

A Holistic Review of Cement Composites Reinforced with Graphene Oxide

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Abstract

Adopting a holistic review approach, this study started from the scientometric analysis by analyzing the mainstream journals, keywords, scholars, publications, and institutions active in the research of cement composites reinforced with graphene oxide (GO). Further statistical summary of research themes and in-depth discussion addressed the current research findings and gaps in terms of workability, mechanical properties, durability, and other issues when adding GO into cementitious materials. Recommendations for future research were provided, including but not limited to the necessity to study the long-term mechanical properties of cement composites reinforced with GO, and the application of GO in concrete.

Keywords: Scientometric analysis; Science mapping; cement composites; Graphene oxide; mechanical properties; durability

1. Introduction

The properties of cement pastes are believed to have the most important influence on the cement-based composites (e.g., concrete) [1]. As the cement hydration products, crystal shapes and numbers, if controlled properly, could lead to great improvements in properties of cement pastes [2]. Graphene oxide (GO) is a graphene derivative, consisting of several layers of wrinkled two-dimensional carbon sheet with various oxygen-containing functional groups

such as hydroxyl, carboxyl, and epoxy groups on its surface or between the inter-sheet layers [3]. GO has been adopted by researchers [1,4-6] in controlling the formation of crystals in the cement hydration process. To improve the mechanical properties of concrete, adding fiber reinforced polymer (FRP) has been a widely adopted approach [7,8]. GO, as a promising option of a nano-reinforcement in cement composites,[9,10] has been [studied as a complement to FRP \[11\]. For example, GO was added in cementitious adhesive to enhance the bonding between NSM FRP and concrete substrate \[7\]. As a novel class of two-dimensional nanoscale material \[12\],](#) GO has attracted attention due to its high specific surface area, dispersibility in water, high aspect ratio and superior mechanical performance [13,15]. [Another advantage of using GO is its lower cost by being synthesized in large quantities from inexpensive nature graphite flakes \[9\]. GO has been studied in the form of nanosheets,\[9,12,16\] which could be compounded by Hummer's method.\[16\] GO nanosheets provides a new method and direction towards the cement modification \[16\].](#) More research [4,17-21] in GO-reinforced cementitious composites have been found in recent years.

Although it remains a relatively new research area in cement composites, the booming trend can be expected. There has been so far limited investigation on the current research status of applying GO in cementitious composites, specifically: 1) what have been the main research themes (e.g., mechanical properties); 2) what are the current research gaps (e.g., understanding of the mechanism of how GO affects the cement hydration); 3) what should be studied in the future for applying GO in cementitious composites. More research related to GO-reinforced cement composites remain to be performed, such as properties of composites containing recycled aggregates and GO as recommended by Long et al.[22]. There is a need for a holistic review to shed light on the state-of-the-art research on GO-reinforced cementitious composites. Adopting a comprehensive review approach consisting of a scientometric analysis with science mapping technology followed by the in-depth discussion,

this study aims to achieve these following objectives: 1) to identify the influential publication sources, frequently studied themes (i.e., keywords), productive scholars and institutions, as well as literature with highest impacts in the field of GO-reinforced cement composites; 2) to analyze the ongoing mainstream research focuses (e.g., microstructure); 3) to address the current research gaps and to provide recommendations for the near-future research in cement composites reinforced with GO. This review-based study provides the long-term direction of how the emerging GO can be applied in material and structural engineering to meet the modern construction needs.

2. Methodology

This review-based study incorporated a scientometric review [23-25] and follow-up in-depth discussion of the ongoing research themes in GO-reinforced cementitious materials. The rationale of adopting scientometric review is that multiple previous review-based studies in the fields of construction engineering, management, and materials [26] may be relying on subjective judgements which might be unreliable [27]. The scientometric analysis is able to prevent this subjectivity and tends to be more unbiased [28]. In this study, the scientometric review started from keyword search in *Scopus*, which was defined by AghaeiChadegani et al. [29] as the database with a wider coverage of journals and more recent publications compared to other search engines (e.g., *Web of Science*). *Scopus* has also been recommended by other studies [30,31] as the search engine of literature. The keyword search in *Scopus* was set as denoted below:

TITLE-ABS-KEY ("graphene oxide" AND (cement OR "cement paste" OR "cement composites" OR "cementitious materials"))

The keywords input in the search included different types of construction materials with cement in the mix design, such as mortar and concrete. The type of documents in the search was set limited to journals, excluding conference proceedings. Conference papers have been

published in a larger number but with limited contribution to literature review considering the extra amount of complexity added to analyze them [32]. After these key journal articles were downloaded from *Scopus*, their abstracts were read by the research team members in this study to ensure that all articles fall into the research of cement composites reinforced by GO.

Science mapping was involved in the scientometric analysis. It describes and evaluates research policy purposes and process immense reservoirs of bibliometric data [33]. Science mapping also displays the structural and dynamic aspects of a scientific research [34], and represents spatially how disciplines, fields, and individual publications or authors related to one another [35]. The text-mining tool, *VOSViewer* [36], was adopted to assist the science mapping. Following the recommendations of Hosseini et al.[28]and Park and Nagy [37], *VOSViewer* was utilized to to achieve these objectives: 1) to import the literature sample downloaded from *Scopus*; 2) to identify the mainstream journal sources that publish research outputs of GO-reinforced cementitious materials; 3) to analyze research words that have been more widely studied; 4) to identify key researchers, articles, and institutions that contribute to the academic community. Clusters and inter-relatedness among keywords, researchers, articles, and institutions are also to be analyzed through science mapping. [The information of influential studies, scholars, and keywords provides the big picture on the latest movement of academic research in a certain domain \(e.g., GO-reinforced cement composites\). It prevents researchers in the global academic community or those who are interested in the academic domain from being isolated.](#)

