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MEZINÁRODNÍ VĚDECKÁ KONFERENCE
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20—22 / 04 / 2009

Materiálové inženýrství
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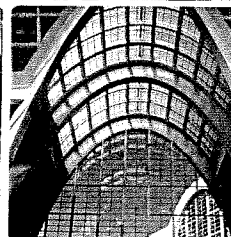
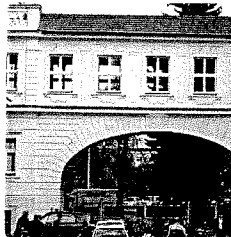
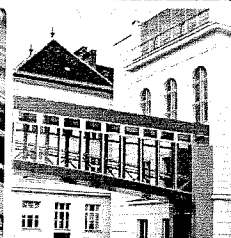


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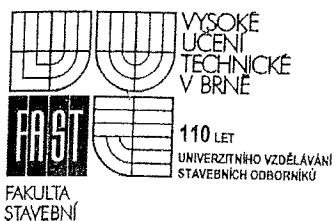
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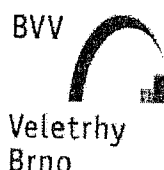
u příležitosti 110. výročí založení FAST VUT v Brně
a XIV. výročí Stavebních veletrhů Brno

on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of the founding
of the Faculty of Civil Engineering of Brno University of Technology
and the XIVth anniversary of Building Fairs Brno

XII
MEZINÁRODNÍ VĚDECKÁ KONFERENCE
110 LET FAKULTY STAVEBNÍ VUT



Faculty of Civil Engineering
Brno University of Technology



Building Fairs Brno

XII. MEZINÁRODNÍ VĚDECKÁ KONFERENCE XIIth INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

u příležitosti

110. výročí založení FAST VUT v Brně

a

XIV. výročí založení Stavebních veletrhů Brno

on the Occasion of the

**110th Anniversary of the Founding of the Faculty of Civil Engineering
of Brno University of Technology**

and the

XIVth Anniversary of Building Fairs Brno

sekce 5 / section 5

MATERIÁLOVÉ INŽENÝRSTVÍ BUILDING MATERIALS ENGINEERING

**SBORNÍK PŘÍSPĚVKŮ
PROCEEDINGS**

20. – 22. duben 2009

April 20 - 22, 2009

Brno, Czech Republic

**XII. MEZINÁRODNÍ VĚDECKÁ KONFERENCE
XIIth INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE**

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Date: April 20 - 22, 2009

Location: Brno, Czech Republic

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ISBN 978-80-7204-629-4

List of Invited Articles

CIVIL ENGINEERING EXPERIENCES IN PORTUGAL J. L. B. de Aguiar	9
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MECHANICAL MODELLING OF WOOD AND WOOD MATERIALS K. Hofstetter, J. Eberhardsteiner	13
HARMONIZÁCIA UNIVERZITNÉHO VZDELÁVANIA V EURÓPSKOM PRIESTORE HARMONISATION OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN EUROPEAN SPACE A. Kopáčik	17

List of Articles

APPLICABILITY OF MATURITY METHOD FOR ASSESSING IN-SITU STRENGTH OF CONCRETE CURED IN DIFFERENT AMBIENT HUMIDITY CONDITIONS O. Ariož, K. Kilinc, V. Nergiz, E. Erten	23
FACTORS AFFECTING THE STRENGTH OF CONCRETE CORES O. Ariož, K. Ramyar, M. Tuncan, A. Tuncan.....	27
POPIS PROCESU PORUŠOVÁNÍ BETONU S VYUŽITÍM VYSOKORYCHLOSTNÍCH VODNÍCH PAPERKŮ DESCRIPTION OF CONCRETE DISINTEGRATION USING HIGH SPEED WATER JETS L. Bodnárová, R. Hela, L. Sitek, J. Foldyna	31
ZVYŠOVÁNÍ PLYNOTĚSNOSTI BETONU POUŽITÍM KRYSTALIZAČNÍCH HMOT INCREASING PORE TIGHTNESS BY USING MATTERS ON CRYSTALLIZATION BASES Š. Bohuš	35
VLIV ZPŮSOBU ULOŽENÍ ZKUŠEBNÍCH TĚLECH NA ZÁKLADNÍ FYZIKÁLNĚ-MECHANICKÉ CHARAKTERISTIKY BETONŮ PLACEMENTS METHODS INFLUENCE OF TEST SPECIMENS ON BASIC PHYSICAL-MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CONCRETES J. Brožovský	39
VYUŽITÍ RYCHLE OBNOVITELNÝCH SUROVIN VE STAVEBNÍCH MATERIÁLECH UTILIZATION OF FAST RENEWABLE RAW MATERIALS IN BUILDING PRODUCTS J. Bydžovský.....	43
TEPELNĚ UPRAVENÁ UHELNÁ HLUŠINA JAKO KAMENIVO DO BETONU THE HEAT TREATED COAL DEBRIS AS AGGREGATE IN CONCRETE V. Černý, K. Kulisek	47
NĚKTERÉ PROBLÉMY PÓROBETONOVÝCH KONSTRUKCÍ SOME PROBLEMS WITH CELLULAR CONSTRUCTIONS R. Drochytka	51

