A Literature-based Dataset Containing Statistical Compositions and Reactivities of Commercial and Novel Supplementary Cementitious Materials

Dataset Version 1.0

Keshav Bharadwaj, O. Burkan Isgor, W. Jason Weiss

Oregon State University School of Civil and Construction Engineering Corvallis, OR 97331, USA

May 20, 2022

DATASET SPECIFICATIONS

Title of Dataset	A Literature-based Dataset Containing Statistical Compositions and Reactivities of Commercial and Novel Supplementary
	Cementitious Materials
Creator Information	Name: Keshav Bharadwaj Institution: Oregon State University College, School or Department: School of Civil and Construction Engineering Address: 101 Kearney Hall, Corvallis, Oregon 97331, USA Email: jbharadwk@oregonstate.edu ORCID: 0000-0002-7001-8295 Role: Data curation; formal analysis; investigation; wiring – original draft; writing – review & editing
	Name: O. Burkan Isgor Institution: Oregon State University College, School or Department: School of Civil and Construction Engineering Address: 101 Kearney Hall, Corvallis, Oregon 97331, USA Email: <u>burkan.isgor@oregonstate.edu</u> ORCID: 0000-0002-0554-3501 Role: Data curation; formal analysis; investigation; funding acquisition; supervision; wiring – original draft; writing – review & editing
	Name: W. Jason Weiss Institution: Oregon State University College, School or Department: School of Civil and Construction Engineering Address: 101 Kearney Hall, Corvallis, Oregon 97331, USA Email: jason.weiss@oregonstate.edu ORCID: 0000-0003-2859-7980 Role: Data curation; formal analysis; investigation; funding acquisition; supervision; wiring – original draft; writing – review & editing
Contact Information	Name: O. Burkan Isgor Institution: Oregon State University College, School or Department: School of Civil and Construction Engineering Address: 101 Kearney Hall, Corvallis, Oregon 97331, USA Email: <u>burkan.isgor@oregonstate.edu</u> ORCID: 0000-0002-0554-3501

	Name: W. Jason Weiss
	Institution: Oregon State University
	College, School or Department: School of Civil and Construction
	Engineering
	Address: 101 Kearney Hall, Corvallis, Oregon 97331, USA
	Email: jason.weiss@oregonstate.edu
	ORCID: 0000-0003-2859-7980
Abstract for the	This dataset contains the chemical composition and reactivities of
dataset	commercially used SCMs such as silica fume, Class-F and Class-C
	fly ashes, slags, and calcined clays. The dataset also includes the
	chemical composition and reactivity (where available) for several
	SCMs that are currently not specified in standard specifications by
	ASTM or AASHTO such as fly ashes not conforming to ASTM
	C618, bottom ashes, and pumices. This dataset can be used (i) for
	the classification of SCMs based on their statistics (in terms of
	composition and reactivity), (ii) as an input for predicting the
	performance of cementitious systems made with SCMs using
	thermodynamic modeling, (iii) generating realistic compositional
	and reactivity data for cementitious materials using techniques such
	as Monte-Carlo method, and (iv) for studying the feasibility of the
	use of novel SCMs in concrete based on the predicted performance
	of concrete made with these SCMs.
Licenses/restrictions	CC BY-NC: This license allows reusers to distribute, remix, adapt,
placed on the data	and build upon the material in any medium or format for
1	noncommercial purposes only, and only so long as attribution is
	given to the creator.
Version	1.0
Date	May 20, 2022
DOI	10.7267/ft848z051
Subject area	Civil Engineering, Infrastructure Materials
Keywords	Portland cement, cement, ordinary Portland cement, OPC,
	supplementary cementitious materials, SCM, statistics, pozzolanic
	reactivity, reactivity, silica Fume, fly ash, slag, calcined clay,
	pumice, off-spec SCM.
Methodological	Compositional and reactivity information obtained from a
information	comprehensive literature review and testing at Oregon State
	University. Some of the published data in the literature were
	received in the electronic format from some sources such as the
	University of Miami. The testing for chemical composition and
	reactivity was done through X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) and the
	Pozzolanic Reactivity Test (PRT), respectively. Data is provided in
	raw table format. A summary table of statistical information is also
	provided. References for all data are cited in the dataset.

Data and file Overview	File List:
	References.csv: Includes all references that are cited in the data tables.
	SilicaFume.csv: The data for un-densified and densified silica fume and their references
	FlyAsh.csv: The data for the chemical composition and the DOR* of fly ashes (Class C, F, and off-spec) and their references
	BottomAsh.csv: The data for the chemical composition and the DOR* of bottom ashes and their references
	Slag.csv: The data for the chemical composition and the DOR* of slags and their references
	CalcinedClay.csv: The data for the chemical composition and the DOR* of calcined clays and their references
	Pumice.csv: The data for the chemical composition and the DOR* of pumice and their references
	Relationship between files:
	The first column in the datafiles are reference numbers that are listed in the references.csv file.
	<u>Formats:</u>
	The files are in the form of comma separated values (csv).

DISCLAIMER

The dataset is intended solely for academic and educational purposes and not for making engineering or legal decisions. The dataset is presented without any warranties with respect to its accuracy or how it is used. Authors also note that the dataset may not contain all the data available on the subject and might be intentionally (based on scientific reasoning) or unintentionally excluding some data in the literature. Every effort is made not to introduce errors; however, it is acknowledged that the dataset might contain errors originating from the sources in the literature or that are introduced during the data collection process. The dataset contains data from various part of the world and is not specific to a geography. The geographic source of the data should be obtained from the cited papers and reports from which the dataset was collected.

AUTHOR DECLARATION

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

CITATION

When this dataset is used in a publication, this document should be cited as follows:

Bharadwaj, K., Isgor, O. B., & Weiss, W. J. (2022). A Literature-based Dataset Containing Statistical Compositions and Reactivities of Commercial and Novel Supplementary Cementitious Materials [Data set]. Oregon State University. https://doi.org/10.7267/FT848Z051

RELATED RESEARCH ARTICLES AND REPORTS

Parts of this dataset have been used in the following publications that are cited in this document [1-16]:

[1] V.J. Azad, A.R. Erbektas, C.Y. Qiao, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Relating the Formation Factor and Chloride Binding Parameters to the Apparent Chloride Diffusion Coefficient of Concrete, J. Mater. Civ. Eng., 31 (2019).

[2] V.J. Azad, P. Suraneni, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Interpreting the Pore Structure of Hydrating Cement Phases Through a Synergistic Use of the Powers-Brownyard Model, Hydration Kinetics, and Thermodynamic Calculations, Advances in Civil Engineering Materials, 6 (2017) 1-16.

[3] K. Bharadwaj, R.M. Ghantous, F. Sahan, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Predicting pore volume, compressive strength, pore connectivity, and formation factor in cementitious pastes containing fly ash, Cement Concrete Comp, 122 (2021).

[4] K. Bharadwaj, D. Glosser, M.K. Moradllo, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Toward the prediction of pore volumes and freeze-thaw performance of concrete using thermodynamic modelling, Cement and Concrete Research, 124 (2019).

[5] K. Bharadwaj, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, A Simplified Approach to Determine the Pozzolanic Reactivity of Commercial Supplementary Cementitious Materials, Concr. Int., 44 (2022) 27-32.

[6] K. Bharadwaj, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, K. Chopperla, C. A., D. Glosser, J. Ideker, D. Trejo, A new mixture proportioning method for performance-based concrete, ACI Mater. J., 119 (2022).

[7] D. Glosser, V.J. Azad, P. Suraneni, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Extension of Powers-Brownyard Model to Pastes Containing Supplementary Cementitious Materials, ACI Mater. J., 116 (2019) 205-216.

[8] D. Glosser, A. Choudhary, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Investigation of Reactivity of Fly Ash and Its Effect on Mixture Properties, ACI Materials Journal, 116 (2019) 193-200.

[9] D. Glosser, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Non-Equilibrium Thermodynamic Modeling Framework for Ordinary Portland Cement/Supplementary Cementitious Material Systems, ACI Mater. J., 117 (2020) 111-123.

[10] D. Glosser, V. Jafari Azad, P. Suraneni, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, An extension of the Powers-Brownyard model to pastes containing SCM, ACI Mater. J., 116 (2019) 205-216.

[11] D. Glosser, P. Suraneni, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Estimating reaction kinetics of cementitious pastes containing fly ash, Cem. Concr. Compos., 112 (2020) 103655.

[12] D. Glosser, P. Suraneni, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Using glass content to determine the reactivity of fly ash for thermodynamic calculations, Cement Concrete Comp, 115 (2021).