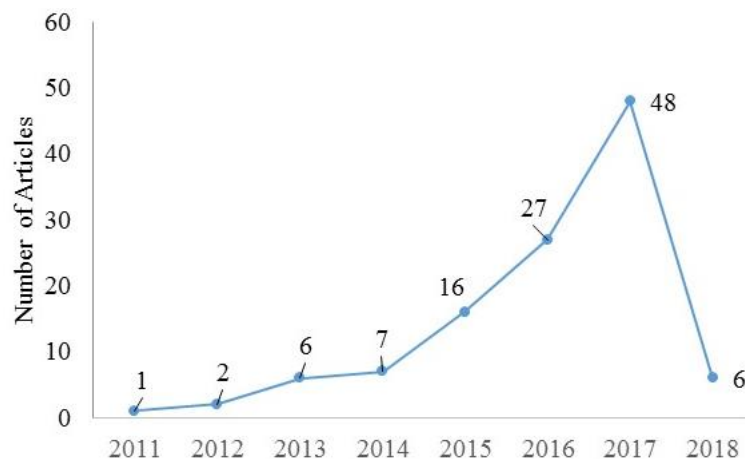
Following the scientometric analysis, a further in-depth discussion was performed to provide insights on the current research themes, gaps, and recommended future directions in GO-reinforced cementitious materials. The discussion divided the existing research into a few categories based on the scientometric analysis results. Existing findings and gaps within each category were described leading to future work.

3. Scientometric analysis

Totally 113 relevant journal articles were selected following the literature search in *Scopus* using the methods described in Section 2. Compared to other research themes in cement composites, such as **TITLE-ABS-KEY** (“*recycled aggregate*” AND “*cementitious materials*”) which resulted 611 relevant journal articles, the significantly smaller amount of articles found in *Scopus* indicates that GO-reinforced cementitious composites remain a relatively new research area. These articles are further analyzed according to the following subsections in terms of the overall literature sample, publication source, research keywords, productive and influential scholars, articles with highest impacts on the research community, and institutions active in GO-reinforced cementitious composites.

3.1. Overall literature sample

The overall literature sample is illustrated in Fig.1 according to the yearly publication from 2011 to 2018.



Note: the number of publication in 2018 is based on literature published up to 10 February 2018. Therefore, publications in 2018 are not completely counted.

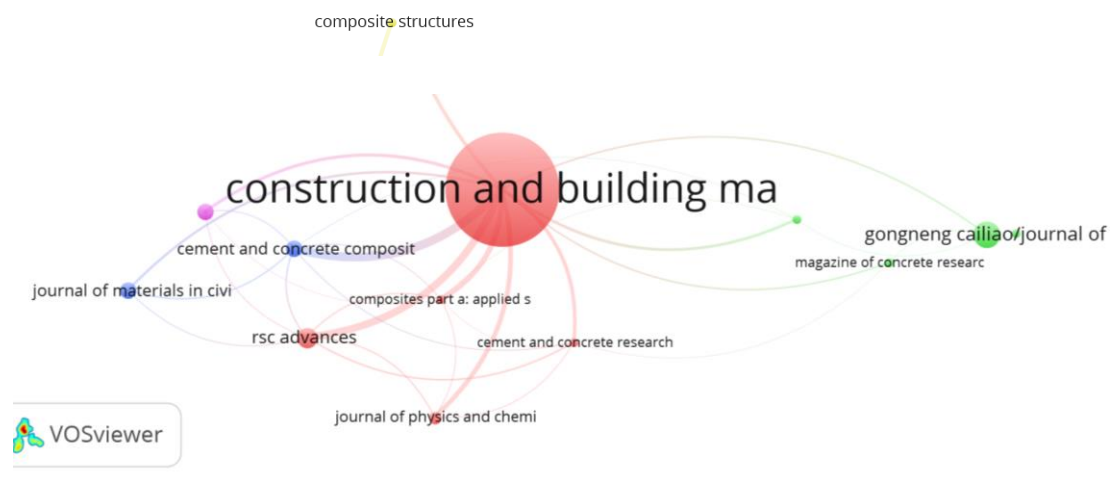
Fig.1. Summary of publication years of journal articles focusing on graphene oxide applied in cement composite

The first relevant article was found in 2011, and few articles were found before 2014. Most studies were published after 2015 and increased significantly since then. The current number of publications in 2018 is incomplete (i.e., up to early February of 2018). But it can

be expected that more literature will be published in the follow-up years.

3.2. Analysis of publication sources

Sources of these 113 articles were analyzed using *Vosviewer* as the science mapping visualization tool. Setting the minimum number of articles and minimum citations of a source to be 2 and 5 respectively in *Vosviewer*, totally 13 journals met the thresholds as visualized in Fig.2.



Note: The names of journals may not be completely displayed in *VOSViewer*. The full names of these journals can be found in Table 1.

Fig.2. Science mapping of sources of publications in GO-reinforced cement composites

The size of nodes and fonts in Fig.2 indicate the impact of these journal sources. The thickness of the connection lines shows the inter-relatedness between two journals. For example, it can be found from Fig.2 that publications from *Construction and Building Materials* and *Cement and Concrete Composites* have been highly mutually cited. The colors of nodes in Fig.2 show the clusters of journals which indicate that journals within the same cluster tend to be more inter-related based on their mutual citations. For example, *Gongneng Cailiao/Journal of Functional Materials*, *Xinxing Tan Cailiao/New Carbon Materials*, and *Magazine of Concrete Research* tended to form their own cluster with less connection to other journals visualized in Fig.2. Generally, it can be seen that *Construction and Building Materials* is the most influential journal in the research of GO-reinforced cement composites.

It has also strong and wide connections with most other journals in this field. The more quantitative analysis of the influence of these journals is provided in Table 1.