STŘÍKANÉ BETONY ODOLNÉ VŮČI PŮSOBENÍ EXTRÉMNÍCH TEPLOT JET CRETE WITH HIGH RESISTANCE AGAINST EXTREME TEMPERATURES A. Dufka	55
TRVALO UDRŽATELNÝ ROZVOJ V PRIEMYSLE VÝROBY STAVEBNÝCH LÁTKO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRY OF INDUSTRY BUILDING MATERIAL T. Ďurica	59
BETONOVÉ RECYKLÁTY JAKO DÍLČÍ SUROVINOVÁ BÁZE PRO VÝPAL BELITICKÉHO SLINKU RECYCLED CONCRETE AS PARTIAL RAW MATERIAL BASE FOR BURNING OF BELITE CLINKER M. Fridrichová, D. Gazdič, K. Kulísek.....	63
VYUŽITÍ CEMENTÁŘSKÝCH ODPRAŠKŮ PŘI VÝROBĚ ALFA SÁDRY UTILIZATION OF CEMENT DUST IN THE PRODUCTION OF ALPHA GYPSUM M. Fridrichová, K. Kalivoda, K. Dvořák.....	67
VYUŽITÍ FLUIDNÍHO POPÍLKU KE SNÍŽENÍ EMISÍ CO₂ PŘI VÝROBĚ PORTLANDSKÉHO SLINKU UTILIZATION OF FLUID BED FLY ASH FOR DECREASE OF CO₂ EMISSIONS IN THE PRODUCTION OF PORTLAND CLINKER M. Fridrichová, J. Novák, K. Dvořák.....	71
FLUIDNÍ POPÍLEK JAKO POTENCIÁLNÍ NÁHRADA ZA VYSOKOPECNÍ STRUSKU FLUID BED FLY ASH AS POTENTIAL SUBSTITUTE OF BLAST FURNACE SLAG M. Fridrichová, Š. Wagner, O. Hoffmann	75
VLIV VYSOKOTEPLTNÍHO NAMÁHÁNÍ NA VLASTNOSTI ALKALICKY AKTIVOVANÉ STRUSKY THE EFFECT OF HIGH TEMPERATURE ON THE PROPERTIES OF ALKALI ACTIVATED SLAG MORTAR I. Frýbortová, P. Rovnaník	79
VLHKOSTNÍ ROZTAŽNOST PÓROVITÝCH STŘEPŮ STAVEBNÍ KERAMIKY MOISTURE EXPANSION OF POROUS STRUCTURAL CERAMICS V. Hanykýř, A. Kloužková, P. Bouška, M. Vokáč	83
DURABILITY OF LIGHT-WEIGHT SELF COMPACTING CONCRETE WITH EXPANDED CLAY AGGREGATE M. Hubertová, R. Hela, R. Stavinoha	87
INOVACE VE VÝROBĚ HYDROIZOLAČNÍCH STĚREK POUŽITÍM ODPADU Z PRANÍ DRCENÉHO VÁPENCE INOVATION IN PRODUCTION OF HYDROIZOLATION SCREED WITH USING WASTE OF ELUTRIATION OF CRUSHED LIME STONE L. Chlachulová	91
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THERMAL PROPERTIES AND SOUND INSULATION OF PARTITIONS IN BUILDINGS A. K. Kłosak, A. C. Kłosak.....	95

