

FROM CONCRETES TO BIORECEPTIVE CONCRETES, INFLUENCE OF CONCRETE PROPERTIES ON THE BIOLOGICAL COLONIZATION OF MARINE ARTIFICIAL STRUCTURES

M Hayek, Marie Salgues, J C Souche, K D Weerdts and S PIOCH

Context

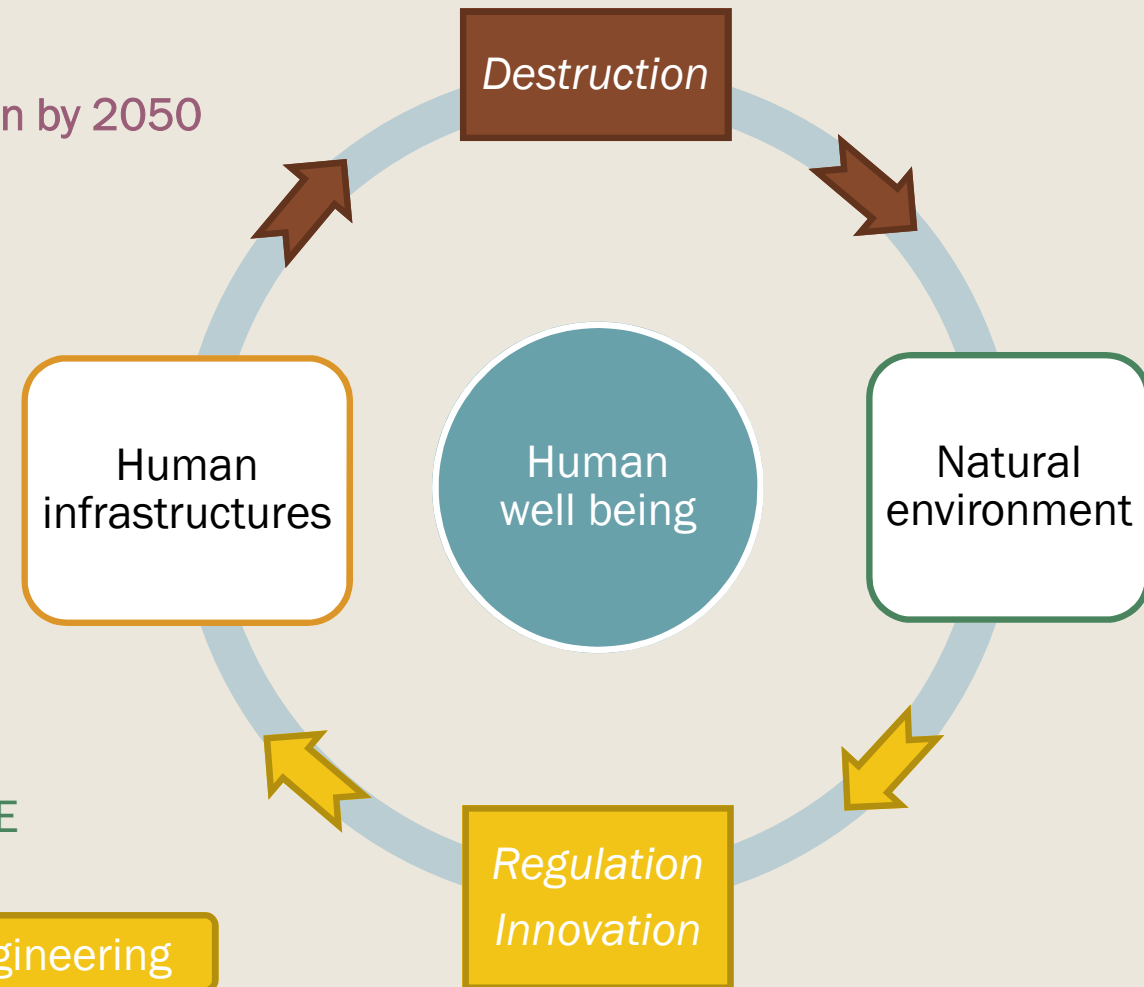
39,400 km² of coastal and marine areas

The population is projected to reach 9 billion by 2050

Change in the natural environment
New structures = New ecosystems

1st AVOID - 2nd REDUCE - 3rd COMPENSATE

Eco-Design/Eco-Engineering



Context and global objectives

Eco-Design
Eco-Engineering



Concept of building WITH nature

Habitats designed to mimic natural habitats and attract target species



*Eco-design of Marine Infrastructures :
Towards Ecologically-informed Coastal and
Ocean Development
Sylvain Pioch (Auteur), Jean-Claude Souche
(Auteur), Iste Editions