Table 1.
Statistical analysis of journals in GO-reinforced cement composites

Journal source	Total link strength	Number of journal articles	Citations	Avg. pub. Year	Average citations
<i>Carbon</i>	13	4	51	2017	12.8
<i>Cement and Concrete Composites</i>	37	4	93	2016	23.3
<i>Cement and Concrete Research</i>	19	2	32	2016	16.0
<i>Composite Structures</i>	9	2	5	2017	2.5
<i>Composites Part A: Applied Science And Manufacturing</i>	24	2	6	2017	3.0
<i>Construction and Building Materials</i>	117	34	361	2016	10.6
<i>Fuhe Cailiao Xuebao/Acta Materiae Compositae Sinica</i>	1	2	8	2015	4.0
<i>Gongneng Cailiao/Journal Of Functional Materials</i>	7	7	18	2015	2.6
<i>Journal of Materials in Civil Engineering</i>	11	4	46	2016	11.5
<i>Journal of Physics And Chemistry of Solids</i>	19	3	29	2016	9.7
<i>Magazine of Concrete Research</i>	6	2	15	2014	7.5
<i>RSC Advances</i>	37	5	61	2016	12.2
<i>Xinxing Tan Cailiao/New Carbon Materials</i>	10	2	19	2016	9.5

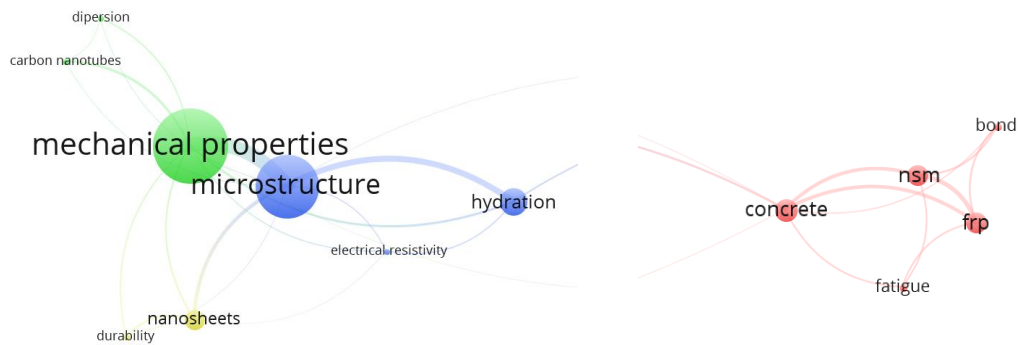
Note: Avg. Pub. Year stands for the average year that the given item (e.g., Journal) publishes the research theme of graphene oxide in cement composites. The same abbreviation applies to the follow-up tables in this paper.

The impacts of a given journal are measured by their total link strength to other peer journals in Table 1, number of articles published, total citations received, and average citation per article. The average publication year is also listed in Table 1 to show the recentness of articles in the journal. Consistent to the visualization displayed in Fig.1, *Construction and Building Materials* ranks in the top in terms of the total link strength, number of publications, and total citations. It should be noticed that the average citation may vary from other measurements. It can be told that journals with highest citation per article related to GO-

reinforced cement composites are: *Cement and Concrete Composites*, *Cement and Concrete Research*, *Carbon*, *RSC Advances*, and *Journal of Materials in Civil Engineering*. It is inferred that though with fewer articles published compared to *Construction and Building Materials*, these journals have made significant contributions to the research community in publishing research findings in GO-reinforced cement composites.

3.3. Keyword analysis

Keywords represent the core contents of existing studies and depict the research areas within a certain domain [38]. From totally 232 keywords extracted through *Scopus* database, the researchers set the minimum number of occurrences at 3 using Author Keyword. By removing generic keywords including *graphene*, *graphene oxide*, *cement*, *cement paste*, *cement composites*, *cementitious materials*, and further combining keywords with the same semantic meanings (e.g., *strength*, *mechanical properties*, and *mechanical strength*), totally 13 keywords were identified. Fig.3 displays these major keywords and their inter-relatedness.



Note: NSF stands for near-surface mounted

Fig.3. Co-occurrence of keywords

It can be found in Fig.3 that mechanical properties and microstructure have been the two main research focuses. The connection line shows that microstructure study is highly related to the hydration of cement, including the early-age hydration [39,40]. The co-occurrences between microstructure and hydration can be found in numerous studies [1,41-42]. In comparison, durability has not been sufficiently studied. The existing studies [15,44,45] of

durability have more been based on GO in the form of nanosheets. Studies [46,47] of mechanical properties were more closely co-occurring with dispersion and the form of GO in carbon nanotubes. Dispersion problem of GO nanosheets in alkaline cement matrix is another issue that restricts the further application of GO [49]. The cluster analysis also shows that these keywords (i.e., concrete, fatigue, NSM or near-surface mounted, bond, and FRP) [50-53] tended to form their own inter-related network with weaker connections to the remaining keywords. The more quantitative measurements of keywords are provided in Table 2.

Table 2.

Statistical summaries of keywords studied in cement composites reinforced by GO

Keywords	Total link strength	Occurrences	Avg. Pub. Year*	Average citations
Bond	3	3	2017	1.7
Carbon Nanotubes	3	3	2017	5.0
Concrete	8	8	2017	2.5
Dispersion	2	3	2017	6.7
Durability	3	3	2016	4.7
Electrical Resistivity	3	3	2017	5.0
Fatigue	3	3	2017	0.7
FRP	7	7	2017	1.4
Hydration	9	12	2015	13.3
Mechanical Properties	20	33	2016	7.1
Microstructure	22	28	2016	10.6
Nanosheets	6	9	2016	4.6
NSM	7	7	2017	1.4

Consistent to the visualization in Fig.3, mechanical properties and microstructure top Table 2 by their total ink strength and occurrences. However, it is also noticed that cement hydration is the keyword that have received the most attention in the research of composites reinforced by GO, followed by microstructure, which is highly related to the study of hydration. Hydration is also the research topic that has been published earlier, with the average publication year in 2015, compared to other newly emerging keywords which are mostly published around 2017 (e.g., concrete and dispersion).