**NUMERICKÉ MODELOVANIE KOTEVNEJ OBLASTI CFRP LAMIEL A TKANÍN
NUMERICAL MODELLING OF ANCHORAGE ZONE OF CFRP LAMELLAS AND SHEETS**

P. Kotula, P. Koteš, M. Brodňan 99

**VLIV SLOŽENÍ MODIFIKOVANÝCH CEMENTOVÝCH MALT NA VÝSLEDNÉ
HODNOTY MODULŮ PRUŽNOSTI
THE INFLUENCE OF MIX DESIGN OF MODIFIED CEMENT MORTARS ON FINAL
VALUES OF MODULUS OF ELASTICITY**

K. Křížová, R. Hela 103

**OBJEMOVÉ ZMĚNY BETONU Z PÓROVITÉHO KAMENIVA
THE VOLUME CHANGES OF THE POROUS AGGREGATE CONCRETE**

B.Kucharczyková, I. Pišková 107

**SUBSTITUCE POJIVA V CEMENTOVÝCH KOMPOZITECH SUROVINAMI
Z ALTERNATIVNÍCH ZDROJŮ
CEMENT COMPOSITES BINDING AGENT SUBSTITUTION BY MATERIALS
FROM ALTERNATIVE RESOURCES**

T. Melichar, J. Příklad, P. Matulová 111

**VYUŽITÍ METODIKY DOE PŘI ZKOUŠENÍ PEVNOSTI V TAHU OHYBEM
EXTRUDOVANÝCH MATERIÁLŮ
USING DOE METHODOLOGY FOR THE TENSILE COHESION TESTING
OF EXTRUDED MATERIALS**

P. Misák, B.Kucharczyková, T.Vymazal 115

**SLEDOVÁNÍ CHOVÁNÍ VIBROLITÝCH ŽÁROMATERIÁLŮ V PRŮBĚHU
TECHNOLOGICKÝCH PROCESŮ VÝROBY
UNDERSTANDING BEHAVIOUR OF VIBRO-CAST REFRACTORIES DURING
THE PRODUCTION PROCESS**

L. Nevřivová 119

**VLIV DRUHOTNÝCH SUROVIN NA VLASTNOSTI NOVÝCH
POLYMERCEMENTOVÝCH HMOT
EFFECT OF WASTE MATERIALS TO THE PROPERTIES OF NEW POLYMER-
CEMENT MATERIALS**

K. Nosek 123

**OVĚŘENÍ ÚČINNOSTI HYDROFOBIZAČNÍCH PŘÍRAD URČENÝCH KE
STRUKTURÁLNÍ HYDROFOBIZACI SILIKÁTOVÝCH MALTOVÝCH SMĚSÍ
STRUCTURAL HYDROFOBIZATION OF SILICATE BLENDS**

J. Nováček 127

**DAMAGE OF EXTERNAL FACADES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS
BY ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTANTS**

