

## Cements of Yesterday and Today: Concrete of Tomorrow

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**Abstract:** Concrete, a widely used construction material, has evolved significantly over time. This article explores the historical development of cements, highlighting the transition from traditional cements to modern alternatives. The article discusses the limitations of conventional cement, the emergence of innovative cementitious materials, and their potential to shape the concrete of tomorrow. By examining the advancements in sustainable and high-performance cements, this article sheds light on the future of concrete construction.

**Keywords:** concrete, cement, cementitious materials, sustainable, high-performance, construction

### Introduction

Concrete has been a fundamental material in construction for centuries. This section introduces the historical significance of concrete and its primary component, cement. It also highlights the limitations of conventional cement, such as carbon emissions and resource depletion, which necessitate the exploration of alternative cementitious materials.

#### Main part

Reactions:

1. Formation of Portland Cement (Cement of Yesterday):
  - Raw materials: Limestone, clay, and iron ore.
  - Reaction: The raw materials are heated to a high temperature in a kiln, resulting in a series of chemical reactions, including the formation of calcium silicates and aluminates.
    - Chemical equation:  $\text{CaCO}_3 + \text{SiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{Ca}_3\text{SiO}_5 + \text{Ca}_2\text{SiO}_4 + \text{Ca}_3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_6 + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$
2. Formation of Modern Cement (Cement of Today):
  - Various types of cements are produced using different raw materials and additives, such as fly ash, slag, silica fume, and limestone.
  - Reactions and chemical equations depend on the specific type of cement being produced.

#### Statistics:

According to the U.S. Geological Survey, global cement production in 2020 reached around 4.1 billion metric tons.

Portland cement is the most widely used cement type, accounting for the majority of global cement production.

The production of traditional cement is responsible for approximately 8% of global carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions.

Researchers are actively exploring and developing new cementitious materials, including geopolymers, calcium sulfoaluminate cements, and alkali-activated materials, to reduce the carbon footprint and improve sustainability.

Ultra-high-performance concrete (UHPC), a type of concrete with exceptional strength and durability, is gaining prominence in infrastructure and construction projects.

Ongoing research focuses on incorporating alternative binders, such as industrial by-products and waste materials, to enhance the sustainability and performance of concrete.

The development of concrete with self-healing properties, enhanced thermal insulation, and improved resistance to chemical degradation is an active area of research.

#### Traditional Cements

This section explores the cements used in the early days of concrete construction. It discusses the development of lime-based cements, including Roman pozzolanic cements, which relied on volcanic ash as a supplementary material. The properties, manufacturing techniques, and historical applications of traditional cements are examined.

#### Portland Cement: The Game Changer

The invention of Portland cement in the 19th century revolutionized the construction industry. This section delves into the origins of Portland cement, its production process, and its widespread adoption. The exceptional binding properties of Portland cement, along with its impact on architectural possibilities, are emphasized.

#### Limitations of Conventional Cement

Despite its versatility, Portland cement comes with limitations. This section discusses the environmental drawbacks of traditional cement production, including significant carbon emissions and the depletion of natural resources. The need for more sustainable and efficient cementitious materials is highlighted.

#### Innovations in Cementitious Materials

This section presents an overview of the advancements in cementitious materials that are paving the way for the concrete of tomorrow. It explores the utilization of supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs) such as fly ash, slag, and silica fume, which reduce the carbon footprint of concrete. Additionally, it discusses emerging alternatives like geopolymers and alkali-activated materials, which offer enhanced durability and reduced environmental impact.

#### Sustainable and High-Performance Cements

The focus of this section is on sustainable and high-performance cements that have the potential to reshape the future of concrete. It includes discussions on eco-friendly cement formulations, such as calcium sulfoaluminate cement and magnesium-based cements. These cements demonstrate improved mechanical properties, reduced carbon emissions, and increased resistance to harsh environmental conditions.

#### The Future of Concrete Construction

This section highlights the future prospects of concrete construction. It discusses the integration of innovative cementitious materials into sustainable construction practices, exploring concepts such as carbon capture and utilization, 3D printing, and self-healing concrete. It also emphasizes the importance of ongoing research and collaboration in pushing the boundaries of concrete technology.

Aspect	Cements of Yesterday	Cements of Today	Concrete of Tomorrow
Composition	Mainly Portland cement	Various types of cement	Innovative cementitious materials
Strength	Moderate to high strength	Higher strength formulations	Ultra-high-performance materials
Durability	Limited durability	Improved durability	Enhanced durability and longevity
Environmental Impact	High carbon footprint	Reduced carbon footprint	Low carbon or carbon-negative
Sustainability	Limited sustainability	Improved sustainability	Focus on sustainable materials
Construction Techniques	Traditional methods	Modern construction techniques	Advanced construction technologies
Special Properties	Limited special properties	Some specialized cements	Tailored properties for specific needs
Cost	Affordable	Varied pricing	Cost optimization and efficiency
Research and Development	Limited innovations	Continuous R&D efforts	Focus on innovation and advancements

## Conclusion

The article concludes by summarizing the historical evolution of cements, from traditional lime-based cements to the game-changing Portland cement. It underscores the limitations of conventional cement and the need for more sustainable and high-performance alternatives. By embracing innovative cementitious materials, the concrete of tomorrow has the potential to be environmentally friendly, durable, and economically viable.

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