3.4. Authorship analysis

Awareness of existing scientific collaboration networks in a research field enhances the access to specialties and expertise, improves productivities, and prevent scholars' isolation within the academic community [28]. Science mapping was applied to study the most productive researchers and the collaboration among them. Among the totally 335 authors identified in *VOSViewer*, the researchers further set the minimum number of publications and the minimum number of citations of an author to be 3 and 30 respectively. A total of 21 authors met the thresholds. Among them, the most productive authors are visualized in Fig 4.

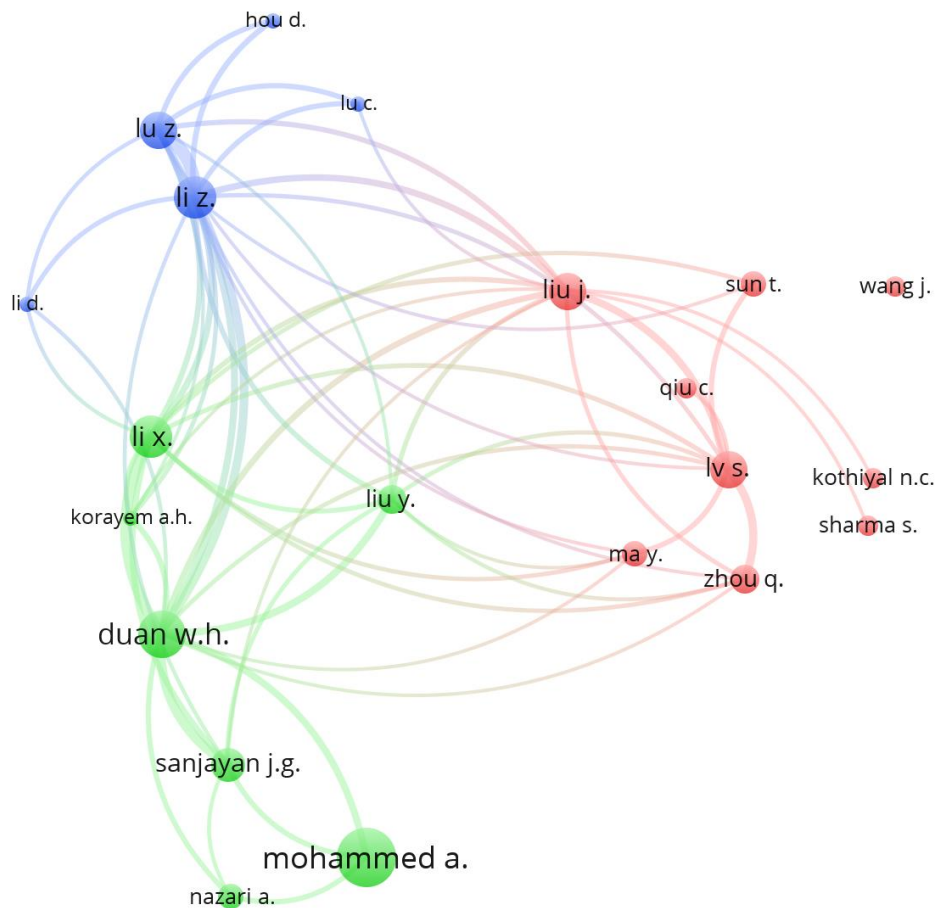


Fig.4. Productive scholars in the research of GO-reinforced cementitious composites

The collaboration network can be found from the clusters and connections lines shown in Fig.4. These most productive scholars (e.g., Duan W.H., Mohammed A., and Lv S.) all have established their research collaboration network. Strong collaborations among researchers can

be found through science mapping. For example, Lu Z. and Li Z have co-authored in multiple publications [42,54-56]. Lv S. has been leading the research within the cluster in multiple research outputs [4-6,15,41,44-45,57-59]. Quantitative measurements provided in Table 3 offer more insights on the impact of these scholars.

Table 3.
Quantitative analysis of scholars active in the research of GO-reinforced cementitious composites

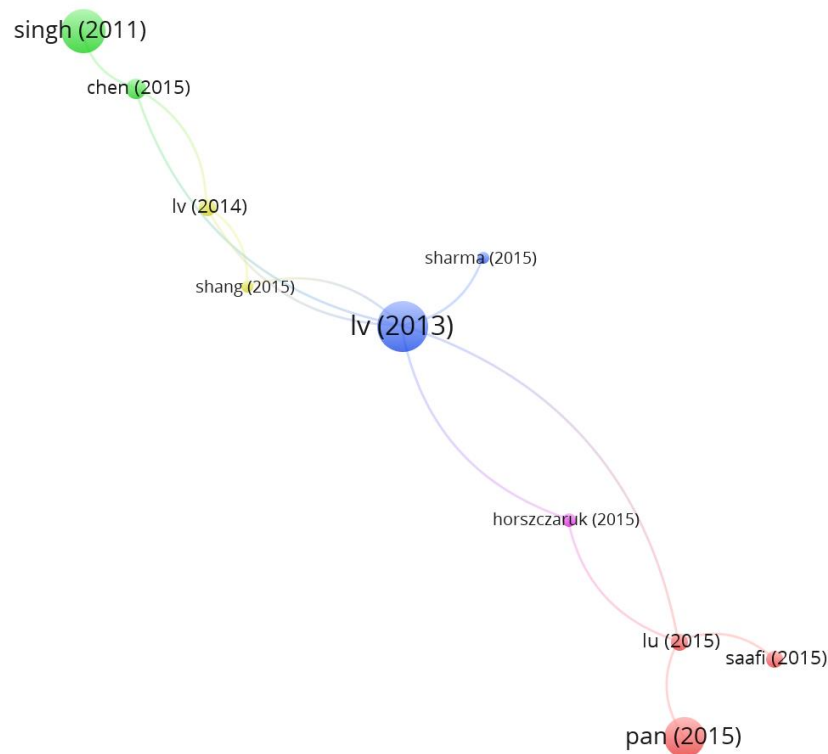
Author	Total link strength	Publications	Citations	Avg. pub. Year	Average citation
Duan W.H.	202	10	174	2016	17.4
Hou D.	65	3	54	2016	18.0
Korayem A.H.	83	3	123	2015	41.0
Kothiyal N.C.	50	4	35	2016	8.8
Li D.	64	3	107	2016	35.7
Li X.	163	9	96	2017	10.7
Li Z.	180	9	90	2016	10.0
Liu J.	155	8	168	2015	21.0
Liu Y.	125	6	138	2016	23.0
Lu C.	69	3	43	2015	14.3
Lu Z.	151	8	85	2016	10.6
Lv S.	145	8	155	2015	19.4
Ma Y.	98	5	142	2014	28.4
Mohammed A.	84	13	44	2017	3.4
Nazari A.	58	5	33	2016	6.6
Qiu C.	68	4	111	2014	27.8
Sanjayan J.G.	122	7	54	2017	7.7
Sharma S.	50	4	35	2016	8.8
Sun T.	92	5	131	2014	26.2
Wang J.	39	4	58	2016	14.5
Zhou Q.	115	6	155	2014	25.8

