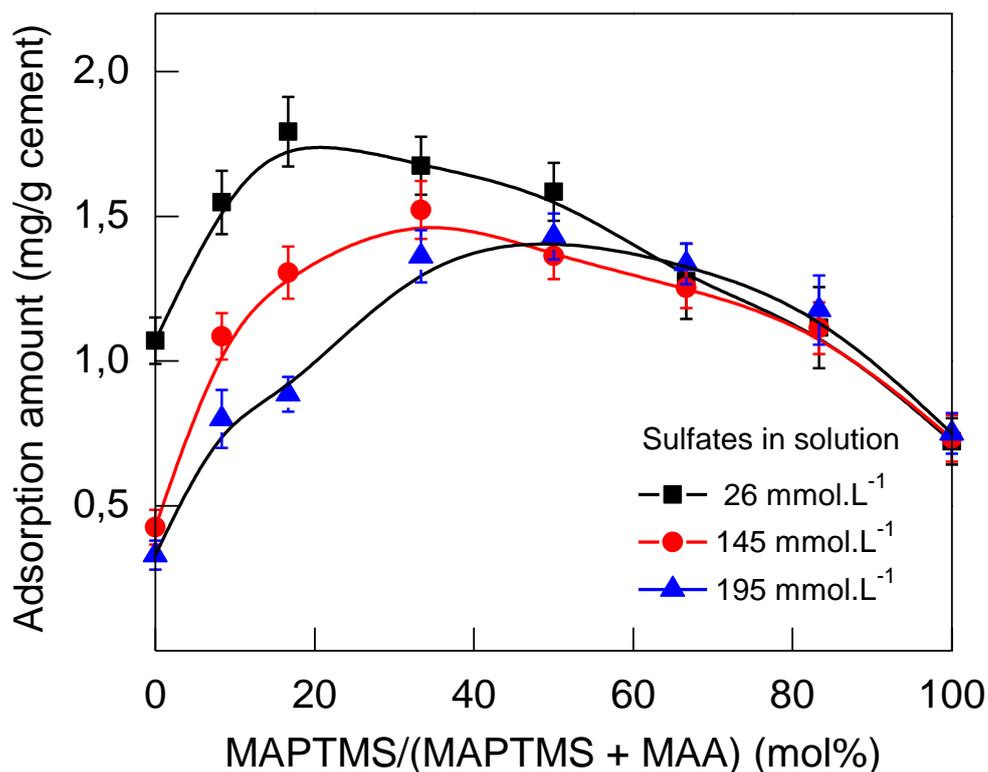


Fig. 4. Adsorption of P(MAPEG-co-MAA-co-MAPTS) on “Bussac” cement vs. the substitution percentage of MAA by MAPTS and for different amount of sulfate ions in solution after 15 minutes of setting. Black solid squares; adsorption on cement without ultra addition of Na_2SO_4 in starting solution. Red solid circles; adsorption on cement initially mixed with a 140 mmol.L^{-1} of Na_2SO_4 solution. Blue solid triangles; adsorption on cement initially mixed with a 200 mmol.L^{-1} of Na_2SO_4 solution. All the measurements have been done with a $\text{W/C} = 0.44$ and a $\text{SP/C} = 0.3$ mass % after 15 minutes of hydration. The concentration of sulfate measured by ICP after 15 minutes is given in the figure.