V. Pavlík 131

MONITORING OF UV RADIATION INFLUENCE ON PVC

V. Petránek, J. Kosíková 135

BARYTOVÁ MALTA S CEMENTOVÝM POJIVEM PRO STÍNĚNÍ PROTI IONIZUJÍCÍMU ZÁŘENÍ BARITE MORTAR WITH CEMENT BINDER FOR SHIELDING AGAINST IONIZING RADIATION	
D. Procházka, D. Beneš, V. Černý.....	139
INFLUENCE OF C₁₂A₇ MINERAL ACCELERATOR ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF FLY ASH BASED GEOPOLYMER	
P. Rovnaník	143
KOROZNÍ ODOLNOST BETONU S PŘÍMĚSÍ POPÍLKU CORROSION RESISTANCE OF CONCRETE WITH FLY ASH	
P. Rovnaníková, P. Rovnaník.....	147
VYBRANÉ VLASTNOSTI SAMOZHUTNITELNÝCH BETÓNŮ S ODPADOVÝMI PRÍMĚSAMI PO DLHODOBOM VODNOM ULOŽENÍ SELECTED PROPERTIES OF SELF COMPACTING CONCRETE WITH WASTE ADDITIVES AFTER LONG-TIME WATER CURING	
A. Sičáková	151
KERAMICKÉ OBKLADOVÉ PRVKY NA BÁZI POPÍLKOJÍLOVÉHO STŘEPU CERAMIC TILES ON FLY ASH – CLAY RAW MATERIALS MIXTURE BASE	
R. Sokolář	155
PROTECTION OF CELLULAR CONCRETE BRICKWORK BY CHEMICAL GROUTING METHOD IS EFFECTIVE	
A. Struhárová, M. Dubík.....	159
METODY PRO HODNOCENÍ VELIKOSTI A TVARU ZRN KAMENIVA ZALOŽENÉ NA ZPRACOVÁNÍ DIGITÁLNÍHO OBRAZU METHODS FOR EVALUATION OF SIZE AND SHAPE OF AGGREGATE GRAINS BASED ON DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING	
J. Ščučka, P. Martinec, M. Vavro	163
SILIKONOVÉ OMÍTKY MODIFIKOVANÉ DRUHOTNÍMI SUROVINAMI – DRCENÉ ODPADNÍ SKLO SILICONE PLASTER MODIFIED BY SECONDARY RAW MATERIAL – GRIND CULLET	
Z. Šnirch, J. Bydžovský.....	167
IDENTIFICATION OF THERMAL TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BUILDING MATERIALS BASED ON FOURIER SERIES	
S. Šťastník, J. Vala	171
NETRADIČNÉ METÓDY ÚPRAVY POPOLČEKA PRE JEHO VYUŽITIE V PRÍPRAVE STAVEBNÝCH MATERIÁLOV NON-TRADITIONAL METHODS IN COAL FLY ASH PROCESSING FOR ITS UTILIZATION IN BUILDING MATERIALS PREPARING	
N. Številová, J. Junák, A. Sičáková	175
REQUIREMENTS AND TEST METHODS FOR INDUSTRIAL FLOOR OVERLAYS	
N. Štirmer, S. Stefanović.....	179

VLIV KONCENTRACE AKTIVÁTORŮ NA PRŮBĚH AKTIVACE ÚLETOVÝCH POPÍLKŮ
EFFECT OF ACTIVATORS CONCENTRATION ON THE PROCESS OF FLY-ASH
ALKALI ACTIVATION

R. Šulc, P. Svoboda 183

PORE STRUCTURE OF CLAY ROOFING TILE IN FREEZING AND THAWING
PROCESS

M. Šveda 187

DEVELOPMENT OF UHPC FOR THE MODEL OF PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

I. Terzijski 191

PROVĚŘENÍ MOŽNOSTI ZNEŠKODNĚNÍ PRŮMYSLOVÝCH ODPADNÍCH KALŮ
METODOU SOLIDIFIKACE
VERIFICATION OF POSSIBILITY OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE SLUDGES DISPOSAL
BY USING SOLIDIFICATION METOD

B. Vacenovská 195

VLASTNOSTI VLÁKNOBETONU PO RŮZNÝCH STUPNÍCH TEPLOTNÍHO ZATÍŽENÍ
PROPERTIES OF FIBRE CONCRETE AFTER VARIOUS DEGREES OF
HEATLOADING

J. Válek 199

SPECIFIKACE VLASTNOSTÍ SPOJE FRP/DŘEVO
CHARACTERISTICS SPECIFICATION ON FRP/WOOD BOND SYSTEM

J. Vaněrek 203

ZELENÉ PÍSKOVCE ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY A PARAMETRY OVLIVŇUJÍCÍ JEJICH
TRVANLIVOST VE STAVBÁCH
GREEN SANDSTONES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND PARAMETERS
INFLUENCING THEIR DURABILITY IN BUILDINGS

M. Vavro, P. Martinec, J. Ščučka 207

LEHKÉ KONSTRUKČNÍ BETONY ZTUŽENÉ SYNTETICKÝMI VLÁKNY
LIGHT STRUCTURAL CONCRETES STIFFENED BY SYNTHETIC FIBERS

J. Vodička, J. Adámek 211

TESTING OF THE DRYING SHRINKAGE AND FREEZE-THAW RESISTANCE OF
AUTOCLAVED AERATED CONCRETE

J. Výborný 215

MOŽNOSTI VÝROBY TEPELNÝCH IZOLACÍ Z ODPADNÍ OVČÍ VLNY
POSSIBILITIES OF PRODUCTION OF THERMAL INSULATION FROM WASTE
FLEECE