According to Table 3, most productive scholars measured by total link strength, number of publications, and total citations include Duan W.H., Li Z., Liu J., Lu Z., Lv S., Sanjayan J.G., and Zhou Q. The average citation per publication differs from other measurement items in Table 3. Korayem A.H. and Li D., although with only three journal articles published, top the average citation among all scholars, indicating the significance of their research in reinforcing cement composites with GO. Other scholars with significant contribution to the research community include Ma Y., Qiu C., Sun T., Zhou Q., and Liu Y., most of whom fall

into the cluster of Lv S shown in Fig.4. The average publication year indicates that scholars that have been active and productive with more recent publications, including Li X., Mohammed A., and Sanjayan J.G.

3.5. Citation of articles

Journal articles that have received the highest citations were summarized. Setting the minimum number of citations of a journal article at 20, totally 19 out of 113 articles were extracted. Among them articles received highest citations are visualized in Fig.5.



Note: Only the first author of each selected article is displayed in *VOSviewer*.

Fig.5. Mapping of most influential articles in GO used in cement composites

The connection lines in Fig.5 identify the inter-relatedness of articles. The number of citations of these most influential articles are listed in Table 4.

Table 4.
Articles that have received highest citations by February 2018

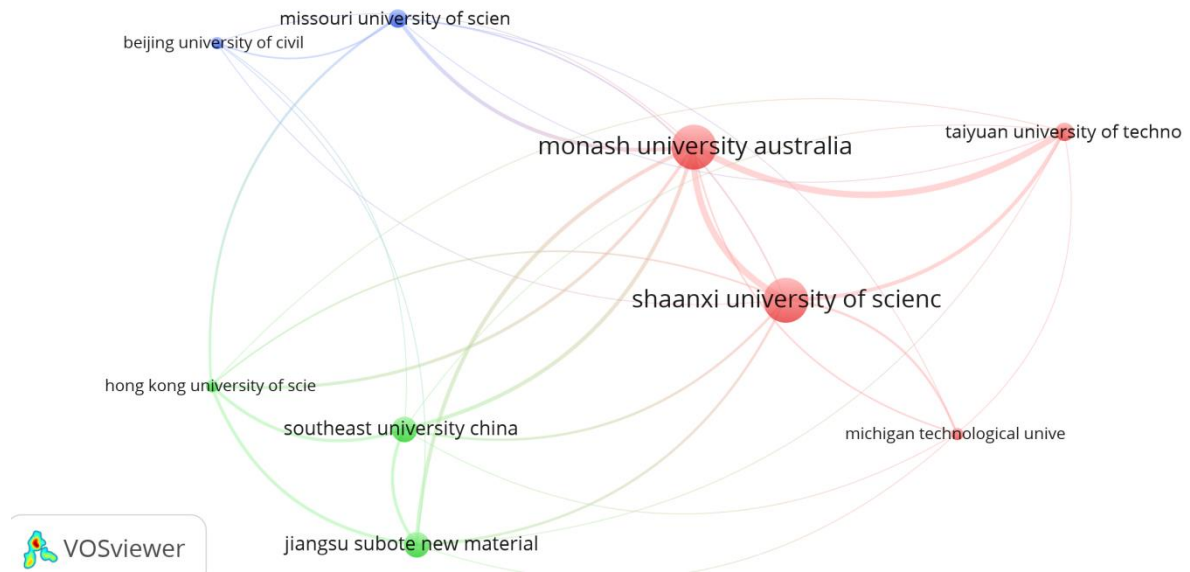
Article	Title	Citation
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Shang et al. (2015)	Effect of graphene oxide on the rheological properties of cement pastes [60]	22
Chen et al. (2015)	Graphene oxide-deposited carbon fiber/cement composites for electromagnetic interference shielding application [11]	36
Horszczaruk et al. (2015)	Nanocomposite of cement/graphene oxide - Impact on hydration kinetics and Young's modulus [61]	24
Pan et al. (2015)	Mechanical properties and microstructure of a graphene oxide-cement composite [62]	71
Lu et al. (2015)	Mechanism of cement paste reinforced by graphene oxide/carbon nanotubes composites with enhanced mechanical properties [47]	30
Saafi et al. (2015)	Enhanced properties of graphene/fly ash geopolymeric composite cement [17]	30
Sharma and Kothiyal (2015)	Influence of graphene oxide as dispersed phase in cement mortar matrix in defining the crystal patterns of cement hydrates and its effect on mechanical, microstructural and crystallization properties [63]	23
Lv et al. (2014)	Effect of GO nanosheets on shapes of cement hydration crystals and their formation process [1]	31
Lv et al. (2013)	Effect of graphene oxide nanosheets on microstructure and mechanical properties of cement composites [59]	89
Singh et al. (2011)	Graphene oxide/ferrofluid/cement composites for electromagnetic interference shielding application [64]	76

It can be found from Table 4 that articles with highest citations basically focus on the research of cement hydration, mechanical properties, micro-structure and related mechanism within GO-reinforced cement composites.

