

HeatCrete - A Spray-on Concrete Curing Insulator

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Problem

- Concrete curing is a sensitive process and moisture, temperature, contamination affect strength - heavy insulation blankets and electric heating tarps are used
- Current solutions are expensive and labor intensive with limited use and concrete strength is still compromised during winter seasons

Product Concept

Product: Compressed air foam system (CAFS) for dispensing insulation foam for concrete curing

- Rig components: stainless steel, 50-gallon tank, pump, hose, spray gun, stainless steel nozzle
 - Specifics: Fan-shape nozzle, 60 psi pressure, Width 1.5", Medium Expansion Ratio (200:1)

How it Works

- Receive product powder composed of potassium polyacrylamide hydrogel AND ammonium lauryl sulfate (ALS) combined in tank with water
- Combines with compressed air and discharged through aspirating foam nozzle¹
- 0.25 yd³ of mix → 50 yd³ foam, enough for 100 yd² pour

Regulation

- EPA approval for run-off in environment required
 - Used as soil conditioning agent, flocculant agent
- Polyacrylamide hydrogel is too large to enter biological cell membrane, ensuring no harm from exposure²

Market Need

- Concrete contracting is a \$67 billion industry in the US³ - estimated 6 million yd² pavement poured during winter months⁴
- Global cement & concrete market reached almost \$440 billion in 2018 — expected to reach \$650 billion by 2022 with CAGR of 10.4%⁵
- Concrete articles market is one of largest segments in the “other concrete products” market valued around \$22.7 billion in 2018⁶
- No prior art similar to product composition and structure

Results



Figure 1 — Components of Spray-On Foam Rig

From left to right, the rig on the back of a standard pickup truck bed is shown, then the rig itself and the special nozzle attached to it.