[13] V. Jafari Azad, A.R. Erbektas, C. Qiao, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Relating the formation factor and chloride binding parameters to the apparent chloride diffusion coefficient of concrete, ASCE Journal of Materials and Civil Engineering, (2018).

[14] P. Suraneni, V.J. Azad, O.B. Isgor, J. Weiss, Role of Supplementary Cementitious Material Type in the Mitigation of Calcium Oxychloride Formation in Cementitious Pastes, J. Mater. Civ. Eng., 30 (2018).

[15] P. Suraneni, V.J. Azad, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Use of Fly Ash to Minimize Deicing Salt Damage in Concrete Pavements, Transp Res Record, (2017) 24-32.

[16] EPRI, Performance-Based Mixture Proportioning of Concrete Incorporating Off-Spec Fly Ash: Mixture Proportioning Method Development and Validation, EPRI, Palo Alto, CA, 2020, pp. 78.

1 Introduction

The chemical compositions and reactivities of typical commercial and novel SCMs are listed in Table 1 to Table 8 in the following sections. The SCMs listed in the following subsections include: silica fume (specified in ASTM C1240 [17] / AASHTO M307 [18]), Class-F and Class-C fly ashes (specified in ASTM C618 [19] / AASHTO M295 [20]), off-spec fly ash (fly ash not conforming to ASTM C618 [19] specifications), bottom ash, slag (specified in ASTM C989 [21]), calcined clays, and pumices. A summary of the chemical composition and reactivity statistics of all SCMs is also provided in a tabulated form in Table 9 for quick reference. The chemical compositions are listed as the weight fractions of SiO₂, Al₂O₃, Fe2O3, CaO, Na₂O, K₂O, MgO, and SO₃. The DOR* of the SCMs, the maximum degree of pozzolanic reactivity, is also listed where available. Any blank cells in the tables indicate that the original source did not provide the data or the data could not be retrieved from the original source document.

The data was obtained from testing at Oregon State University [1-16]. Some of the published data in the literature were received in the electronic format from some sources such as the University of Miami [22, 23]. The chemical composition was obtained using X-Ray Fluorescence [24] and the reactivity was obtained using the Pozzolanic Reactivity Test (PRT) [25].

The PRT is performed by mixing the SCM with an excess of calcium hydroxide (SCM:Ca(OH)₂ = 1:3 by mass) and an excess of alkaline pore solution (0.5N KOH; (SCM+Ca(OH)₂):liquid = 0.90 by mass) [25, 26]. The cumulative heat released by the SCM is measured using an isothermal calorimeter for 10-days and the maximum degree of reactivity of the SCM (DOR*) is calculated by dividing the measured heat released by the theoretical maximum heat release by an SCM of its type [25], which is $804J/g_{SCM}$ for siliceous materials (silica fume, fly ashes, bottom ashes, pumices), $889J/g_{SCM}$ for calcareous materials (slags), and $699J/g_{SCM}$ for aluminous materials (calcined clays). If the R3 test [27, 28] was used to determine a relative reactivity, an estimate of the reactivity was obtained using the correction factor from [26], which can be used to estimate a numerical value of reactivity from the relative reactivity measurements in the R3 test.

2 Dataset

2.1 Silica fume

The data for un-densified and densified silica fume and their references are provided in Table 1. The DOR* is calculated using a practical simplification to the PRT [25].

Reference	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	Na ₂ O	K2O	MgO	SO ₃	LOI	DOR*	
					(# is						
					Na ₂ O _{eq})						
Un-densified silica fume											
[29]	91.47	0.88	1.80	1.06	0.29	0.76	2.43			52%	
[22]	93.47	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.82	79%	
[30]	95.00	0.50	2.10	0.80	0.10	0.10				53%	
[31]	91.62	0.51	0.03	3.43	0.34	0.37	0.25			72%	
[26]	95.88	0.69	0.12	0.70	0.26	0.49	0.26	0.15	4.30	80%	
[23]	97.3			0.00	0.00		0.06		1.35	59%	
[23]	95.04			0.01	1.79		0.38		1.39	77%	
[23]	74.95			17.9	0.52		2.89		0.89	88%	
			Ι	Densifie	d silica fui	me					
[22]	91.47	0.88	0.00	1.60	0.29	0.76	2.43	0.25	0.67	52%	
[23]	93.26			0.00	1.24		0.21		3.93	40%	
[23]	97.21			0.00	0.16		0.15		1.61	63%	
[23]	96.06			0.00	0.12		0.14		2.73	54%	
[23]	93.65			0.10	0.23		0.37		4.47	52%	
[23]	97.42			1.27	0.01		0.09		0.93	42%	
[24]	95.88	0.69	0.12	0.70	0.16	0.49	0.26	0.15	4.30	78%	

Table 1. Chemical composition and DOR* of silica fume obtained from the literature

2.2 Fly ash, Class-F

The data for the chemical composition and the DOR* of Class-F fly ashes and their references are provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Chemical con	position and DOR*	of Class-F fly ashes	s obtained from the literature
-----------------------	-------------------	----------------------	--------------------------------

Reference	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	MgO	SO ₃	LOI	DOR*
[29]	52.77	19.72	4.81	14.23	0.79	1.08	3.19			39%
[29]	37.82	20.36	5.29	15.48	8.11	0.76	3.58			34%
[29]	55.70	23.71	3.75	10.50	2.46	0.81	1.00			41%
[29]	49.70	24.20	4.70	12.90	1.00	0.60	3.30			34%
[29]	41.62	21.30	8.14	17.13	1.01	1.49	2.84			34%
[29]	56.73	19.93	5.83	10.20	0.63	1.35	2.95			43%
[29]	49.94	23.90	4.42	13.34	0.92	0.54	3.28			42%

[29]	59.92	24.09	6.59	3.77	1.32	1.08	1.16			39%
[29]	53.14	23.31	13.25	3.28	0.93	2.62	1.01			26%
[32]	56.84	18.58	10.16	5.49	1.21	2.71	1.47			34%
[32]	41.62	21.30	8.14	17.13	1.01	1.49	2.84			43%
[32]	56.73	19.93	5.83	10.20	0.63	1.35	2.95			42%
[32]	49.94	23.90	4.42	13.34	0.92	0.54	3.28			39%
[32]	59.92	24.09	6.59	3.77	1.32	1.08	1.16			26%
[32]	53.14	23.31	13.25	3.28	0.93	2.62	1.01			42%
[22]	56.76	20.51	6.21	9.74	0.69	1.35	2.59			38%
[22]	55.70	23.71	3.75	10.50	2.46	0.81	1.00			40%
[22]	41.62	21.30	8.14	17.13	1.01	1.49	0.84			43%
[31]	55.41	25.46	8.33	7.94	0.70	1.41	1.77			38%
[33]	56.01	21.71	12.98	4.82	0.30	2.57	1.03			36%
[33]	58.70	25.70	3.70	9.00			1.10			39%
[34]	46.31	16.50	6.01	13.79	2.40	0.00	5.05	0.93	2.34	20%
[35, 36]	66.02	15.72	10.39	1.92	1.52	1.12	1.01	0.38	21.02	38%
[35, 36]	57.61	24.18	9.84	0.75	0.34	2.02	0.67	0.05	17.63	55%
[35, 36]	51.88	22.29	15.15	2.77	0.95	2.50	1.01	0.43	1.30	50%
[35, 36]	53.11	22.49	11.96	2.80	1.59	2.28	1.22	0.31	6.88	48%
[8]	42.25	14.20	4.98	13.66	2.92	1.46	4.48	0.79	0.78	41%
[8]	37.82	20.36	5.29	15.48	8.11	0.76	3.58	2.84	3.88	40%
[8]	52.77	19.72	4.81	14.23	0.79	1.08	3.19	0.87	1.04	62%
[8]	56.73	19.93	5.83	10.20	0.63	1.35	2.95	0.34	0.68	69%
[8]	49.94	23.90	4.42	13.34	0.92	0.54	3.28	0.70	0.82	64%
[8]	59.92	24.09	6.59	3.77	1.32	1.08	1.16	0.35	0.50	26%
[8]	51.88	22.29	15.15	2.77	0.95	2.50	1.01	1.01	1.30	60%
[8]	53.14	23.31	13.25	3.28	0.93	2.62	1.01	0.86	0.14	78%
[26]	51.86	21.70	5.04	8.61	2.58	1.45	2.58	0.78	1.42	36%
[24]	47.15	16.57	5.88	12.54	3.65	1.72	4.80	0.60	2.43	45%
[37, 38]	47.34	22.34	15.08	6.38	0.60	1.23	0.82	1.43	2.73	
[37, 38]	61.50	20.52	4.29	8.68	0.17	0.60	1.70	0.19	0.08	
[37, 38]	50.92	23.64	4.62	13.63	3.38	0.59	0.86	0.23	0.42	
[37, 38]	45.66	21.42	5.53	12.34	7.82	0.96	2.76	0.84	0.35	
[37, 38]	51.56	22.90	4.58	15.15	2.60	0.30	1.16	0.28	0.35	
[37, 38]	40.68	21.19	4.50	15.87	8.14	0.49	3.54	2.18	0.53	
[37, 38]	44.29	20.96	5.23	17.51	1.13	0.84	4.21	2.13	1.14	
[39]	70.80	24.40	2.20	0.10	0.70		0.20	0.00		29% ^b
[40]	61.30	19.40	4.50	9.10	0.30	1.06	2.30	0.20	0.10	20% ^b
[41]	59.10	20.20	8.85	3.36	0.34	1.87	1.17	0.12	0.96	43% ^b
[42, 43]	50.90	24.70	7.30	3.70	0.90	3.90	1.80	0.40	3.50	28% ^b
[38, 44]	38.13	20.99	5.46	15.54	7.88	0.77	3.71	2.90		
[38, 44]	35.88	18.00	6.68	25.84	1.87	0.44	6.14	1.84		
[38, 44]	56.72	20.29	5.62	9.95	0.54	1.38	2.97	0.51		
[38, 44]	52.02	16.38	4.39	18.68	0.75	0.92	2.86	0.90		
[45]	57.60	21.90	2.70	7.80	1.05		1.68	7.05		41%