J. Zach, J. Hroudová 219

RESEARCH ON IMPERMEABILITY MECHANISM OF SELF-COMPACTING
WATERPROOF CONCRETE

S. Zeng, V. Petránek 223

ŠTERKOVÉ A LEPÍCÍ HMOTY URČENÉ PRO SPECIÁLNÍ APLIKACE
ADHESIVE AND SCREEDING MATERIALS DEDICATED FOR SPECIAL APPLICATION

N. Žižková 227

INVITED ARTICLES
VYZVANÉ PŘÍSPĚVKY

CIVIL ENGINEERING EXPERIENCES IN PORTUGAL

José Aguiar*

The good cooperation established between Universities, Laboratory National of Civil Engineering and private companies made possible the execution of a considerable number of civil engineering works by Portuguese, inside and outside the country. Some good examples are presented in this paper.

Introduction

In order to talk about civil engineering in Portugal, it is important to present the fields: teaching, research and construction works. These fields are connected and to have success in the last one is important a good support from the others. Portugal has a good tradition in activities related with civil engineering. This is a result of good conditions of the search and of the innovation related with the construction techniques [1]. It is possible the consideration of four phases in civil engineering teaching and research during the twenty century. There was a good articulation between the phases and during each one the basis for the next were developed.

The civil engineering works in Portugal were possible with the contribution of good construction companies and good civil engineers. Firstly, there was the construction of a considerable number of dams along all the country and some important bridges. After, with the adhesion of Portugal to European Union in 1986, there was a big increase in the construction or the modernization of highways, railways and airports, between others.

Teaching and research

In 1911, the 2 first civil engineering superior teaching courses were created, in Universities of Lisboa and Porto. Presently, there are more than 25 along the country, in several Universities and Polytechnics. In 1946, the Laboratory National of Civil Engineering (LNEC) was created. This Laboratory was very important for the development of the civil engineering research. LNEC developed the technique of reduced models firstly applied to the study of dams and dam-foundations. After, this technique was also applied to reinforced concrete structures.

Connected with this development of research, it started the activity of consulting and design. One important name of that time is Edgar Cardoso. He was professor at University of Lisboa and also a notable designer because he had good imagination and he completed the calculations with studies with reduced models. The Arrabida bridge in Porto is one of the notables designed by Edgar Cardoso (Fig. 1). This is a bridge in reinforced concrete built in 1963. This is an arch bridge consider as a leading one (Tab. 1) [2].

From the cooperation between teaching, research and design resulted also the construction of important dams, like Cabril dam (Fig. 2). This is a concrete dam built in 1954. Great university professors put their advanced scientific knowledge to the service of the big civil engineering works [1]. The success of these works was possible also with the contribution of the civil engineers graduated by the several universities and the solid companies developed in the country.

In the last 30 years, there was a considerable development in civil engineering research at universities. There was more and more a need to support the technology in fundamental research and to use a number considerably higher of qualified scientists.

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Fig. 1 Arrabida bridge – Porto.

Tab. 1 The leading concrete arch bridges [2]

Bridge	Main Span (meters)	Completion Date	Location
New River	510	1981	Virginia, U.S.A.
Krk	390	1980	Adriatic Coast, Yugoslavia
Gladesville	305	1964	Sydney, Australia
Foz do Iguassu	290	1964	Parana River, Brazil-Paraguai
Arrabida	270	1963	Porto, Portugal
Sando	264	1943	Angerman River, Sweden
Shibenik	246	1967	Krk River, Yugoslavia
Fiumerella	231	1961	Catanzaro, Italy
Novi Sad	211	1967	Bregenz, Austria
Von Stadens Gorge	198	1970	Port Elizabeth, S. Africa
Matrin Gil	192	1942	Andavias, Spain