3.6. Research institutions

Institutions with high impacts on the research community of GO-reinforced cement composites were summarized. Setting minimum number of publications and minimum number of citations to be 2 and 10 respectively in *VOSViewer*, 10 out of 223 institutions were extracted as shown in Fig.6.



Note: The names of institutions may not be completely displayed in *VOSviewer*. The full names of these institutions can be found in Table 5.

Fig.6. Science mapping of institutions active in the research of GO-reinforced cement composites

Three main clusters are identified in Fig.6. International collaboration among institutions can be found in each of the three clusters, for example, the collaboration between Hong Kong and mainland of China, between China and U.S., as well as among China, Australia, and U.S. According to the node size and thickness of collection lines, Monash University Australia and Shanxi University of Science and Technology China have been most productive in the research of GO-reinforced cement composites. Quantitative measurements of the research impacts of these institutions are provided in Table 5.

Table 5.
Measurements of research impacts of institutions in GO-reinforced cement composites

Institution	Total link strength	Number of articles	Total Citations	Avg. pub. year	Average citation
Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture China	6	2	19	2016	9.5
Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	18	2	43	2016	21.5
Jiangsu Subote New Material Co., Ltd. China	19	4	22	2017	5.5
Michigan Technological University United States	9	2	28	2016	14.0
Missouri University of Science and Technology United States	14	3	24	2017	8.0

Monash University Australia	40	7	129	2016	18.4
Shaanxi University of Science And Technology China	28	7	170	2014	24.3
Southeast University China	19	4	22	2017	5.5
Taiyuan University of Technology China	19	3	21	2017	7.0

Five out of the totally ten research-active institutions listed in Table 5 come from the mainland of China, the rest institutions are from U.S., Australia, and Hong Kong respectively. Consistent with the findings in Fig.6, Monash University Australia and Shanxi University of Science and Technology China top Table 5 based on their total link strength, number of publications, and total citations. Both universities are also among the institutions with highest average citation. Shanxi University of Science and Technology China is also the institution with longer history of established research profile in GO-reinforced cement composites. Other institutions have been more recently involved in the same research area, such as Missouri University of Science and Technology United States and Southeast University China.

4. Discussion and findings

Compared to other more widely studied area in construction materials (e.g., recycled aggregate concrete), the limited studies (i.e., 113 journal articles found in *Scopus*) of GO applications in cementitious materials indicate that GO reinforced cement composites is a relatively new research direction. The first journal article in GO reinforced cement composites was published in 2011 and few studies were found before 2014. Since 2015, these studies have been skyrocketing year by year, indicating the emerging research direction of adopting GO to reinforce cementitious materials, due to its extraordinary properties [54]. However, barriers that restrict GO's real-world application have not been well addressed, such as agglomeration [48]. GO have been studied in multiple forms and sizes, such as nanosheets [65], nanoplatelets [66], and aggregates [56]. Currently the research in cement

composites reinforced by GO is still at the early stage. The main themes and future research directions can be summarized in terms of the cement composites' workability, the formation mechanism and performance control of hydration products' microstructure, mechanical properties of cement composites, durability, and volume stability.

4.1. *GO types and preparation*

GO exists in multiple forms, such as GO nanosheets [4] and GO nanotubes [67]. These commonly studied GO types and the method of their preparation are summarized in Table 6.

Table 6.
Summary of literature on preparing various types of GO

Type of GO	Method of preparation	Reference
GO	In-situ reduced GO	Saafi [17]
GO-encapsulated silica fume (GOSF)	The combination of modified silica fume and GO by electrostatic action to form suspension using magnetic stirring	Shang [60]
Single-walled GO-carbon nanotubes	Adopting Hummers method, GO being composited with single-walled carbon nanotubes	Li [67]
GO-deposited carbon fiber (GO-CF)	Using electrophoretic deposition and GO being prepared adopting the Hummers method	Chen [11]
Polycarboxylate (PC) and GO nanosheet composites (GON-PCS)	The copolymerization caused by GO nanosheet and the monomers of polycarboxylic acid-based water-reducer	Lv [4]
GO and Polyetheramine (GOM)	Synthesis of chemically functionalized GO through the reaction of Polyetheramine and GO	Wang [68]