 a denotes the Na_2O_{eq} content, as these references provide Na_2O_{eq} without providing Na_2O and K_2O separately;

^b denotes values that were obtained using techniques other than the PRT.

2.3 Fly Ash, Class-C

The data for the chemical composition and the DOR* of Class-C fly ashes and their references are provided in Table 3.

Reference	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	MgO	SO ₃	LOI	DOR*
[29]	32.15	18.04	5.01	32.38	1.58	0.40	7.46			34%
[29]	32.98	16.43	5.82	27.92	1.67	0.39	6.91			25%
[29]	39.13	18.14	6.01	23.68	1.54	0.58	5.01			35%
[29]	37.26	18.96	6.26	24.00	1.69	0.58	5.14			24%
[29]	38.34	19.44	6.22	21.61	1.61	0.63	5.21			38%
[29]	38.05	19.32	5.64	22.68	1.80	0.46	5.55			32%
[29]	31.62	21.26	6.29	27.89	2.00	0.39	6.63			36%
[29]	35.59	19.01	5.56	25.73	1.51	0.47	4.66			44%
[29]	35.48	18.36	5.27	20.38	6.69	0.81	4.09			41%
[29]	37.34	22.48	5.45	21.30	1.50	0.56	4.08			42%
[32]	39.10	20.00	6.20	22.30	1.80	0.70	4.90			39%
[32]	36.20	19.90	6.70	24.00	1.70	0.50	5.20			39%
[32]	37.90	19.50	5.70	22.90	2.00	0.50	5.60			41%
[32]	33.20	17.00	5.80	28.10	1.90	0.40	7.00			40%
[32]	37.60	23.20	5.50	21.80	1.70	0.60	4.20			47%
[32]	38.40	19.80	6.20	21.90	1.80	0.60	5.30			47%
[32]	52.00	16.40	4.40	18.70	0.80	0.90	2.90			46%
[32]	44.23	16.93	5.75	22.92	1.16	0.34	4.39			42%
[22]	35.48	18.36	5.27	20.38	6.69	0.81	4.09			40%
[35, 36]	42.31	16.82	6.97	21.21	1.11	0.43	4.20	0.44	2.49	21%
[35, 36]	35.56	16.60	12.25	21.33	0.95	1.40	1.45	5.84	8.95	53%
[35, 36]	40.06	16.77	6.22	21.15	1.08	0.46	4.32	0.78	1.11	10%
[8]	38.05	19.32	5.64	22.68	1.80	0.46	5.55	0.86	2.82	44%
[8]	39.13	18.14	6.01	23.68	1.54	0.58	5.01	0.92	2.44	46%
[8]	38.34	19.44	6.22	21.61	1.61	0.63	5.21	1.29	2.66	48%
[8]	37.66	19.97	6.89	21.51	1.31	0.59	4.57	0.70	0.45	44%
[8]	37.34	22.48	5.45	21.30	1.50	0.56	4.08	0.95	3.27	58%
[8]	32.98	16.43	5.82	27.92	1.67	0.39	6.91	1.83	3.36	25%
[8]	37.26	18.96	6.26	24.00	1.69	0.58	5.14	1.13	2.34	24%
[39]	42.30	19.80	8.20	20.70	1.80 ^a		2.20	1.40		21% ^b
[37]	39.77	21.46	5.69	18.46	3.71	0.66	3.77	1.86	1.06	
[37]	32.71	19.02	5.76	18.85	8.28	0.68	4.30	4.81	1.18	
[37]	38.42	20.57	5.64	20.50	2.64	0.62	4.39	1.76	2.01	

Table 3. Chemical composition and DOR* of Class-C fly ashes obtained from the literature

[37]	39.83	19.56	5.54	21.53	1.55	0.60	4.62	2.14	1.68	
[37]	38.22	18.43	5.72	24.61	1.39	0.44	4.72	1.55	0.18	
[37]	35.20	18.72	6.06	26.61	1.59	0.36	5.12	2.49	0.39	
[37]	36.12	18.64	6.07	26.62	1.34	0.40	5.41	1.80	0.16	
[37]	34.60	16.45	7.13	27.71	1.51	0.21	5.89	2.71	0.28	
[37]	31.65	16.65	7.28	29.10	1.72	0.20	6.57	3.17	0.36	
[37]	41.12	11.24	5.93	30.00	1.10	1.76	4.40	2.13	0.78	
[44]	39.13	20.37	6.15	21.18	1.60	0.65	5.33	1.37		
[44]	36.21	19.94	6.67	23.96	1.67	0.52	5.17	1.44		
[44]	38.34	19.87	6.12	23.07	1.53	0.62	5.16	1.14		
[44]	38.71	18.82	5.88	23.12	1.78	0.58	5.55	1.27		
[44]	34.47	20.35	5.65	26.50	1.76	0.46	4.70	1.71		
[44]	36.36	17.44	6.08	25.68	1.90	0.46	6.15	2.03		
[44]	35.88	18.00	6.68	25.84	1.87	0.44	6.14	1.84		
[44]	52.02	16.38	4.39	18.68	0.75	0.92	2.86	0.90		

^a denotes the Na₂O_{eq} content, as these references provide Na₂O_{eq} without providing Na₂O and K₂O separately;

^b denotes values that were obtained using techniques other than the PRT.

2.4 Fly ash, Off-spec

The data for the chemical composition and the DOR* of off-spec fly ashes (fly ashes not conforming to ASTM C618) and their references are provided in Table 4. In addition to the data from the literature, the last 15 rows of Table 4 contain DOR* data for off-spec ashes tested by [32] for which the chemical composition was unavailable at the time of writing (denoted by the superscript 'c' in the table).