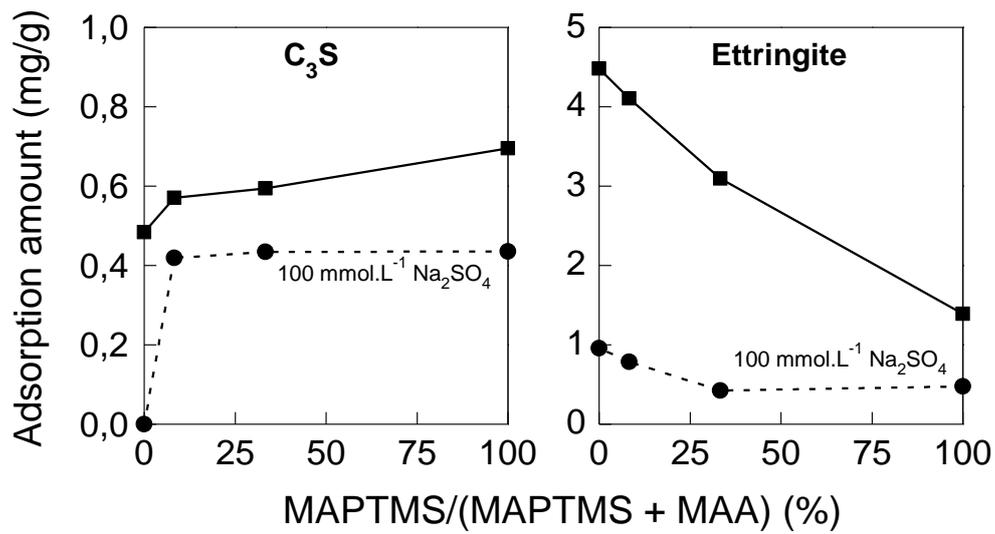


Fig. 5. Adsorption of SPs on C₃S and ettringite without addition of soluble sulfate ions (squares); and with addition of 100 mmol.L⁻¹ of Na₂SO₄ (circles). Measurements have been done with W/C = 1 and SP/C = 0.2 for C₃S and W/C = 5 and SP/C = 1 for ettringite. All polymers were dissolved in 10⁻¹ Mol NaOH solution.

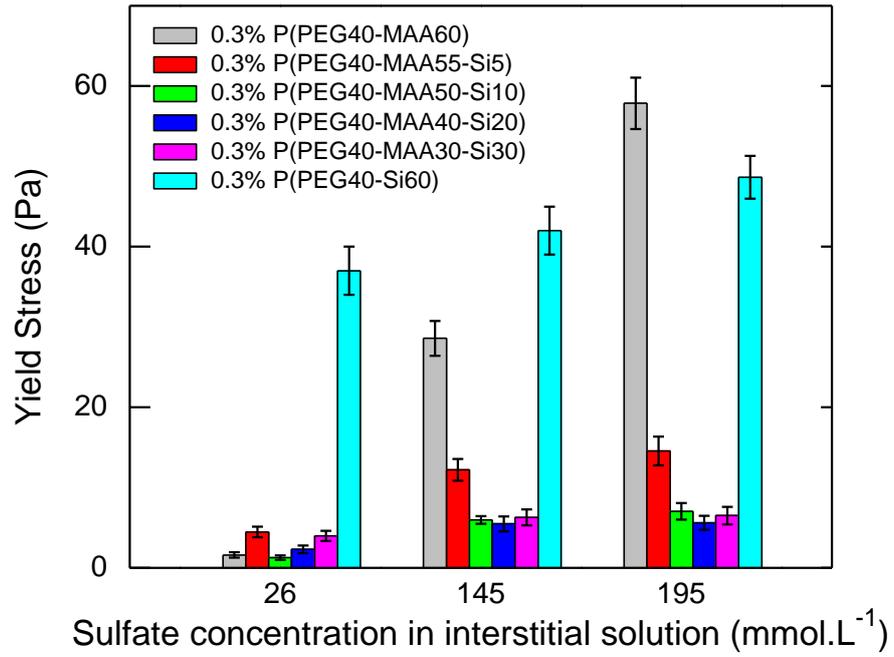


Fig. 6. Yield stress values of “Bussac” cement paste formulated with 0.3 mass % of SPs vs. the sulfate concentration in solution.