<https://www.iste.co.uk/book.php?id=1803>

Environmental and economical benefits

Insuring the functionality and the durability of structures at reasonable cost

State of the art

Concrete

Many feedbacks
Various compositions and textures
Complex design

Substratum

Exposition, environmental
conditions, seasons ... [Blouet]
[Anderson] [Choi][Somsueb]



Structural and long-lasting [Guilbeau] [Fitzhardinge]

Easy to design
Moderate cost
Surface adapted to organisms fixation

Manipulation and transport (heavy)
Weakness in tropical zones
Possible release of heavy metals [Hillier]
Basic pH surface which evolves rapidly
in seawater [De Weerd]

Materials parameters: pH, surface
texture, hydrophobicity, composition,...



Scientific locks :
Comparison lab and in-situ tests
Influent parameters

Objectives of the study

Understanding of marine microorganisms/materials interactions

Effect of cementitious materials on the marine environment

Effect of cementitious materials parameters and of the manufacturing process on its surface biocolonization

How to assess the biocolonization of concrete over time?



Develop an experimental approach to assist in the design of more environmentally friendly marine structures by specifying the cementitious material (type and physicochemical properties), the surface texture, the manufacturing process

Materials and Methods – materials

2 types
of binder

CEM I OPC 52.5 N, provided by Calcia

Blastfurnace slag cement CEM III : 40% CEM I - 60% ground granulated blast-furnace slag
NF EN 15167-1, provided by ECOCEM

2 agents

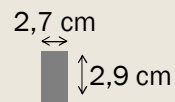
SikaCem® Cure, applied on the top surface 1 h after stripping

vegetable oil, BIODER SI 3, spread on the molds before the mortar was poured

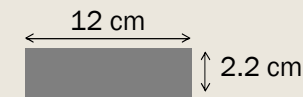


Mortars

Concrete



W/C ratio = 0.5
Storage 20°C for 30 days



W/C ratio = 0.45
Storage 20°C for 30 days

Materials and Methods – surface texture



@CLI Ecopode Artelia

SMOOTH

PATTERNED

BIOMIMETIC



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<https://doi.org/10.3390/su13052625>

Materials and Methods – summary

6 mortars

4 parameters (binder, surface roughness, curing agent, formwork oil)

SMOOTH
BIOMIMETIC

Mortar Specimen		Binder	Curing Agent	Formwork Oil
Control mortar	Ref	CEM I	-	-
Cured mortar	CM	CEM I	+	-
Oiled mortar	OM1	CEM I	-	+
	OM3	CEM III	-	+
Biomimetic mortar	BM1	CEM I	-	-
	BM3	CEM III	-	-

7 concretes

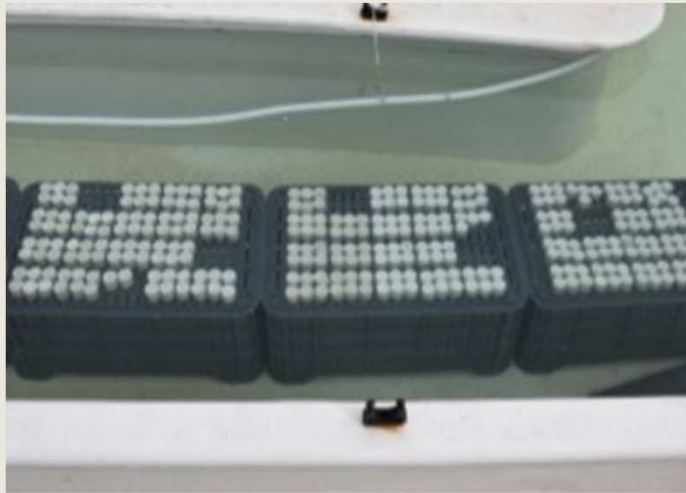
4 parameters (binder, surface roughness, curing agent, formwork oil)