Reference	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	MgO	SO ₃	LOI	DOR*
					(# is					
					Na2Oeq)					
[35, 36]	35.56	16.60	12.25	21.33	0.95	1.40	1.45	5.84	8.95	53%
[35, 36]	28.35	14.75	4.78	28.51	1.16	0.42	4.33	11.76	3.67	42%
[35, 36]	28.91	14.82	4.67	27.33	1.09	0.54	3.78	11.90	3.22	57%
[35, 36]	24.98	17.31	5.48	29.07	1.75	0.43	6.73	6.73	19.07	38%
[35, 36]	21.88	17.42	5.70	29.21	1.67	0.47	7.00	5.03	3.03	28%
[35, 36]	66.02	15.72	10.39	1.92	1.52	1.12	1.01	0.38	21.02	38%
[35, 36]	57.61	24.18	9.84	0.75	0.34	2.02	0.67	0.05	17.63	55%
[35, 36]	53.11	22.49	11.96	2.80	1.59	2.28	1.22	0.31	6.88	48%
[39]	70.80	24.40	2.20	0.10	0.70	-	0.20	0.00	-	29% ^b
[39]	42.30	19.80	8.20	20.70	1.80	-	2.20	1.40	-	21% ^b
[45]	57.60	21.90	2.70	7.80	1.05		1.68	7.05		41% ^b
[46]	26.60	12.80	5.40	29.70	1.60	4	5.50	12.40	2.50	
[47]	18.96	13.96	5.93	22.37				5.40	16.35	

Table 4. Chemical composition and DOR* of off-spec fly ashes obtained from the literature

[48]	46.47		1.08	18.52			0.18	0.03	18.97	
[49]	19.80	13.00	6.00	9.80			3.10	11.80	0.70	
[50]	24.23	15.27	3.89	42.25	0.36	0.51	0.74	6.77	1.20	
[51]	8.00	7.00	2.30	9.40			2.20		49.00	
[52]	24.00	15.00	6.00	25.80			5.30		12.00	
[53]	21.40	13.90	3.20	38.60	1.20	0.10	2.40	15.00		
[54]	37.50	10.50	33.50	5.50	1.00	0.90	5.00	6.50		
[54]	30.00	14.50	37.00	5.00	0.45	0.75	4.00	7.00		
[54]	34.50	16.00	31.00	5.50	0.55	1.35	3.00	6.00		
[46]	35.10	17.50	3.40	12.30	1.20	0.60	3.20	1.40	22.80	
[55]	45.10	23.10	3.16	7.80					13.40	
[55]	50.80	26.90	5.50	0.70					10.70	
[55]	34.90	24.40	12.60	3.20					20.50	
[52]	35.60	18.00	3.50	3.20			1.00		34.00	
[56]	40.10	32.10	14.70	0.60			1.50		16.00	
[51]	36.07	19.90	3.60	2.90			1.06		32.40	
[57]	39.20	29.80	5.00	6.20					12.10	
[58]	27.30	16.30	5.90	23.70			1.80	6.40	5.40	
[59]	43.16	16.27	3.62	16.83	0.70	3.58	1.86	5.08		
[54]	34.50	19.00	31.00	3.25	0.60	0.90	4.00	6.50		
[60]	41.90	21.50	12.70	13.90	2.70	2.50	2.60	0.60	0.70	
[61]	26.10	16.15	8.74	23.97	2.84	0.63	4.92	2.82	9.20	
[56]	31.10	18.30	6.10	23.10			5.60	3.70	0.98	
[54]	49.50	17.00	10.00	7.50	0.50	2.25	2.25	5.00		
[56]	45.10	27.10	3.20	1.07			0.60		6.20	
[32]										32%°
[32]										37%°
[32]										41% ^c
[32]										42% ^c
[32]										38%°
[32]										44% ^c
[32]										36%°
[32]										44% ^c
[32]										40% ^c
[32]										47% ^c
[32]										40% ^c
[32]										43% ^c
[32]										43% ^c
[32]										41% ^c
[32]										38%°

^a denotes the Na₂O_{eq} content, as these references provide Na₂O_{eq} without providing Na₂O and K₂O separately; ^b denotes values that were obtained using techniques other than the PRT; ^b denotes fly ashes whose DOR* was available but their chemical composition was unavailable at

the time of writing.

2.5 Bottom Ash

The data for the chemical composition of bottom ashes and their references are provided in Table 5. While the reactivity data from the literature for bottom ashes is very sparse, recent laboratory testing [35, 36, 62] has revealed that bottom ashes typically have a reactivity about 15% lower than Class-F fly ashes. However, more testing is required to confirm this finding.

Reference	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	Na ₂ O	K2O	MgO	SO ₃	LOI
[63]	38.80	21.30	12.10	16.50	1.00	2.50	1.70	2.40	2.90
[64]	54.60	8.00	8.50	11.10		1.30	1.50		
[65]	45.30	18.10	19.84	8.70		2.48	0.97	0.35	
[66]	47.53	20.69	5.99	4.17	0.33	0.76	0.82	1.00	
[67]	56.00	26.70	5.80	0.80	0.20	2.60	0.60	0.10	4.60
[68]	54.50	15.40	11.16	4.69		1.34	4.26	1.30	8.90
[69]	41.70	17.10	6.63	22.50	1.38	0.40	4.91	0.42	1.13
[69]	61.80	17.80	6.97	3.19	0.95	2.00	1.34	0.79	3.61
[69]	57.90	22.60	6.50	2.00	0.08	0.60	3.20		2.40
[69]	60.70	18.30	6.56	3.25	0.89	2.12	1.28	0.82	4.13
[69]	56.00	26.70	5.80	0.80	0.20	2.60	0.60	0.10	4.60
[69]	54.80	28.50	8.49	4.20	0.08	0.45	0.35		2.46
[69]	57.76	21.58	8.56	1.58	0.14	1.08	1.19	0.02	
[69]	47.53	20.69	5.99	4.17	0.33	0.76	0.82	1.00	
[69]	52.10	18.34	11.99	6.61	2.43	1.57	4.85		4.13
[69]	62.32	27.21	3.57	0.50	0.70	2.58	0.95		
[69]	45.30	18.10	19.84	8.70		2.48	0.69	0.30	0.10
[69]	55.10	28.10	8.30	1.10		1.50	0.30	0.30	3.90
[69]	58.70	20.10	6.20	9.50	0.10	1.00	1.60	0.40	0.80
[69]	52.20	27.50	6.00	5.90	1.30	0.60	1.70		1.80
[69]	34.00	36.00	16.80	2.40		5.90			
[69]	48.00	20.10	8.77	7.11			3.13		8.10
[69]	59.82	27.76	3.77	1.86	1.61	0.33	0.70	1.39	4.69
[69]	52.50	17.65	8.30	4.72			0.58		4.01
[69]	50.49	27.56	10.93	4.19	0.57	0.82	1.24	0.10	1.11
[69]	66.90	17.70	6.50	1.56			0.51		2.65
[69]	47.10	23.10	5.70	7.80	0.70	5.30	1.50	1.50	2.52
[69]	44.10	9.21	24.30	13.00		1.25	1.88		

Table 5. Chemical composition and DOR* of bottom ashes obtained from the literature

^a denotes the Na₂O_{eq} content, as these references provide Na₂O_{eq} without providing Na₂O and K₂O separately;

^b denotes values that were obtained using techniques other than the PRT.

2.6 Slag

The data for the chemical composition and the DOR* of slags and their references are provided in Table 6.

Reference	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	MgO	SO ₃	LOI	DOR*
[32, 70]	16.15	4.31	27.03	41.03	0.20	0.17	3.64			24%
[29]	29.78	12.18	1.22	46.54	0.45	0.41	6.00			56%
[29]	32.59	13.94	0.78	42.22	0.23	0.37	4.96			50%
[29]	34.56	10.46	0.70	39.13	0.31	0.44	10.68			49%
[29]	35.32	10.64	0.51	45.06	0.39	0.56	6.29			45%
[29]	36.80	8.37	0.96	41.86	0.28	0.39	10.24			47%
[29]	37.71	8.23	0.74	39.08	0.25	0.43	10.89			43%
[29]	41.01	9.26	0.66	39.73	0.30	0.43	12.19			44%
[22]	32.59	13.94	0.78	42.22	0.23	0.37	4.96	2.02	2.08	50%
[22]	34.56	10.46	0.70	39.13	0.31	0.44	10.68	1.11	1.79	49%
[22]	37.71	8.23	0.74	39.08	0.25	0.43	10.89	1.07	0.75	43%
[22]	41.01	9.26	0.66	39.73	0.30	0.43	12.19	1.05	0.00	44%
[31]	32.71	15.12	0.53	39.92	0.38	0.58	6.50			58%
[33]	32.09	12.88	0.75	42.44	0.13	0.27	6.53			58%
[38, 71]	37.60	3.30	0.40	17.60	0.22	0.34	11.20	1.94	0.00	
[38, 72]	35.58	9.40	0.79	40.88	0.16	0.38	10.92	1.23	1.34	
[73]	36.10	9.90	0.79	41.00	0.18	0.35	9.50	0.30	0.60	60% ^b
[73]	33.00	11.80	1.60	41.30	0.32	0.51	9.00	0.13	0.80	75% ^b
[73]	35.00	12.30	0.60	40.90	0.64	0.83	7.80	0.30	0.20	
[73]	35.40	12.70	0.30	41.30	0.24	0.60	6.70	0.14	0.60	65% ^b
[73]	36.80	11.20	0.40	40.00	0.35	0.47	7.70	0.13	0.60	
[73]	33.60	13.40	1.50	40.40	0.33	0.52	8.30	0.05	0.40	
[73]	31.00	16.00	1.50	36.30	0.56	0.65	11.00	0.16	0.40	
[74]	36.84	9.53	1.11	36.92	0.52 ^a		11.07	0.10	0.00	
[75]	35.28	9.71	0.56	40.47	0.41	0.45	8.76	3.79	0.00	
[76]	33.88	9.56	0.78	40.90	0.70^{a}		11.40	3.08		
[77]	36.80	10.30	0.70	36.50	0.37	0.44	12.60	0.24	0.00	
[78]	36.10	10.10	0.53	35.00	0.48	0.35	14.20	3.63	1.72	

Table 6. Chemical composition and DOR* of slags obtained from the literature

^a denotes the Na₂O_{eq} content, as these references provide Na₂O_{eq} without providing Na₂O and K₂O separately;

^b denotes values that were obtained using techniques other than the PRT.