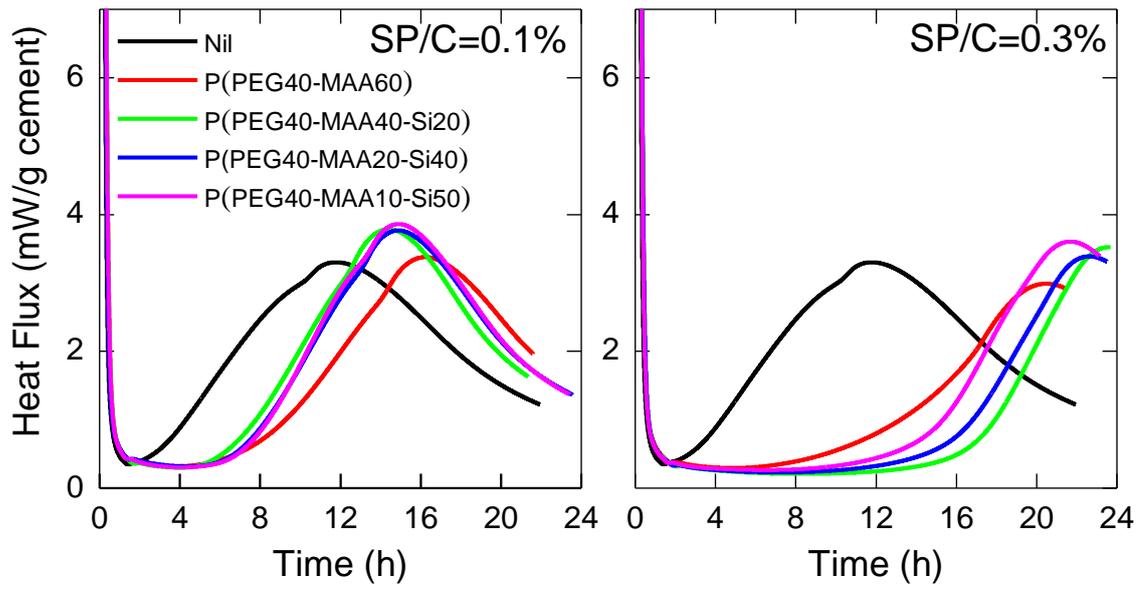


Fig. 7. Calorimetric curves of “Bussac” cement setting at $W/C=0.44$ formulated with 0.1% and 0.3% in mass of superplasticizers.

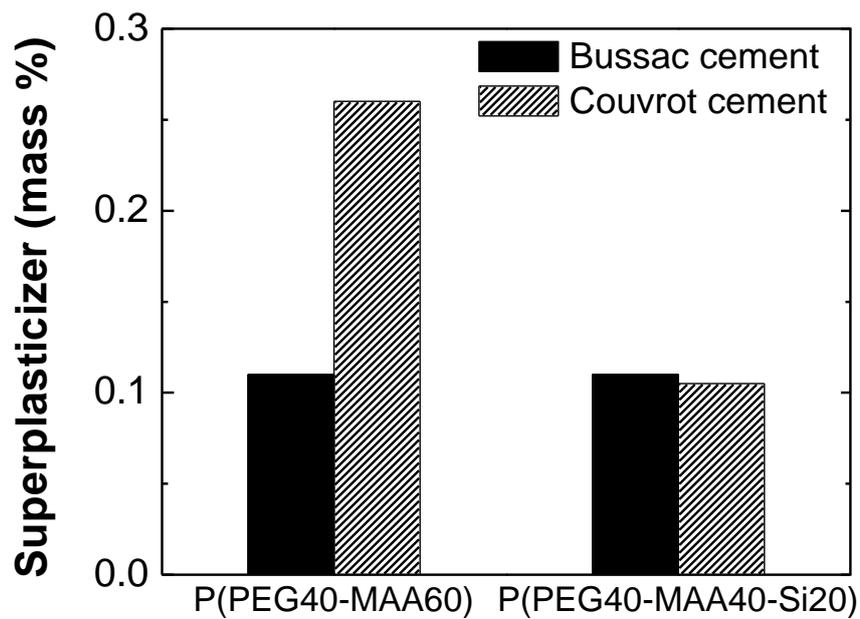


Fig. 8. Percentage of SPs (relative to cement) required in mortar formulated with a low (Bussac) and a high (Couvrot) sulfate alkali cement to achieve a constant slump of 210 ± 10 mm.