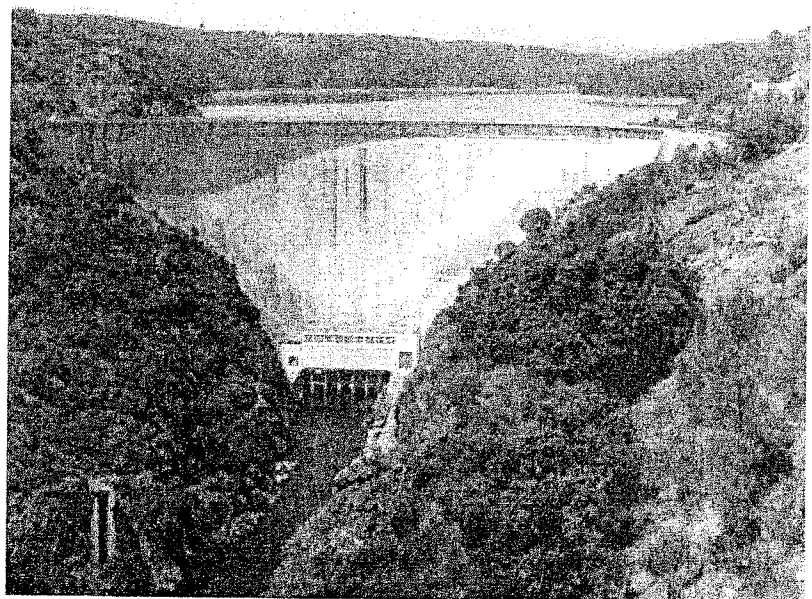


Fig. 2 Cabil dam – Castelo Branco.

Civil engineering works

The development of the sector of civil engineering during the twenty century was notable. The domains involved were the design, the construction management and the execution. In the first half of the twenty century the majority of the studies and designs were developed by the public sector. After the fifty years, there were a development of consulting companies capable of study and design all the civil engineering works built by Portuguese, inside and outside the country [1].

The evolution of the construction companies were based essentially in the increase of their levels of quality. Lot of these companies obtained the quality certification, also important for their internationalization. Good examples of civil engineering works in Portugal are the Madeira airport (Fig. 3) and the Oriente station (Fig. 4). The Madeira airport was built in 1963. The big civil engineering work was its extension till 2 781 m. This extension was built in reinforced concrete with columns founded in submersed soil. In foreign countries good examples are the Amizade bridge in China (Fig. 5) and the Cahora Bassa dam in Mozambique (Fig. 6) [3]. The Amizade bridge was built between 1990 and 1994. It is a reinforced concrete bridge that makes the connection between Macau and Taipa Island in China. The Cahora Bassa dam was built between 1970 and 1975. It has the possibility of energy production of $18\,000 \times 10^6$ kWh. The lagoon has an area of $2\,666$ km².



Fig. 3 Madeira airport – Funchal, Madeira Islands.

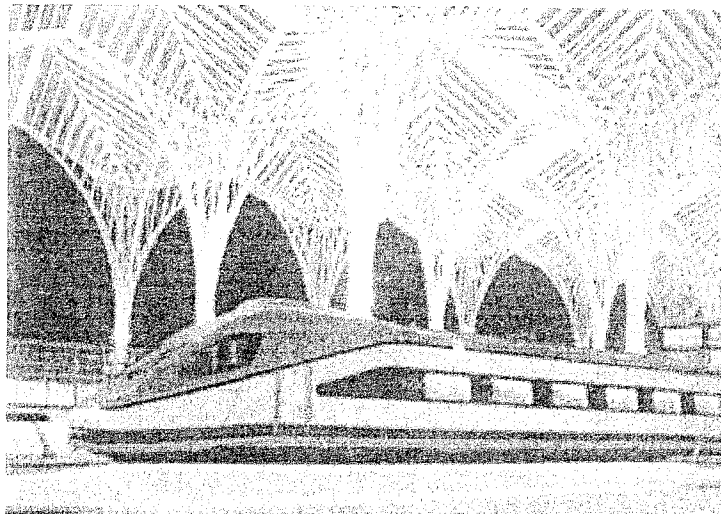


Fig. 4 Oriente station – Lisboa.