2.7 Calcined Clays

The data for the chemical composition and the DOR* of calcined clays and their references are provided in Table 7.

Reference	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	MgO	SO ₃	LOI	DOR*
[22]	51.92	43.10	1.52	0.14	0.05	0.23	0.15	0.11		91%
[22]	61.82	27.78	3.35	0.33	0.22	3.27	0.38	0.11		47%
[31]	57.71	36.70	2.44	1.46	0.00	0.65	0.48			67%
[33]	51.50	44.05	1.40	0.11	0.05	0.18	0.15			64%
[79]	45.82	38.79	0.56	0.01	0.20	0.03	0.05			66% ^b
[79]	46.24	40.03	0.27	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04			62% ^b
[79]	44.77	38.45	1.12	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.06			66% ^b
[79]	44.85	38.62	0.17	0.04			0.04			67% ^b
[79]	58.03	19.60	4.08	0.02	3.04	0.04	2.36		12.74	25% ^b
[79]	57.72	16.92	1.49	3.31	0.06	0.03	5.82		14.41	29% ^b
[79]	52.62	0.46	0.34	2.28	0.15	0.09	23.67		20.48	15% ^b
[79]	52.62	22.63	6.64	0.12	0.48	7.72	2.32		6.68	14% ^b
[80]	54.93	39.75	4.16	0.06	0.18	0.17	0.02	0.10	0.24	
[27]	52.00	43.80	0.30		0.30	0.10		0.10		
[27]	51.80	42.40	1.90	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10			
[27]	50.80	42.70	0.60			0.10				
[27]	44.90	32.30	15.40	1.30	0.40	0.20	0.80	0.10		
[27]	54.70	26.80	13.60	0.30		0.40	1.00			
[27]	67.60	22.60	6.10	0.50		0.30				
[27]	68.40	17.50	8.90	0.60	0.10	2.30	0.70			
[32]	48.90	22.80	0.20	0.00	8.40		10.00	0.00		82%

Table 7. Chemical composition and DOR* of calcined clays obtained from the literature

^a denotes the Na₂O_{eq} content, as these references provide Na₂O_{eq} without providing Na₂O and K_2O separately;

^b denotes values that were obtained using techniques other than the PRT.

2.8 Pumice

Table 8 shows the chemical compositions of pumices obtained from the literature. While the reactivity data from the literature for pumices is very sparse, recent laboratory testing [62] has revealed that pumices in general have a similar reactivity to Class-F fly ashes. However, more testing is required to confirm this finding.

Table 8. Chemica	l composition	of pumices	obtained fror	n the literature
	1			

Reference	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	MgO	SO ₃	LOI
[81]	60.82	16.71	7.04	4.44	5.42	2.25	1.94	0.14	1.52
[82]	77.52	12.99	1.50	0.10	0.12	0.95	0.40	0.52	5.42
[83]	69.42	12.42	1.08	0.94	3.81	5.16	0.44	0.04	4.40
[84]	69.00	13.00	1.00	0.96	4.00	4.90	0.45	0.05	4.00
[84]	69.00	12.00	1.20	1.40	5.10	4.40	0.33	0.05	4.40
[85]	72.00	12.00	2.00	0.70	4.00	5.00	0.10	0.20	-
[86]	55.40	16.40	4.64	1.70	5.33	5.46	0.62	-	8.78

[87]	69.40	12.40	1.10	0.94	3.80	5.20	0.44	0.04	3.10
[88]	43.90	17.90	13.00	7.98	5.13	2.91	5.47	0.08	-
[89]	69.09	10.63	1.01	0.93	2.49	4.77	0.09	-	5.27
[89]	69.16	10.79	1.00	0.93	2.13	5.08	0.16	-	5.40
[89]	69.75	11.18	1.04	0.97	2.34	4.79	0.25	-	5.91
[90]	72.14	12.81	1.25	0.84	2.38	4.09	0.19	0.02	5.04
[91]	45.75	12.72	8.93	11.00	4.72	3.11	8.01	0.89	0.28
[91]	44.10	13.29	11.75	10.37	4.43	2.55	9.19	0.20	0.13
[92]	68.58	11.89	1.16	4.11	2.77	4.02	0.44	-	-
[93]	69.78	11.16	2.11	2.47	4.33	2.87	0.60	0.06	4.66
[94]	63.57	14.81	6.75	2.66	4.36	4.36	1.02	0.02	4.59
[95]	65.74	16.72	3.58	3.33	4.48	3.05	0.95	0.65	2.40
[96]	43.90	14.80	12.60	9.50		0.00	8.90	-	7.50
[97]	68.70	14.80	2.30	-		0.00	0.50	-	5.60
[98]	65.74	15.89	2.54	3.35	4.97	1.92	1.33	-	3.43
[99]	58.20	28.70	3.24	6.01		-	1.61	0.44	1.86
[100]	51.80	22.10	7.30	6.20	-	-	8.30	-	0.40
[101]	61.20	18.10	7.40	4.90	3.90	2.50	1.80	0.11	1.40
[102]	63.57	14.81	6.75	2.66		0.00	1.02	-	4.59
[103]	69.66	14.65	2.58	2.20	4.04	2.44	0.48	0.02	3.31
[103]	66.99	13.42	2.38	5.70	3.88	2.41	0.79	-	3.95
[103]	65.00	15.73	3.96	5.66	-	1.83	0.93	-	2.91
[104]	61.99	15.58	4.91	1.41	6.21	4.81	0.19	0.08	4.27
[104]	62.27	15.70	4.94	1.18	6.09	4.63	0.18	0.09	4.31
[105]	47.40	18.57	10.04	7.90	1.07	2.58	6.04	0.34	2.21
[106]	63.40	18.45	3.10	5.44	3.00	2.06	1.50	-	2.88
[107]	87.40	10.52	0.17	-	0.13	0.10	0.13	0.00	-

^a denotes the Na₂O_{eq} content, as these references provide Na₂O_{eq} without providing Na₂O and K₂O separately.

3 Statistical summary

Table 9 provides a statistical summary of the data presented in this document.

Table 9. Combined statistics of the chemical composition and DOR* all SCMs shown in
this document.