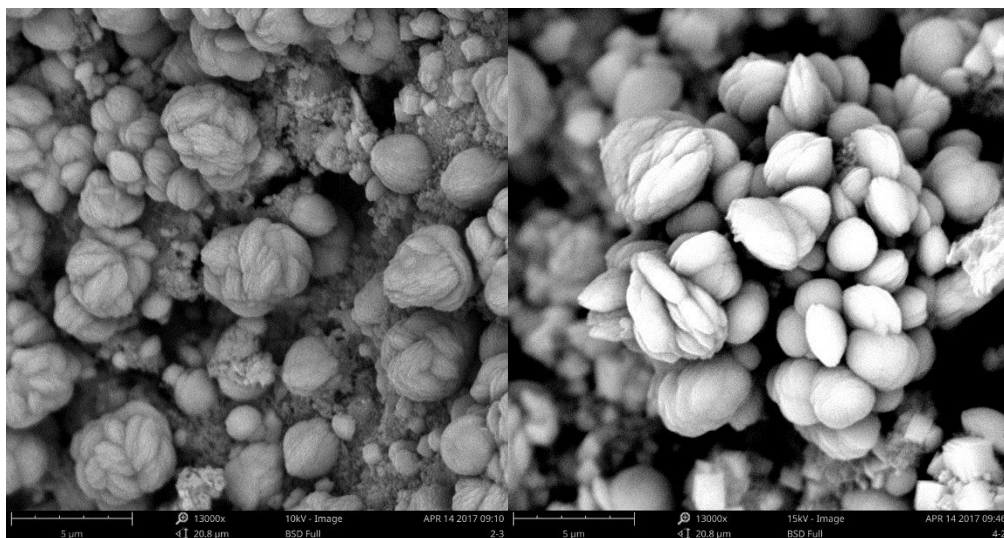
4.2. *Cement composites' workability*

The fast movement and increasing applications of high-rise and long-span structures require a better concrete performance. Self-compacting concrete has been successfully applied in practice. Nevertheless, multiple studies [55,62,69-71] indicated that GO would reduce the fluidity of the cement slurry and increase its viscosity, further affecting concrete workability. Wang et al.[69] found that cement slurry's fluid loss would reach 70%, with its viscosity increased by 1,850% when cementitious materials were added with 0.05% GO by weight. GO is a two-dimensional carbon allotrope [12] and GO sheets tend to be hydrophilic [72]. Therefore, GO increased cement pastes' viscosity due to its two-dimensional planar honeycomb lattice [73]microstructure, high specific surface area, and hydrophilic feature

[5,6,74]. Although there have been studies [68,75] attempting to improve the rheological properties of cement-based composites, the problem of slump loss has not been completely solved. Coarse aggregate in ready-mix concrete would further increase the internal friction resistance, causing difficulties in construction. Further research is needed to explore the feasibility of adopting the modern molecular cutting and grafting technology and applying GO in multi-functional chemical admixture in improving concrete workability and reducing slump loss. There is a large potential for applying GO-reinforced cementitious composites (e.g., concrete). More research is needed in improving the workability of concrete containing GO, [for example, applying the self-assembly or morphological technologies \[88\] to incorporate GO in chemical admixture to improve concrete workability.](#)

4.3. Formation mechanism of cement hydration products

Hydration products determine the performance of cement-based composites. Research [1,4-6] has shown that GO has a significant effect in the cement hydration products. Lv et al. [5] observed that at the existence of GO, the hydration products tended to be well-ordered crystalline or petal-like shapes [as shown in Fig.7.](#)



[Fig.7. Cement hydration products in crystalline or petal-like shapes](#)

The pores were more uniform and smaller as GO had the sheet layers with higher strength and toughness, and hence enhancing the growth of cement hydration products. Jiang

and Wang [77] and Wang et al.[69] supported the finding of Lv et al.[5].However, the research of Horszczaruk et al.[61] showed that the addition of GO did not cause significant differences in the formation and shapes of hydration products. Cui et al.[78] further disagreed with Lv et al.[5]that the crystalline or petal-shaped substances were not part of hydration products, but just calcium carbonate due to the carbonation reaction when preparing the sample of cement composites. The understanding of the formation mechanism and shapes of hydration products were further explored by Lv et al.[44,57] focusing on controlling the shapes of hydration products by doping GO nanosheets. The formation mechanism of cement hydration products involving GO is illustrated in Fig.8.

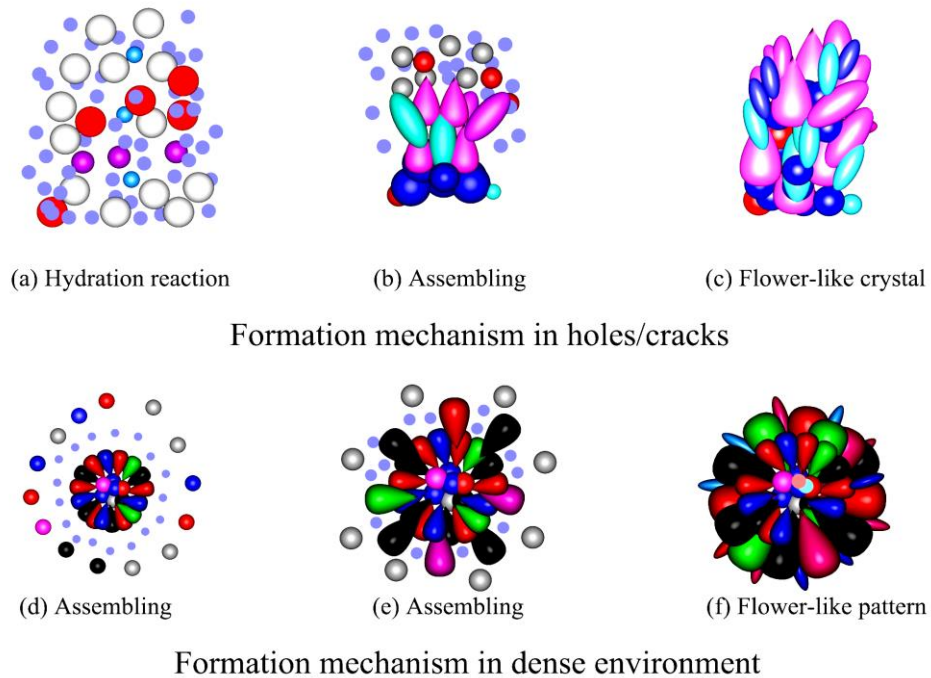


Fig.8. The formation mechanism of hydration products in well-ordered crystalline or petal-like shapes (adapted from Lv et al.[44]).

Future research can target on altering the microstructure of cement composites reinforced by GO in order to achieve the desired performance of composite materials. Further research can also be performed to simulate the hydration process using molecular dynamics method

adopted by Hou et al.[79] and Fan et al.[80], and to establish a microstructure model of hydration products.

