





merization)

, M

, (-)

z 1, 2

3 n (degree of polymerization)

가 가 가

가

(gopolymer)

75~80%

(zeo-

Si Al

lites)

(Inorganic alu-
mino-silicate polymers)

가 ()

Davidovits(1999)가
1978 ‘ (Geo-poly-
mer) ’

) ,

가 가

(metakaolin)

가

1

(gopolymer)

1.

Al-Si

Si-O-Al-O

$M_n[-(Si-O_2)_z-Al-O]_n \cdot wH_2O$

Materials	kg/m ³
Coarse aggregate	1294
Fine aggregate	554
Fly ash	408
Sodium hydroxide solution 8M	41
Sodium silicate solution	103
Super plasticizer	6



2.

3

Compressive Strength (MPa)	Young 's Modulus (GPa)	Poisson 's ratio
89	30.84	0.16
68	27.29	0.12
55	26.05	0.14
44	22.95	0.13

가

40%

가

24 가

66×10^{-6} 104×10^{-6}

0.28

2

0.39

가

가

가

3.

Ordinary Portland Cement	Geopolymer
High strength	Higher strength in a shorter time
Sensitive to acid, sulphate, seawater	Unaffected by acid, sulphate, seawater
Porosity allows corrosion of reinforcement	Porosity doesn't allow corrosion of reinforcement
Degrades with freeze-thaw cycles	Resistance to freeze-thaw cycles
Poor long term durability	Excellent long term durability
Production generates large amounts of CO ₂	Environmentally friendly: no CO ₂ produced, recycles waste
Easy transportation of powder, just add water at destination	Transportation of a viscous, corrosive alkali silicate solution
Proven, accepted technology	Unproven, new technology

1. Malhotra VM., Making Concrete "Greener" With Fly Ash., ACI Concrete International, 1999.

2. Hardjito D et al., Geopolymer Concrete: Turn Waste Into Environmentally Friendly Concrete, International Conference on Recent Trends in Concrete Technology and Structures (INCONTEST), Coimbatore, India, 2003.

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