Stat	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	Na ₂ O	K ₂ O	MgO	SO ₃	LOI	DOR*			
Un-densified silica fume													
Mean	91.84	0.52	0.81	2.99	0.41	0.34	0.90	0.08	2.35	70%			
St. Dev.	6.66	0.29	0.93	5.73	0.55	0.27	1.13	0.08	1.42	13%			
Max	97.30	0.88	2.10	17.90	1.79	0.76	2.89	0.15	4.30	88%			
Min	74.95	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89	52%			
Densified silica fume													
Mean	94.99	0.79	0.06	0.52	0.32	0.63	0.52	0.20	2.66	54%			
St. Dev.	2.07	0.10	0.06	0.63	0.39	0.14	0.78	0.05	1.49	12%			
Max	97.42	0.88	0.12	1.60	1.24	0.76	2.43	0.25	4.47	78%			
Min	91.47	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.49	0.09	0.15	0.67	40%			
Class-F fly ash													
Mean	51.97	21.47	7.01	9.94	1.88	1.34	2.27	1.05	2.89	42%			
St. Dev.	7.43	2.57	3.37	5.61	2.17	0.78	1.33	1.33	5.09	12%			
Max	70.80	25.70	15.15	25.84	8.14	3.90	6.14	7.05	21.02	78%			
Min	35.88	14.20	2.20	0.10	0.17	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.08	20%			
Class-C fly ash													
Mean	37.75	18.73	6.11	23.54	1.98	0.58	4.94	1.80	1.90	38%			
St. Dev.	4.04	2.00	1.11	3.16	1.45	0.26	1.17	1.15	1.93	10%			
Max	52.02	23.20	12.25	32.38	8.28	1.76	7.46	5.84	8.95	58%			
Min	31.62	11.24	4.39	18.46	0.75	0.20	1.45	0.44	0.16	10%			
	1			Off-sp	pec fly a	sh			1				
Mean	36.69	18.50	9.11	14.00	1.19	1.16	2.79	5.46	13.16	41%			
St. Dev.	13.32	5.27	8.92	11.69	0.66	0.89	1.89	4.14	11.34	8%			
Max	70.80	32.10	37.00	42.25	2.84	3.58	7.00	15.00	49.00	57%			
Min	8.00	7.00	1.08	0.10	0.34	0.10	0.18	0.00	0.70	21%			
				Bot	tom ash								
Mean	52.27	21.50	9.28	5.81	0.72	1.77	1.60	0.72	3.43				
St. Dev.	7.50	5.94	5.03	5.05	0.63	1.36	1.29	0.63	2.15				
Max	66.90	36.00	24.30	22.50	2.43	5.90	4.91	2.40	8.90				
Min	34.00	8.00	3.57	0.50	0.08	0.33	0.30	0.02	0.10				
Slag													
Mean	34.56	10.59	1.73	39.52	0.32	0.45	9.17	1.14	0.66	47%			
St. Dev.	4.37	2.77	4.88	4.84	0.12	0.13	2.64	1.22	0.66	8%			
Max	41.01	16.00	27.03	46.54	0.64	0.83	14.20	3.79	2.08	58%			
Min	16.15	3.30	0.30	17.60	0.13	0.17	3.64	0.05	0.00	24%			
	T	T	1	Calci	ned clay	/S	1	1	T	T			
Mean	53.32	31.32	3.55	0.56	0.81	0.84	2.67	0.09	10.91	70%			

St. Dev.	6.64	11.53	4.26	0.88	2.02	1.82	5.67	0.04	6.91	15%	
Max	68.40	44.05	15.40	3.31	8.40	7.72	23.67	0.11	20.48	91%	
Min	44.77	0.46	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.24	47%	
Pumice											
Mean	63.57	14.81	4.28	3.72	3.73	3.13	1.91	0.19	3.80	N/A	
St. Dev.	9.80	3.60	3.59	3.03	1.56	1.68	2.77	0.24	1.98	N/A	
Max	87.40	28.70	13.00	11.00	6.21	5.46	9.19	0.89	8.78	N/A	
Min	43.90	10.52	0.17	0.10	0.12	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.13	N/A	

4 References

[1] V.J. Azad, A.R. Erbektas, C.Y. Qiao, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Relating the Formation Factor and Chloride Binding Parameters to the Apparent Chloride Diffusion Coefficient of Concrete, J. Mater. Civ. Eng., 31 (2019).

[2] V.J. Azad, P. Suraneni, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Interpreting the Pore Structure of Hydrating Cement Phases Through a Synergistic Use of the Powers-Brownyard Model, Hydration Kinetics, and Thermodynamic Calculations, Advances in Civil Engineering Materials, 6 (2017) 1-16.

[3] K. Bharadwaj, R.M. Ghantous, F. Sahan, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Predicting pore volume, compressive strength, pore connectivity, and formation factor in cementitious pastes containing fly ash, Cement Concrete Comp, 122 (2021).

[4] K. Bharadwaj, D. Glosser, M.K. Moradllo, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Toward the prediction of pore volumes and freeze-thaw performance of concrete using thermodynamic modelling, Cement and Concrete Research, 124 (2019).

[5] K. Bharadwaj, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, A Simplified Approach to Determine the Pozzolanic Reactivity of Commercial Supplementary Cementitious Materials, Concr. Int., 44 (2022) 27-32.

[6] K. Bharadwaj, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, K. Chopperla, C. A., D. Glosser, J. Ideker, D. Trejo, A new mixture proportioning method for performance-based concrete, ACI Mater. J., 119 (2022).

[7] D. Glosser, V.J. Azad, P. Suraneni, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Extension of Powers-Brownyard Model to Pastes Containing Supplementary Cementitious Materials, ACI Mater. J., 116 (2019) 205-216.

[8] D. Glosser, A. Choudhary, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Investigation of Reactivity of Fly Ash and Its Effect on Mixture Properties, ACI Materials Journal, 116 (2019) 193-200.

[9] D. Glosser, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Non-Equilibrium Thermodynamic Modeling Framework for Ordinary Portland Cement/Supplementary Cementitious Material Systems, ACI Mater. J., 117 (2020) 111-123.

[10] D. Glosser, V. Jafari Azad, P. Suraneni, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, An extension of the Powers-Brownyard model to pastes containing SCM, ACI Mater. J., 116 (2019) 205-216.

[11] D. Glosser, P. Suraneni, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Estimating reaction kinetics of cementitious pastes containing fly ash, Cem. Concr. Compos., 112 (2020) 103655.

[12] D. Glosser, P. Suraneni, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Using glass content to determine the reactivity of fly ash for thermodynamic calculations, Cement Concrete Comp, 115 (2021).

[13] V. Jafari Azad, A.R. Erbektas, C. Qiao, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Relating the formation factor and chloride binding parameters to the apparent chloride diffusion coefficient of concrete, ASCE Journal of Materials and Civil Engineering, (2018).

[14] P. Suraneni, V.J. Azad, O.B. Isgor, J. Weiss, Role of Supplementary Cementitious Material Type in the Mitigation of Calcium Oxychloride Formation in Cementitious Pastes, J. Mater. Civ. Eng., 30 (2018).

[15] P. Suraneni, V.J. Azad, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Use of Fly Ash to Minimize Deicing Salt Damage in Concrete Pavements, Transp Res Record, (2017) 24-32.

[16] EPRI, Performance-Based Mixture Proportioning of Concrete Incorporating Off-Spec Fly Ash: Mixture Proportioning Method Development and Validation, EPRI, Palo Alto, CA, 2020, pp. 78.

[17] ASTM, Standard Specification for Silica Fume Used in Cementitious Mixtures, C1240-20, ASTM, West Conshohocken, 2020, pp. 7.

[18] AASHTO, Standard Specification for Silica Fume Used in Cementitious Mixtures, M307, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, Washington DC, 2013.

[19] ASTM, Standard Specification for Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use in Concrete, C618-19, ASTM, West Conshohocken, 2019, pp. 5.

[20] AASHTO, Standard Specification for Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use in Concrete, M295, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, Washington DC, 2019.

[21] ASTM, Standard Specification for Slag Cement for Use in Concrete and Mortars, C989/C989M-18a, ASTM International, West Conshohocken, 2018.

[22] P. Suraneni, V. Jafari Azad, O.B. Isgor, W.J. Weiss, Monte-Carlo analysis of the variability of SCMs performance in concrete, Oregon State University, 2017.

[23] J.F. Burroughs, Influence of Chemical and Physical Properties of Poorly-Ordered Silica on Reactivity and Rheology of Cementitious Materials, Purdue University, West Lafayette, 2019.

[24] K. Bharadwaj, K.S.T. Chopperla, A. Choudhary, D. Glosser, R.M. Ghantous, G. Vasudevan, J.H. Ideker, B. Isgor, D. Trejo, J.W. Weiss, CALTRANS: Impact of the Use of Portland-Limestone Cement on Concrete Performance as Plain or Reinforced Material - Final Report, Oregon State University, Corvallis, 2021, pp. 320.

[25] K. Bharadwaj, B.O. Isgor, J.W. Weiss, A Simplified Approach to determine the Pozzolanic Reactivity of Commercial Supplementary Cementitious Materials, Concrete International, 44 (2022) 27-32.

[26] A. Choudhary, K. Bharadwaj, R.M. Ghantous, B. Isgor, J. Weiss, Pozzolanic Reactivity Test of Supplementary Cementitious Materials, ACI Mater J, 119 (2021).

[27] F. Avet, R. Snellings, A.A. Diaz, M. Ben Haha, K. Scrivener, Development of a new rapid, relevant and reliable (R-3) test method to evaluate the pozzolanic reactivity of calcined kaolinitic clays, Cement Concrete Res, 85 (2016) 1-11.

[28] ASTM, Standard Test Method for Measuring the reactivity of Supplementary Cementitious Materials by Isothermal Calorimetry and Bound Water Measurements, C1897-20, ASTM International, West Conshohocken, 2020.

[29] P. Suraneni, A. Hajibabaee, S. Ramanathan, Y. Wang, J. Weiss, New insights from reactivity testing of supplementary cementitious materials, Cement and Concrete Composites, 103 (2019) 331-338.