SMOOTH
BIOMIMETIC

Mortar Specimen		Binder	Curing Agent	Formwork Oil
Control concrete	Ref	CEM I	-	-
Cured concrete	CC	CEM I	+	-
Oiled concrete	OC	CEM I	-	+
Ecopode concrete	EC1	CEM I	-	+
	EC3	CEM III	-	+
Biomimetic concrete	BM1	CEM I	-	-
	BM3	CEM III	-	-

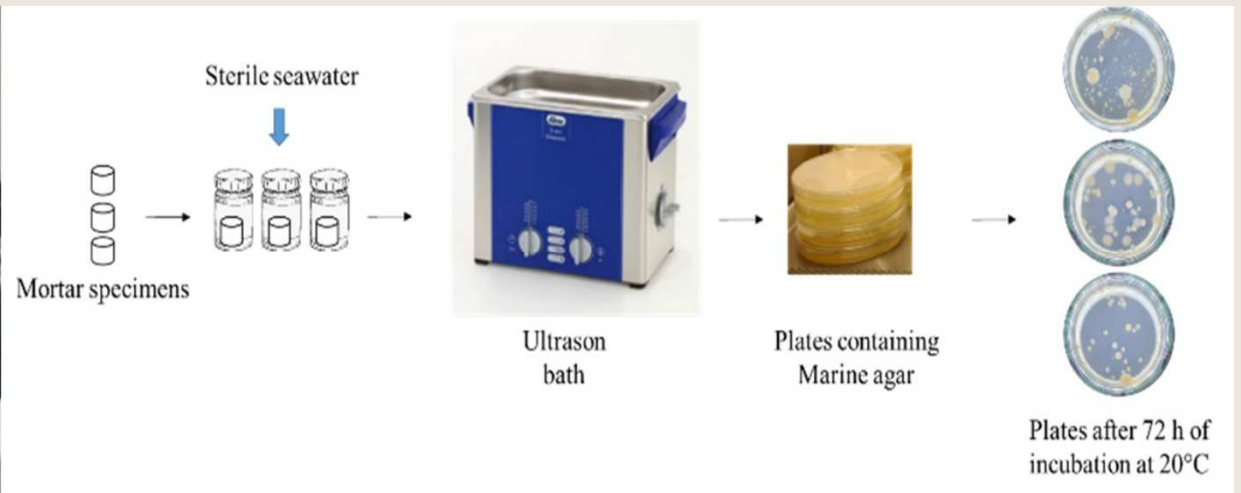
PATTERNED

Materials and Methods – performed tests on mortars



Immersion in a flat-bottomed basin at the IFREMER station, Palavas-les-flots

average conditions during 28 days
Water 20°C - pH 8

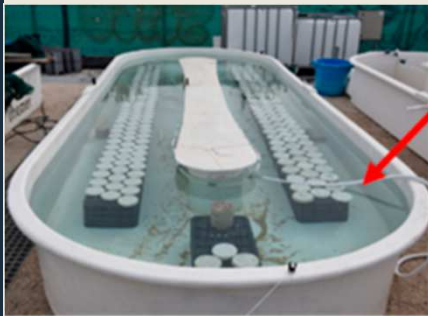


Time 0, 1, 2, 6, 8,
15, 24, 26, 28 days

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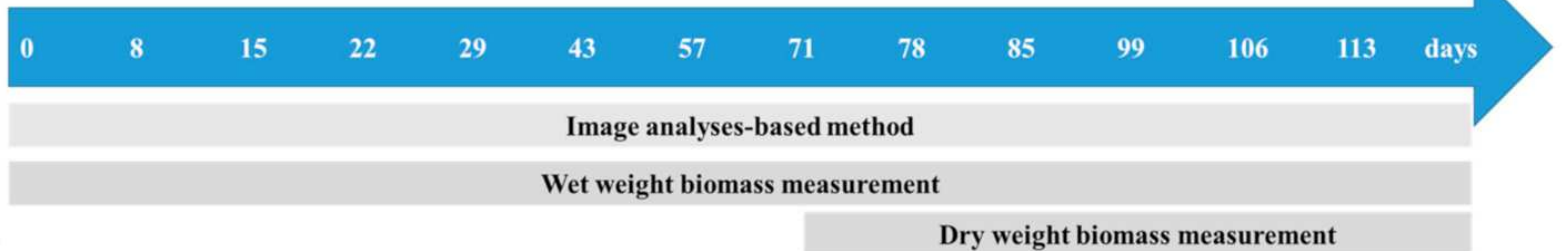
Materials and Methods – performed tests on concretes



Spray pipe