4.4. Mechanical properties

The mechanical properties of cement composites reinforced with GOs have been relatively more widely studied compared to other themes (e.g., durability). Unlike the formation mechanism of hydration products which have raised more arguments in the research community, existing studies [5,6,46,69,81-83] have generally agreed that GO improves the mechanical properties of cementitious composites. However, there are inconsistencies of the increase rate by adding GO. An analysis of these studies [11,41,60,62] revealed a wide range of strength increase rate of GO-reinforced composites, from 15% to 160% in compressive strength increase, and 18% to 185% in split tensile strength increase. This wide range of strength increase rate could be partly explained by the mixture percentage differences of GO in cement composites (i.e., from 0.02% to 4 %) as well as the preparation of GO samples [84], such as GO sheets or single wall carbon nanotubes [67], graphene oxide encapsulated silica fume [60], and GO-deposited carbon fiber [10] [11]. Besides the dosage of GO additives, other factors such as surface chemistry, size, charge, and defects of graphene structures [85] could also affect the resulted mechanical performance of cement composites. The longer-term mechanical properties of cement composites reinforced with GO has not been sufficiently studied. The researchers are also concerned on the reduction of the long-term strength of cement composites due to the delayed formation of calcium alum under high temperature. The effects of high temperature in properties of concrete containing GO has raised research attention [86]. Few studies can be found so far addressing the issue of whether GO could prevent this long-term strength loss. The other concern is whether GO could enhance the resistance to material fatigue in cement composites, as material fatigue is a widely concerned issue.

4.5. Durability

Compared to the mechanical properties, durability of GO-reinforced cement composites have not been sufficiently studied. The durability issue of cementitious materials covers a wide scope, including reinforcement corrosion caused by chloride or carbonation, freeze-thaw cycle, and alkali aggregate reaction, etc. GO can be directly correlated with the corrosion resistance of graphene-reinforced concrete [87]. Mohammed et al.[14] found that GO could reduce the penetration depth of chloride ions. The reduced penetration depth could be explained by the inter-connected GO layers which form the sponge-shaped structure to capture chloride ions [14]. Tong et al.[87] found that the anti-freezing performance of GO-reinforced mortar was worse than the standard mortar, possibly due to the absorption and desorption of nano-level pores within mortar. Lv et al.[44] revealed that GO-reinforced composites could reduce the permeability depth by 72%, improve the dynamic modulus of elasticity by 78% after 100 freeze-thaw cycles, and decrease the 28-day's carbonation depth by 66%. The improved durability by adding GO nanosheets into cement composites was due to the orderly formed crystal-like hydration products which reduced the cracking and hazardous pores in the microstructure [44]. Despite of these few studies, there have been so far limited investigation in these common durability issues for GO-reinforced cement composites. Specifically, limited studies have focused on analyzing the mechanism and establishing the theoretical models within durability issues. More studies can be performed to address the GO performance in an alkali or alkali paste as it has been found by Ghazizadeh et al.[88] that GO would be reduced with its functional groups at a high PH.

4.6. Other research themes

The volume stability of cementitious composites affects the cracking sensitivity of concrete structure in terms of autogenous shrinkage, plastic shrinkage, drying shrinkage, and temperature deformation and creep. The mechanisms of these deformations, although

varying, are related to the microstructural change within cement composites, change of hydration products' density, and viscous flow. Adding GO into cement composites would significantly affect the pore structure and hydration of cement composites, leading to the further effects on volume stability. Nevertheless, there have been few studies investigating the volume stability of GO-reinforced cement composites. It should also be noticed that most existing studies focused on applying GO into cement slurry or mortar, but with limited studies of GO applications in concrete. As concrete is the most widely used construction materials [89], more studies on GO applied in concrete should be conducted in the future. Future research directions in GO-reinforced concrete should be extended from the perspective of material properties to structural application, and ultimately leading to the application of GO-reinforced concrete in construction practice.

5. Conclusions

Aiming to investigate the current status of research in graphene oxide-reinforced cementitious composites and provide the corresponding research directions, this review-based study adopted a holistic approach incorporating both scientometric analysis and in-depth review of existing literature. The research in graphene oxide-reinforced cementitious composites is a relatively new yet emerging area in modern cementitious materials. The first publication in this area was found in 2011, and only 113 journal articles were found up to February 2018. The research in graphene oxide-reinforced cement composites has gained increasing popularity especially since 2015. It is expected that more near-future studies will be published in this area. The scientometric analysis revealed that:

- *Construction and Building Materials* was the most influential journal in publishing studies related to graphene oxide-reinforced cement composites based on its total link strength, number of articles published, and citations;
- mechanical properties and microstructure were the most frequently studied keywords.

Microstructure has been found with high inter-relatedness with cement hydration. In comparison, other areas have not been sufficiently researched, including durability, cement hydration, dispersion of GO, and material fatigue;

- most influential and productive scholars in the area of graphene oxide-reinforced cement composites were identified, including Duan W.H., Lv S., Mohammed A., Li X., Li Z., Liu, J., and Lu, Z. The research network led by Lv S. had significant contribution to the academic field, with multiple researchers receiving high citation rates per publication;
- journal articles receiving the highest citations and institutions active in the research of graphene oxide-reinforced cement composites were also identified to provide a macro picture of the scholarly community worldwide.

Further in-depth review of literature indicated that the formation of differently-shaped cement hydration products has not been well understood. There have been arguments among researchers regarding how graphene oxide would affect the cement hydration products. Multiple other themes remain to be explored, such as the microscopic mechanical properties of hydration products from cement composites reinforced with graphene oxide. More research has focused on the mechanical properties of graphene oxide-reinforced cement composites, but the durability issue remain under-studied. Recommendations for near-future research are provided below:

- effective method in improving the workability of cementitious materials when reinforced with graphene oxide;
- further studies of the formation mechanism of cement hydration products, and how to adapt the microstructure of graphene oxide-reinforced cement composites to achieve desired properties of composites;
- studies on the long-term mechanical properties of graphene oxide-reinforced cement composites;

- durability evaluation of graphene oxide-reinforced cement composites based on different graphene oxide types (e.g., nanosheets, nanotubes, and graphene oxide with fiber, etc.);
- volume stability issue within graphene oxide-reinforced cement composites;
- experimental studies and applications of graphene oxide in concrete from both the material and structural perspectives.

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