[30] S. Ramanathan, M. Croly, P. Suraneni, Comparison of the effects that supplementary cementitious materials replacement levels have on cementitious paste properties, Cem. Concr. Compos., 112 (2020) 103678.

[31] S. Ramanathan, H. Moon, M. Croly, C.-W. Chung, P. Suraneni, Predicting the degree of reaction of supplementary cementitious materials in cementitious pastes using a pozzolanic test, Constr Build Mater, 204 (2019) 621-630.

[32] P. Suraneni, S. Ramanathan, Reactivity of Tested SCMs, in: J.W. Weiss, K. Bharadwaj, B.O. Isgor (Eds.)Miami, FL, USA, 2020.

[33] S. Ramanathan, M. Kasaniya, M. Tuen, M.D. Thomas, P. Suraneni, Linking reactivity test outputs to properties of cementitious pastes made with supplementary cementitious materials, Cement and Concrete Composites, 114 (2020) 103742.

[34] M.K. Moradllo, C.-W. Chung, M.H. Keys, A. Choudhary, S.R. Reese, W.J. Weiss, Use of borosilicate glass powder in cementitious materials: Pozzolanic reactivity and neutron shielding properties, Cem. Concr. Compos., 112 (2020) 103640.

[35] B. Isgor, J. Ideker, D. Trejo, J. Weiss, K. Bharadwaj, A. Choudhary, C.K.S. Teja, D. Glosser, G. Vasudevan, Development of a performance-based mixture proportioning procedure for

concrete incorporating off-spec fly ash, Final Report, Energy Power Research Institute (EPRI); Oregon State University, 2020.

[36] B. Isgor, J. Ideker, D. Trejo, J. Weiss, C.K.S. Teja, A. Choudhary, D. Glosser, G. Vasudevan, K. Bharadwaj, Preliminary Experimental and Numerical Studies for a New Mixture Proportioning Approach for Concrete Incorporating Off-spec Fly Ash, Interim Report, Energy Power Research Institute (EPRI); Oregon State University, 2019.

[37] M.H. Shehata, M.D. Thomas, The effect of fly ash composition on the expansion of concrete due to alkali–silica reaction, Cement Concrete Res, 30 (2000) 1063-1072.

[38] V.J. Azad, P. Suraneni, D. Trejo, W.J. Weiss, O.B. Isgor, Thermodynamic investigation of allowable admixed chloride limits in concrete, ACI Mater. J., 115 (2018) 727-738.

[39] P.T. Durdziński, M.B. Haha, S.A. Bernal, N. De Belie, E. Gruyaert, B. Lothenbach, E.M. Méndez, J.L. Provis, A. Schöler, C. Stabler, Outcomes of the RILEM round robin on degree of reaction of slag and fly ash in blended cements, Materials and Structures, 50 (2017) 135.

[40] X. Feng, E.J. Garboczi, D.P. Bentz, P.E. Stutzman, T.O. Mason, Estimation of the degree of hydration of blended cement pastes by a scanning electron microscope point-counting procedure, Cement and concrete research, 34 (2004) 1787-1793.

[41] M. Narmluk, T. Nawa, Effect of curing temperature on pozzolanic reaction of fly ash in blended cement paste, International Journal of Chemical Engineering and Applications, 5 (2014) 31.

[42] F. Deschner, B. Lothenbach, F. Winnefeld, J. Neubauer, Effect of temperature on the hydration of Portland cement blended with siliceous fly ash, Cement Concrete Res, 52 (2013) 169-181.

[43] F. Deschner, B. Münch, F. Winnefeld, B. Lothenbach, Quantification of fly ash in hydrated, blended Portland cement pastes by backscattered electron imaging, Journal of microscopy, 251 (2013) 188-204.

[44] M. Aboustait, T. Kim, M.T. Ley, J.M. Davis, Physical and chemical characteristics of fly ash using automated scanning electron microscopy, Construction and Building Materials, 106 (2016) 1-10.

[45] Q. Zeng, K. Li, T. Fen-chong, P. Dangla, Determination of cement hydration and pozzolanic reaction extents for fly-ash cement pastes, Construction and Building Materials, 27 (2012) 560-569.

[46] J.A.H. Carraro, E.P. Wiechert, J. Dunham-Friel, Beneficial use of off-specification fly ash to improve the small-strain stiffness of expansive soil-rubber mixtures, World of coal ash (WOCA) conference—May, 2011, pp. 9-12.

[47] B. Hatipoglu, T.B. Edil, C.H. Benson, Evaluation of base prepared from road surface gravel stabilized with fly ash, GeoCongress 2008: Geotechnics of Waste Management and Remediation2008, pp. 288-295.

[48] A.G.A. Ahmed, Fly ash utilization in soil stabilization, Proceedings of the International Conference on Civil, Biological and Environmental Engineering, 2014, pp. 76-78.

[49] M.S. Bin-Shafique, C.H. Benson, T.B. Edil, Leaching of heavy metals from fly ash stabilized soils used in highway pavements, Citeseer2002.

[50] A. Sezer, G. İnan, H.R. Yılmaz, K. Ramyar, Utilization of a very high lime fly ash for improvement of Izmir clay, Building and environment, 41 (2006) 150-155.

[51] K. Komonweeraket, B. Cetin, C.H. Benson, A.H. Aydilek, T.B. Edil, Leaching characteristics of toxic constituents from coal fly ash mixed soils under the influence of pH, Waste Management, 38 (2015) 174-184.

[52] E.O. Tastan, T.B. Edil, C.H. Benson, A.H. Aydilek, Stabilization of organic soils with fly ash, Journal of geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering, 137 (2011) 819-833.

[53] M.A. Wasemiller, K.B. Hoddinott, Testing soil mixed with waste or recycled materials, ASTM, 1997.

[54] S. Tsimas, A. Moutsatsou-Tsima, High-calcium fly ash as the fourth constituent in concrete: problems, solutions and perspectives, Cem. Concr. Compos., 27 (2005) 231-237.

[55] B. Cetin, A.H. Aydilek, Y. Guney, Leaching of trace metals from high carbon fly ash stabilized highway base layers, Resources, Conservation and Recycling, 58 (2012) 8-17.

[56] K. Komonweeraket, B. Cetin, A. Aydilek, C.H. Benson, T.B. Edil, Geochemical analysis of leached elements from fly ash stabilized soils, Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering, 141 (2015) 04015012.

[57] T. Horiguchi, H. Okumura, N. Saeki, Optimization of CLSM mix proportion with combination of clinker ash and fly ash, Special Publication, 199 (2001) 307-324.

[58] T.B. Edil, H.A. Acosta, C.H. Benson, Stabilizing soft fine-grained soils with fly ash, J. Mater. Civ. Eng., 18 (2006) 283-294.

[59] V. Mráz, J. Valentin, J. Suda, L. Kopecký, Experimental assessment of fly-ash stabilized and recycled mixes, J. Test. Eval., 43 (2015) 1-15.

[60] W. Tangchirapat, R. Buranasing, C. Jaturapitakkul, Use of high fineness of fly ash to improve properties of recycled aggregate concrete, J. Mater. Civ. Eng., 22 (2010) 565-571.

[61] D.J. White, D. Harrington, Z. Thomas, Fly Ash Soil Stabilization for Non-Uniform Subgrade Soils, Volume I: Engineering Properties and Construction Guidelines, Iowa State University, 2005, pp. 171.

[62] J.W. Weiss, B.O. Isgor, J.H. Ideker, K. Bharadwaj, R.M. Ghantous, F. Rajabipour, E. Gomez, G. Kaladharan, Y.-C. Lan, M.C.G. Juenger, L. Katz, T. Zhu, P. Zavaterri, Y. Wang, A. Innis, Development of Thermodynamic and Kinetic Simulation Tools and Testing Proceedres for Enhanced Durability of Concrete Containing Industrial By-Products, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, 2022.

[63] P. Chindaprasirt, C. Jaturapitakkul, W. Chalee, U. Rattanasak, Comparative study on the characteristics of fly ash and bottom ash geopolymers, Waste Manage. (Oxford), 29 (2009) 539-543.

[64] J. Pera, L. Coutaz, J. Ambroise, M. Chababbet, Use of incinerator bottom ash in concrete, Cement and Concrete Research, 27 (1997) 1-5.

[65] M. Rafieizonooz, J. Mirza, M.R. Salim, M.W. Hussin, E. Khankhaje, Investigation of coal bottom ash and fly ash in concrete as replacement for sand and cement, Constr Build Mater, 116 (2016) 15-24.