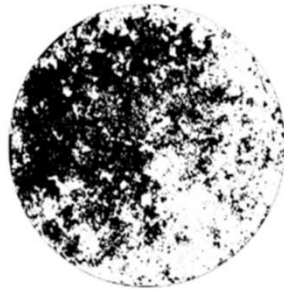
20 cm depth



A



B



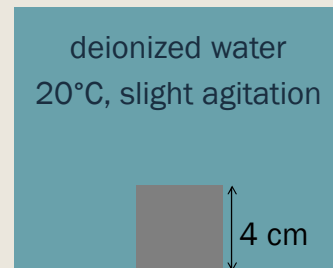
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Materials and Methods – performed tests

Contaminant release
evaluation

*Leaching test with a
solid-liquid ratio of 1:8*



After leaching, 20ml of the
solution is filtered and the pH is
adjusted to 2 with 1N nitric acid



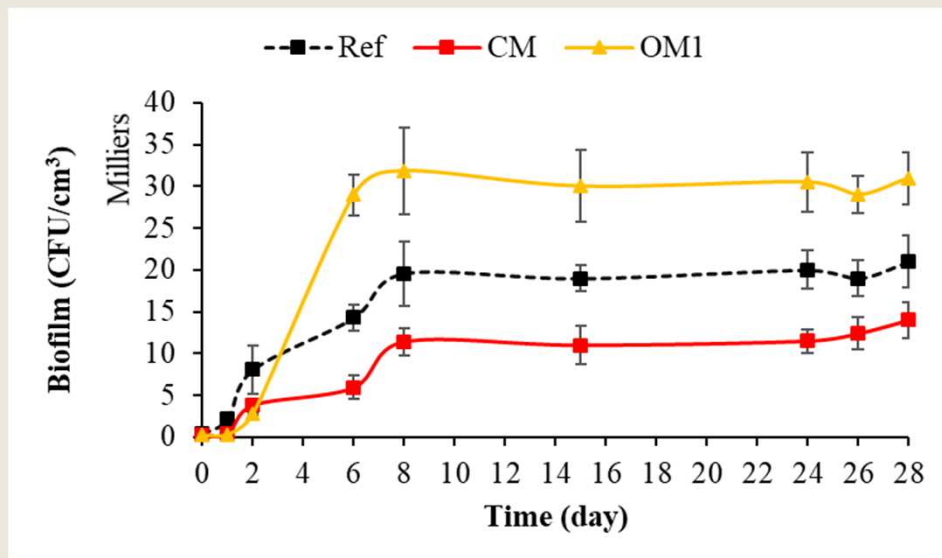
Inductively coupled plasma
atomic emission spectroscopy
(detection limit 10µg/L)



✓ no copper and lead detection

No release of toxic heavy metals was detected during the leaching test in water. Further experiments need to be done using a leaching test in seawater with more precise equipment (ICP-MS).