CONCRETE CRACK FORMATION vs CORE TEMPERATURE Δ

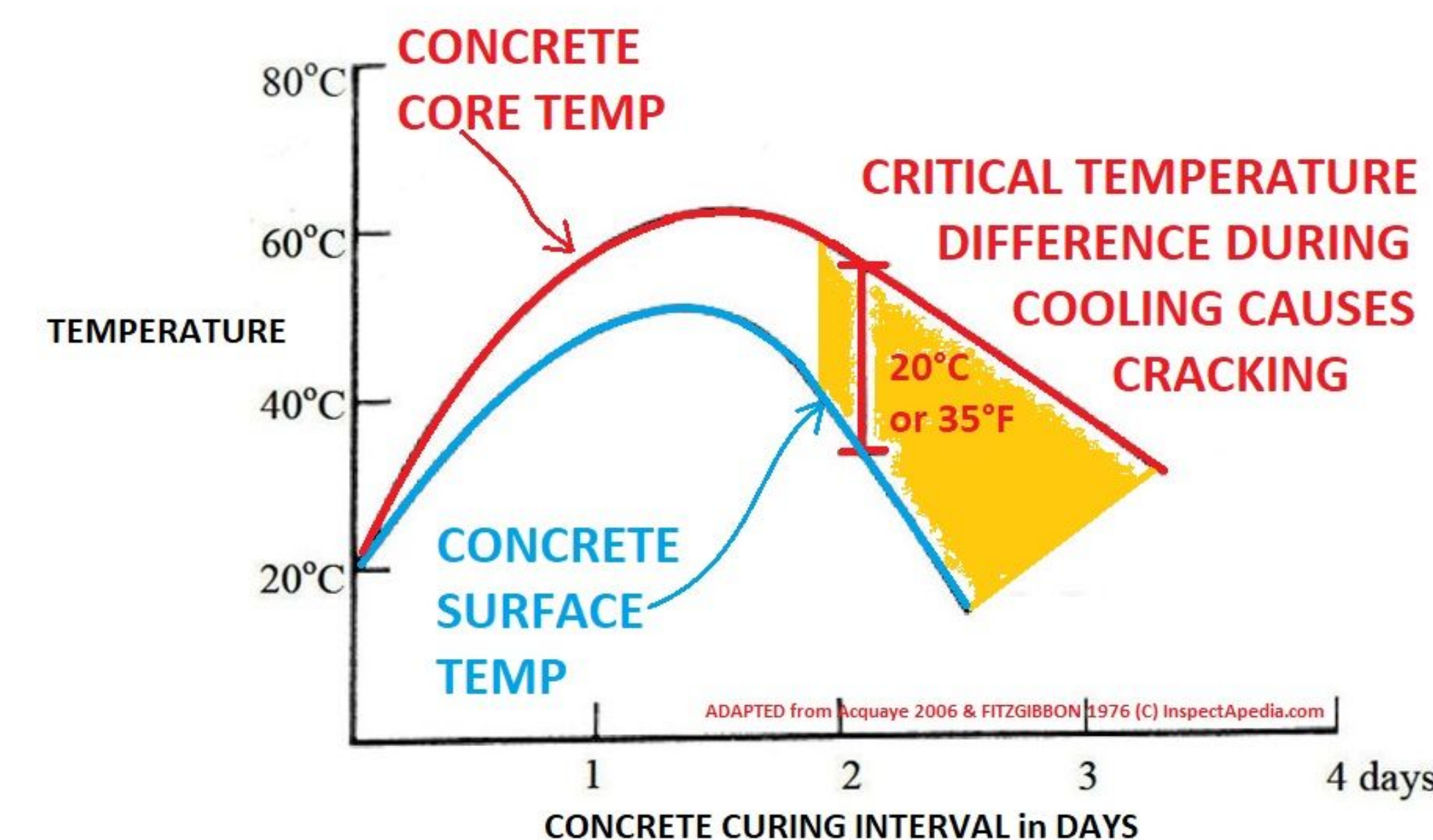


Figure 2 — Effect of Temperature Difference on Concrete Curing⁷

This figure shows that it is critical to keep concrete core and surface temperature similar.

R-value of spray-on insulation by layer-thickness

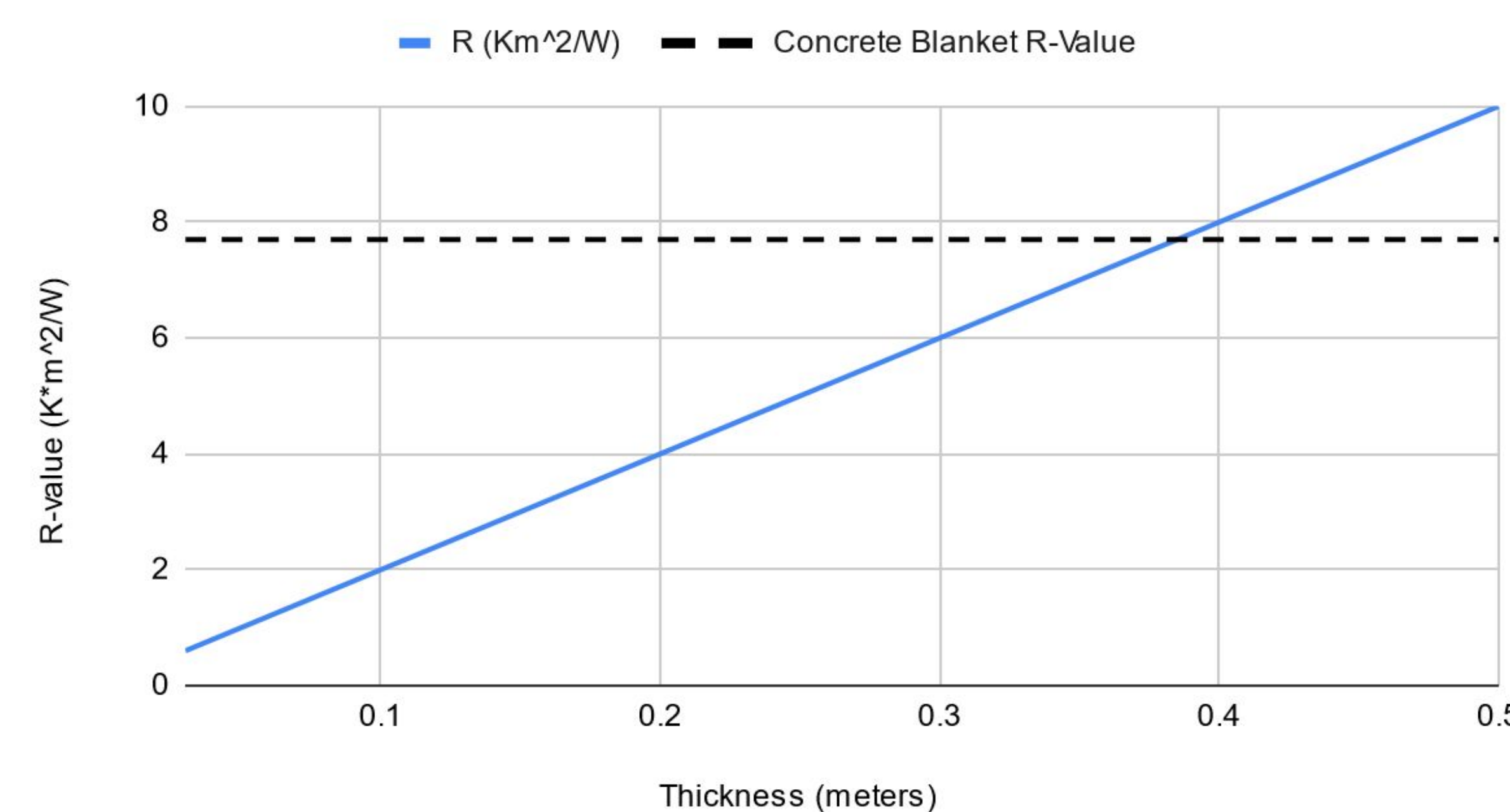


Figure 3 — Determination of Foam Layer Thickness

The intersection of the average R-value for concrete blankets and the linear relationship between R-value and length, $R = L/K$. Polyacrylamide conductivity is 0.05 W/(m·K).⁸ Our product requires a thickness of 15 inches.