[66] M. Singh, R. Siddique, Strength properties and micro-structural properties of concrete containing coal bottom ash as partial replacement of fine aggregate, Constr Build Mater, 50 (2014) 246-256.

[67] L. Andrade, J. Rocha, M. Cheriaf, Influence of coal bottom ash as fine aggregate on fresh properties of concrete, Constr Build Mater, 23 (2009) 609-614.

[68] H. Kurama, I. Topcu, C. Karakurt, Properties of the autoclaved aerated concrete produced from coal bottom ash, J. Mater. Process. Technol., 209 (2009) 767-773.

[69] K. Muthusamy, M.H. Rasid, G.A. Jokhio, A.M.A. Budiea, M.W. Hussin, J. Mirza, Coal bottom ash as sand replacement in concrete: A review, Construction and Building Materials, 236 (2020) 117507.

[70] S. Ramanathan, P. Suraneni, Rapid Reactivity Testing and Effects of Varying Replacement Levels on Cement Paste Properties.

[71] D.S. Lane, H.C. Ozyildirum, Evaluation of the effect of Portland cement alkali content, fly ash, ground slag, and silica fume on alkali-silica reactivity, Cement, concrete and aggregates, 21 (1999) 126-140.

[72] F. Hogan, J. Meusel, Evaluation for durability and strength development of a ground granulated blast furnace slag, Cement, Concrete and Aggregates, 3 (1981) 40-52.

[73] J. Lumley, R. Gollop, G. Moir, H. Taylor, Degrees of reaction of the slag in some blends with Portland cements, Cement Concrete Res, 26 (1996) 139-151.

[74] M.D. Thomas, A. Scott, T. Bremner, A. Bilodeau, D. Day, Performance of Slag Concrete in Marine Environment, Materials Journal, 105 (2008) 628-634.

[75] R. Bleszynski, R.D. Hooton, M.D. Thomas, C.A. Rogers, Durability of Ternary Blend Concrete with Silica Fume and Blast-Furnace Slag: Laboratory and Outdoor Exposure Site Studies, Materials Journal, 99 (2002) 499-508.

[76] D. Roy, Hydration, structure, and properties of blast furnace slag cements, mortars, and concrete, Journal Proceedings, 1982, pp. 444-457.

[77] S. Laldji, A. Phithaksounthone, A. Tagnit-Hamou, Synergistic Effect between Glass Frit and Blast-Furnace Slag, Materials Journal, 107 (2010) 75-79.

[78] M. Thomas, F. Innis, Effect of slag on expansion due to alkali aggregate reaction in concrete, Materials Journal, 95 (1998) 716-724.

[79] S. Hollanders, R. Adriaens, J. Skibsted, Ö. Cizer, J. Elsen, Pozzolanic reactivity of pure calcined clays, Applied Clay Science, 132 (2016) 552-560.

[80] S. Krishnan, S. Bishnoi, Understanding the hydration of dolomite in cementitious systems with reactive aluminosilicates such as calcined clay, Cement and Concrete Research, 108 (2018) 116-128.

[81] K.M.A. Hossain, Volcanic ash and pumice as cement additives: pozzolanic, alkali-silica reaction and autoclave expansion characteristics, Cement and Concrete Research, 35 (2005) 1141-1144.

[82] N. Kabay, M.M. Tufekci, A.B. Kizilkanat, D. Oktay, Properties of concrete with pumice powder and fly ash as cement replacement materials, Constr Build Mater, 85 (2015) 1-8.

[83] I. Diaz-Loya, M. Juenger, S. Seraj, R. Minkara, Extending supplementary cementitious material resources: Reclaimed and remediated fly ash and natural pozzolans, Cem. Concr. Compos., 101 (2019) 44-51.

[84] S. Seraj, R. Cano, R.D. Ferron, M.C. Juenger, The role of particle size on the performance of pumice as a supplementary cementitious material, Cement and Concrete Composites, 80 (2017) 135-142.

[85] M.F. Granata, Pumice powder as filler of self-compacting concrete, Constr Build Mater, 96 (2015) 581-590.

[86] H.A. Mboya, K.N. Njau, A.L. Mrema, C.K. King'ondu, Influence of scoria and pumice on key performance indicators of Portland cement concrete, Constr Build Mater, 197 (2019) 444-453.

[87] E. Ghafari, S. Ghahari, D. Feys, K. Khayat, A. Baig, R. Ferron, Admixture compatibility with natural supplementary cementitious materials, Cem. Concr. Compos., (2020) 103683.

[88] J. Liu, X.J. Lv, M.L. Cao, S.C. Cui, Experimental study on cementitious property of pumice, Applied Mechanics and Materials, Trans Tech Publ, 2011, pp. 773-776.

[89] U. Ramasamy, A.C. Bordelon, P.J. Tikalsky, Properties of different pumice grades blended with cement, J. Mater. Civ. Eng., 29 (2017) 04017040.

[90] N. Lemonis, P. Tsakiridis, N. Katsiotis, S. Antiohos, D. Papageorgiou, M. Katsiotis, M. Beazi-Katsioti, Hydration study of ternary blended cements containing ferronickel slag and natural pozzolan, Constr Build Mater, 81 (2015) 130-139.

[91] S.M. El-Gamal, F.S. Hashem, Enhancing the thermal resistance and mechanical properties of hardened Portland cement pastes by using pumice and Al 2 O 3, Journal of Thermal Analysis and Calorimetry, 128 (2017) 15-27.

[92] M. Stratoura, D.-R. Iaz, E. Badogiannis, Chloride penetration in lightweight aggregate mortars incorporating supplementary cementing materials, Advances in Civil Engineering, 2018 (2018).

[93] M. Kurt, M.S. Gül, R. Gül, A.C. Aydin, T. Kotan, The effect of pumice powder on the self-compactability of pumice aggregate lightweight concrete, Constr Build Mater, 103 (2016) 36-46.
[94] M. Karataş, A. Benli, A. Ergin, Influence of ground pumice powder on the mechanical properties and durability of self-compacting mortars, Constr Build Mater, 150 (2017) 467-479.

[95] L. Federico, S. Chidiac, Waste glass as a supplementary cementitious material in concretecritical review of treatment methods, Cem. Concr. Compos., 31 (2009) 606-610.

[96] H. Binici, O. Aksogan, E.B. Görür, H. Kaplan, M.N. Bodur, Performance of ground blast furnace slag and ground basaltic pumice concrete against seawater attack, Constr Build Mater, 22 (2008) 1515-1526.

[97] M. Thomas, Supplementary cementing materials in concrete, CRC press2013.

[98] A.M. Ramezanianpour, R.D. Hooton, A study on hydration, compressive strength, and porosity of Portland-limestone cement mixes containing SCMs, Cem. Concr. Compos., 51 (2014) 1-13.

[99] M. Askarian, S. Fakhretaha Aval, A. Joshaghani, A comprehensive experimental study on the performance of pumice powder in self-compacting concrete (SCC), Journal of Sustainable Cement-Based Materials, 7 (2018) 340-356.

[100] H. Binici, H. Temiz, M.M. Köse, The effect of fineness on the properties of the blended cements incorporating ground granulated blast furnace slag and ground basaltic pumice, Constr Build Mater, 21 (2007) 1122-1128.

[101] K. Hossain, S. Ahmed, M. Lachemi, Lightweight concrete incorporating pumice based blended cement and aggregate: Mechanical and durability characteristics, Constr Build Mater, 25 (2011) 1186-1195.

[102] B. Balun, M. KarataĢ, Compressive Strength of Pumice Based Alkali-Activated Hybrid Cement, 3 rd International Conference on Engineering Technology and Applied Sciences (ICETAS), pp. 318-325.

[103] B.J. Mason, The Analysis of Taupo Pumice as an Effective Partial Cement Replacement in Concrete, (2012).

[104] B. Dündar, The effect of nanosilica on the properties of pumice incorporated blended cements, Civil Eng, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey, 2016.

[105] A.M. Zeyad, B.A. Tayeh, M.O. Yusuf, Strength and transport characteristics of volcanic pumice powder based high strength concrete, Constr Build Mater, 216 (2019) 314-324.

[106] H. Madani, M.N. Norouzifar, J. Rostami, The synergistic effect of pumice and silica fume on the durability and mechanical characteristics of eco-friendly concrete, Constr Build Mater, 174 (2018) 356-368.

[107] Q. Tran, P. Ghosh, Influence of pumice on mechanical properties and durability of high performance concrete, Constr Build Mater, 249 (2020) 118741.