Results – additional agents influence on biofilm development



Ref : control mortar (CEMI binder)

CM : Cured mortar (CEMI binder)

OM1 : Oiled mortar (CEMI binder)

Curing agent effect

Inhibition of the bacterial colonization

Composition : anti-biofilm molecules

Hydrophobic surface coating

Untreated surface
(Ref)



Treated surface
(CM)



Formwork oil effect

Improvement of the bacterial colonization

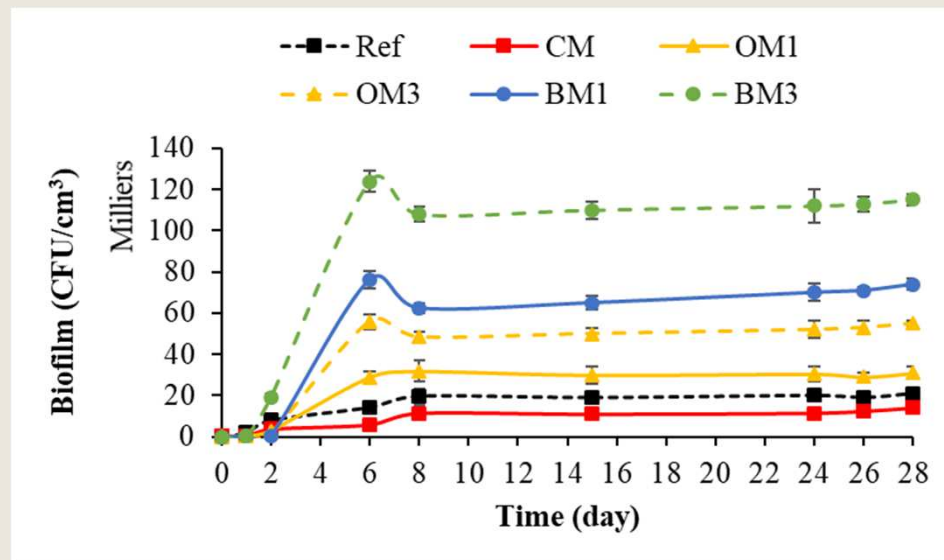
carbon source for marine bacteria

nutrients

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Results – binder and surface influence on biofilm development