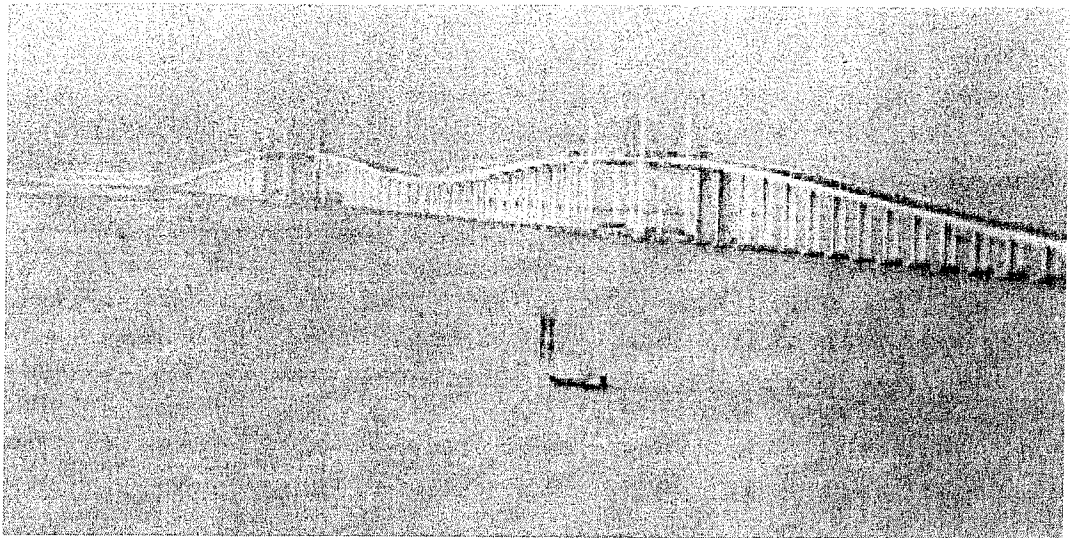


Fig. 5 Amizade bridge – Macau and Taipa, China.

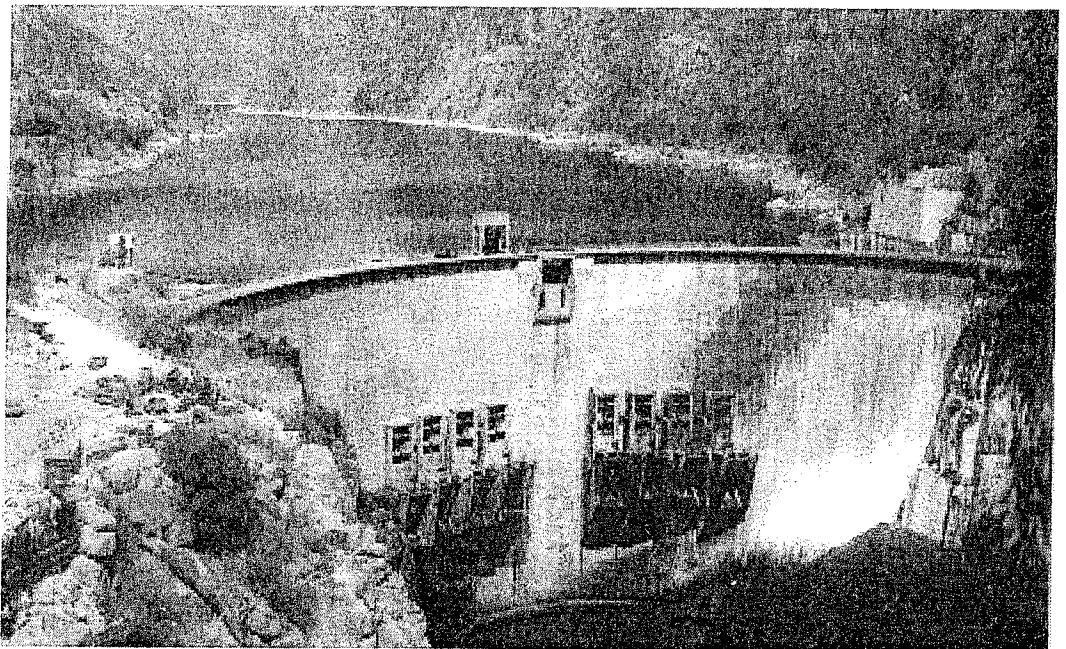


Fig. 6 Cahora Bassa dam – Zambeze River, Tete, Mozambique.

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- [3] INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS, *100 obras de engenharia portuguesa no mundo no século XX*, Lisboa, Portugal, 2003, ISBN 972-98843-2-3 (in portuguese).