References

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Manufacturing

Foaming Powder Material Balance

- Polyacrylamide and ammonium lauryl sulfate is mixed in 9:1 wt% ratio
 - Translates to 45 lbs polyacrylamide and 5 lbs ammonium lauryl sulfate per 50 lb bag

Equipment

- Production
 - 5000 gallon steel mixer to mix foaming powder
 - Automated cone vessel to bag powder
- Foaming Application (Consumer)
 - 50 gallon drum to hold water and powder mix
 - Fits on back of standard, long-bed pickup truck
 - 1.5" diameter nozzle for aerated expansion

Considerations

- Dry-mixing permits required due to air pollution⁹
- Business and sales license required to market product

Financials

- Target customers: small-medium contractors.
 - Option to lease the spraying rig (\$100 per day) or buy it outright (\$4000), as well as 50 pounds of mix for \$75.
 - Estimated labor savings of 15 manhours and \$1000 for a 1000 square foot concrete pad.¹⁰
 - Savings in storage and transport over blankets.
- Estimated initial investment of about \$2,500,000, with \$700k capital costs and \$90k development costs.
- Breakeven point of 7 years, payback period of 11 years

NPV over time with and without time value of money

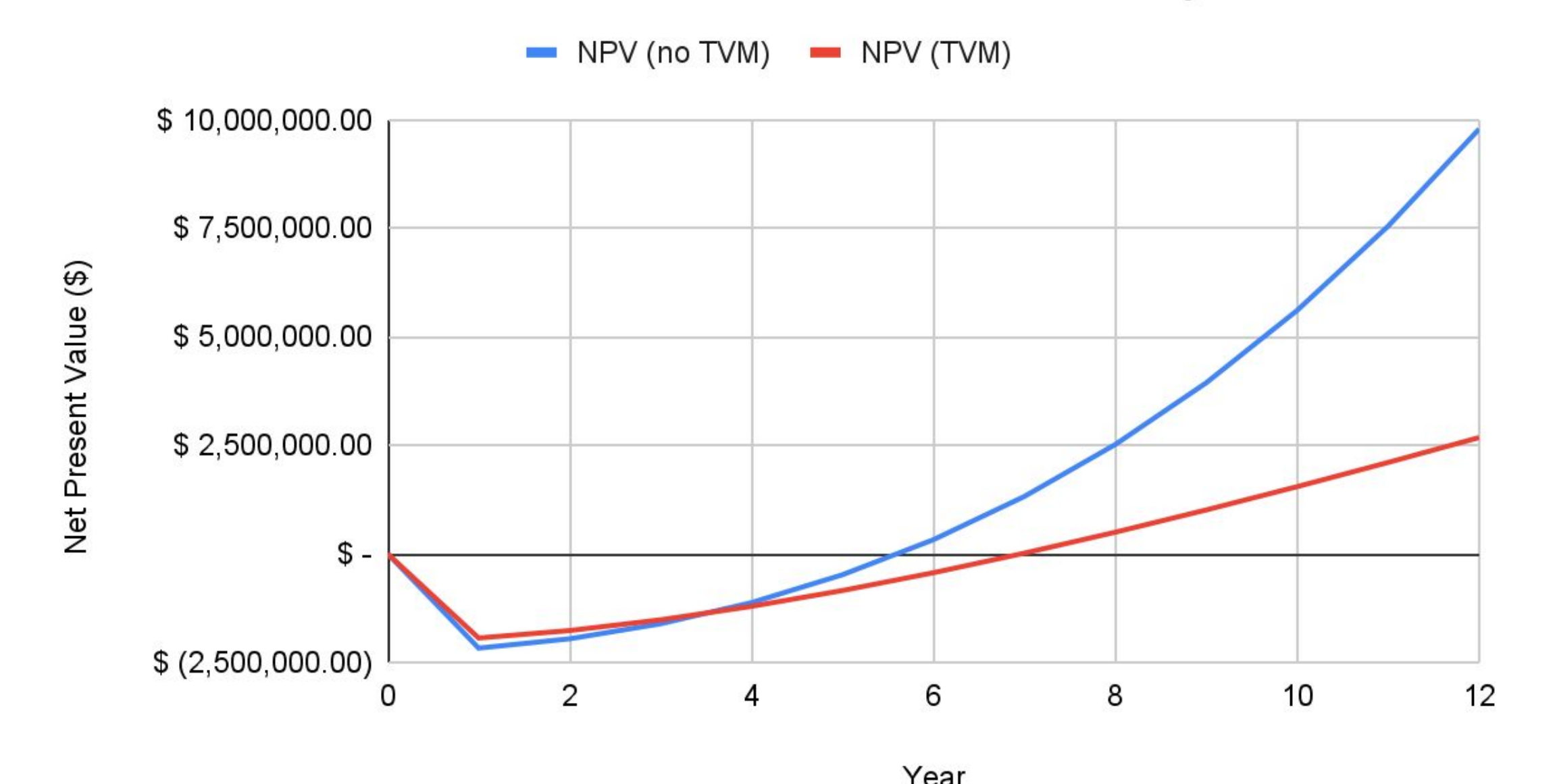


Figure 4 – Net Present Value

Evolution of net present value over time with and without TVM