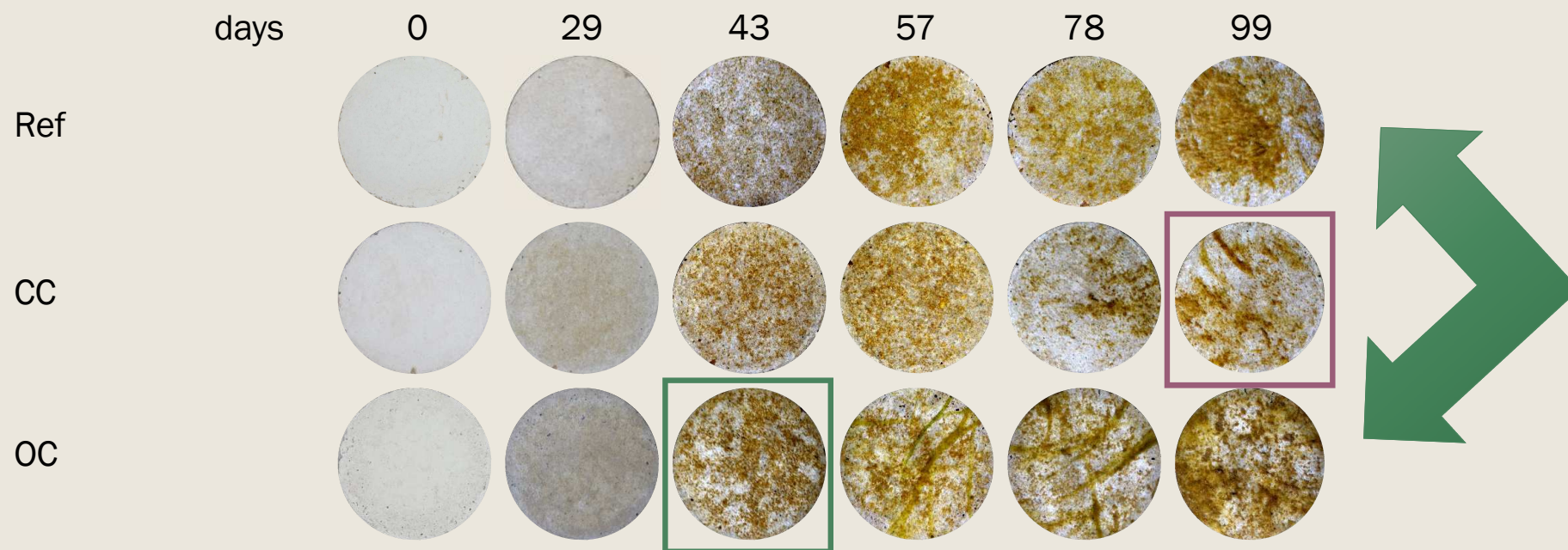


CEM III mortars > CEMI mortars
 surface topography (BM1 vs. BM3)
 formwork oil use (OM1 vs. OM3)

rough mortar surface > smooth mortar surface

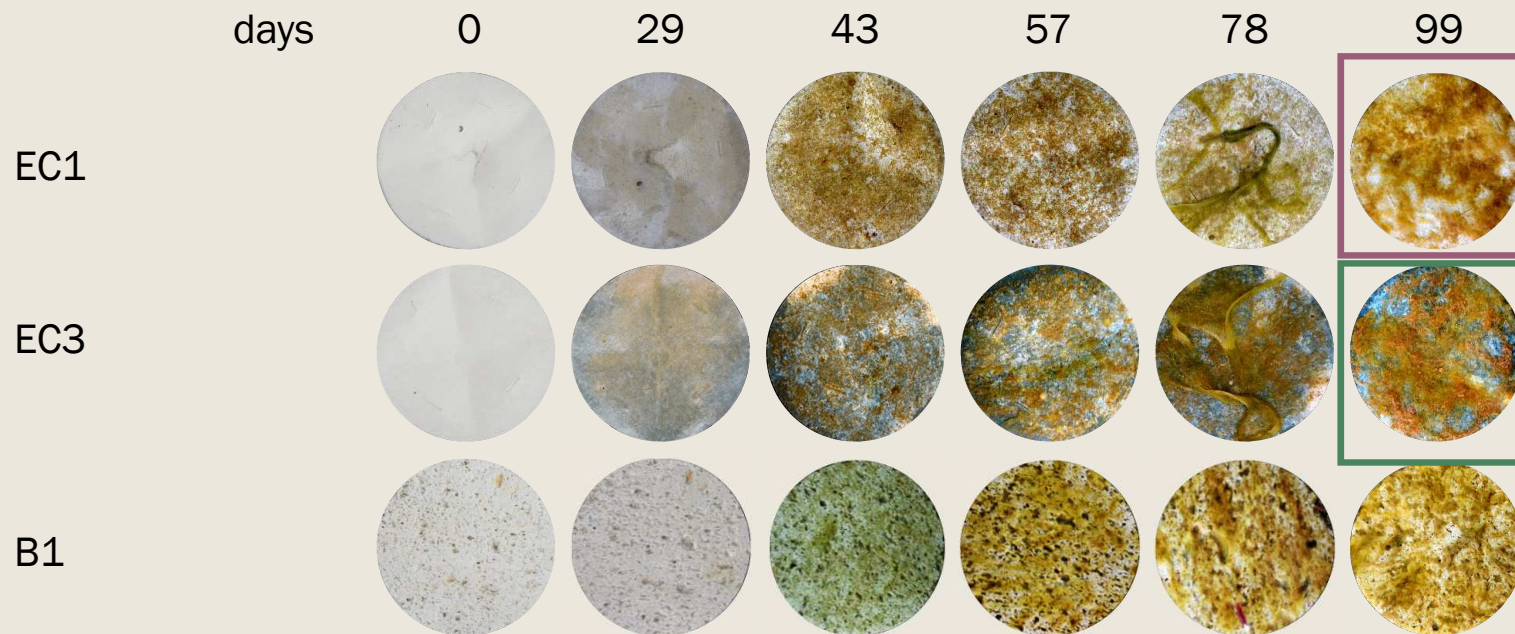
surface roughness > binder > surface treatment with green formwork oil

Results – the follow-up of macro-fouling, visually



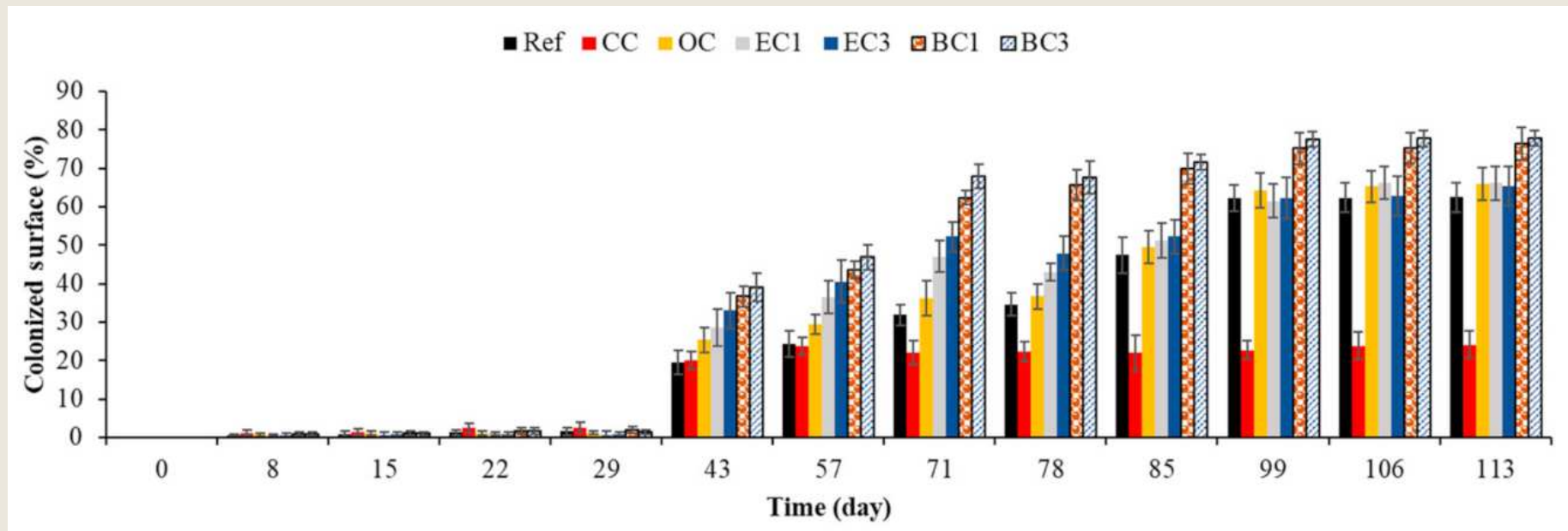
*credit photo M. Hayek

Results – the follow-up of macro-fouling, visually



*credit photo M. Hayek

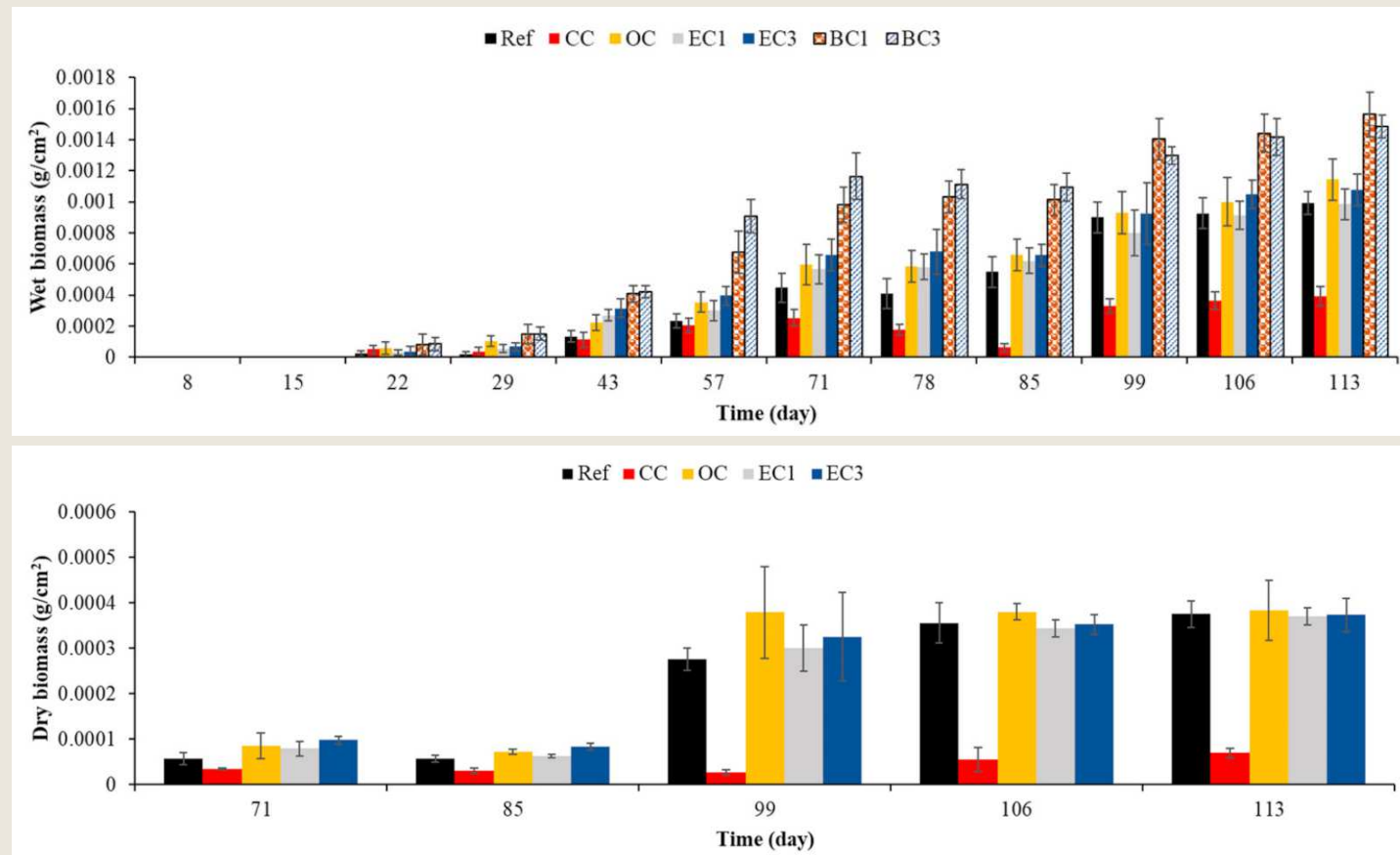
Results – the follow-up of macro-fouling, image analysis



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Results – the follow-up of macro-fouling, weighing of biomass



Conclusion and outlooks

Work practices such as the use of a curing agent and/or formwork oil have an impact on biocolonization :

- the surface treatment with green formwork oil enhance the biocolonization
- the application of curing agent is harmful for biocolonization

The use of **rough** surface and **CEM III** binders increases the bioreceptivity of cementitious materials and surface **roughness** proved to be the factor that promotes biocolonization most effectively.

At the material scale, after 120 days, only surface roughness seems the most effective factor in designing bioreceptive concrete that enhances marine biodiversity. Faceted and patterned surfaces or the use of green formwork oil seem to improve the initial colonization stages.

To assess the bioreceptivity of the material, quantify the bacterial biofilm adhered to the surface of the mortar specimens using “culture-based methods” in lab seems to be a valuable option.

Study on the durability of biocolonized concrete in marine environment

Global vision of construction project involving ecology consideration and life cycle analysis optimisation

ANY QUESTIONS?

Marie Salgues - marie.salgues@mines-ales.fr

LMGC, IMT Mines Alès, Univ Montpellier, CNRS, Alès, France

To go further : Hayek, M.; Salgues, M.; Souche, J.-C.; Cunge, E.; Giraudel, C.; Paireau, O. Influence of the Intrinsic Characteristics of Cementitious Materials on Biofouling in the Marine Environment. Sustainability **2021**, *13*, 2625. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13052625>

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