ISSN:2348-2079

Volume-5 Issue-1

International Journal of Intellectual Advancements and Research in Engineering Computations

Experimental analysis of pervious concrete

[1]V.Nandhini,[2]K. Karthiga priya, [3]K.V.Chandhiya ,[4] Mr. S. Sankar
[1,2,3]PG Scholars, [4]Associate professor, Department of Civil Engineering, Nandha Engineering College (Autonomous),Erode.
E-Mail : nandhucivil351620@gmail.com

***Abstract*-Conceptual Pervious cement is a zero-droop, open reviewed material comprising of pressure driven bond, coarse total, admixtures and water. Since pervious cement contains next to zero fine totals, for example, sand, it is now and then alluded to as "no-fines" concrete. It is an exceptional sort of cement having a high void substance of around 30%, which can give a water stream rate around 0.34 cm/second. Pervious cement has a huge open pore structure subsequently less warmth stockpiling and speedier. Pervious cement likewise locate its powerful application in low stacking force stopping asphalts, trails, walkways and expressways. The pervious cement is considered as an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for giving contamination control, storm administration and appropriate improvement.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Pervious concrete is one of the main materials utilized by the solid business as GREEN industry rehearses for giving contamination control, storm water administration and reasonable plan. The expanded enthusiasm for pervious concrete is because of those advantages in tempest water administration feasible. Its most basic applications incorporate parking garages, carports, walkways, lanes and other light movement territories. It can catch the surface region spillover of water and evacuate follow poisons. Pervious solid asphalts can't deal with the surface region spillover from the asphalt, it can likewise be intended to deal with encompassing overflow. Pervious concrete can be characterized as an open reviewed or "no-fines" solid that permits rain to permeate through to the basic sub-base. It is a zero-droop, open-reviewed material comprising of pressure driven concrete, coarse total, admixtures and water. In the truant of fine totals, pervious cement has associated pores estimate go from 2 to 8 mm, and the void substance normally goes from 15% to 25% with compressive quality of 2.8MPa to 28MPa (however quality of 2.8 to 10 MPa are normal). The depleting rate of pervious solid asphalt will differ with total size and thickness of the blend, however will by and large fall inside the scope of 81 to 730 L/Min/m2.

Three key execution qualities have been recognized for pervious cement. These incorporate thickness (unit weight), compressive quality, and void substance. Pervious cement is not indicated or acknowledged in view of quality. Acknowledgment is typically in light of the thickness (unit weight) of the set up asphalt. The thickness (unit weight) of pervious cement normally extends from 100 to 125 lb/ft3 (1600 to 2000 kg/m3). An adequate resilience is give or take 5 lb/ft3 (80 kg/m3) of the plan thickness. The compressive quality of pervious cement is more often than not in the vicinity of 500 and 4,000 psi (3.4 and 27.6 MPa), contingent upon the application, and the void substance is regularly determined at 15 to 25%.

II. MATERIALS USED

Cement - Ordinary Portland cement of review 53 is utilized as a part of the pervious cement and the concrete is utilized as a coupling material.

Coarse aggregate - Locally accessible pulverized blue rock stones adjusting to reviewed total of ostensible size 12.5 mm according to Seems to be: 383 – 1970. Smashed rock total with particular gravity of 2.77 and going through 4.75 mm strainer and will be utilized for throwing all examples. A few examinations infer that most extreme size of coarse total ought to be confined in quality of the composite. Notwithstanding bond glue – total proportion, total sort impacts concrete dimensional dependability.

Water - Water utilized for blending ought to be compact drinking water having pH values between 6 to 8 and it ought to be free from natural matters and the strong substance ought to be inside as far as possible according to IS 456-2000 and fitting in with IS 3025-1964. In the present test concentrate the water accessible inside the school grounds is utilized for all reasons.

Glass fiber - Glass filaments are the most flexible modern materials known today. All most all glass strands are determined containing silica. They display helpful mass properties, for example, hardness, straight forwardness imperviousness to compound assault, dependability and idleness, and fiber properties, for example, quality, adaptability and solidness.

Silica Fume - This by-result of silicone generation comprises of superfine round particles which altogether increment the quality and solidness of cement. It can supplant concrete in amounts of 5-12%.

The American Concrete Institute(ACI) characterizes silica smolder as "fine non-crystalline silica delivered in electric bend heaters as a by-result of the generation of natural silicon or amalgams containing silicon"(ACI 116R).It is typically a dim hued powder fairly like Portland bond or some fly fiery remains. Silica smoke is generally arranged as a supplementary cementitious material. This term alludes to materials that are utilized as a part of cement notwithstanding Portland bond.

Debris - Reusing as a piece of natural contemplations has turned into a typical element in the development business. Development and obliteration (C&D) flotsam and jetsam is the waste material that outcomes from the development, remodel, or annihilation of any structure including, streets and extensions.

Reusing is regularly sought after as the most ecologically ideal technique for overseeing C&D flotsam and jetsam. Finding a business opportunity for a recyclable waste item is the most imperative stride in setting up the reusing program.

III. MIX PROPORTION

Based on ACI 522R-06
Pervious concrete of strength 20Mpa
Design average cube strength at 28 days
20/0.75 = 26.66 N/mm2
A/C = 3
Optimum W/C ratio = 0.4
Density of Concrete = 2500 Kg/m3
Bulk Density of Cement = 1700 Kg/m3
Bulk Density of coarse aggregate = 1670 Kg/m3
Cement: Aggregate: Water 1: 3: 0.4
Quantities of materials per m3 concrete:
Cement: 373 Kg/m3
Coarse aggregate: 1242 Kg/m3
Water: 165 Kg/m3
Silica fume (10%): 41Kg/m3
Glass fiber (1% & 2%): 16Kg/m3, 33Kg/m3

IV. EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS

A. COMPOSITION

The quality and conduct of cement essentially relies on the materials utilized and its arrangement additionally fluctuates as needs be. Pervious cement was threw for 7, 14, 28 days test with two admixtures of glass fiber and silica seethe as a halfway substitution of concrete and coarse total was mostly supplanted with flotsam and jetsam. Rate of Glass fiber utilized is 1% and 2% as for the volume of cement. Bond was supplanted with 10% of silica smoke. Coarse total was supplanted mostly with 20% with debris.

B. PLAIN PERVIOUS CONCRETE

For 2 cubes and 2 cylinders

Materials	Cube (Kg)	Cylinder (Kg)
Cement	4.17	6.58
Coarse aggregate	12.51	19.71
Water	0.55	0.87

C. SILICA FUME PERVIOUS CONCRETE

For 2 cubes and 2 cylinders

Materials	Cube (Kg)	Cylinder (Kg)
Cement	3.753	5.92
Coarse aggregate	12.51	19.71
Water	0.55	0.87
Silica fume (10%)	0.417	0.658

D. 1% GLASS FIBER PERVIOUS CONCRETE

For 6 cubes and 6 cylinders

Materials	Cube (Kg)	Cylinder (Kg)
Cement	8.34	13.14
Coarse aggregate	25.02	39.48
Water	3.33	5.25
Silica fume (10%)	0.834	1.314
Glass fiber (1%)	0.33	0.52

E. 2% GLASS FIBER PERVIOUS CONCRETE

For 6 cubes and 6 cylinders

Materials	Cube (Kg)	Cylinder (Kg)
Cement	8.34	13.14
Coarse	25.02	39.48

aggregate		
Water	3.33	5.25
Silica fume (10%)	0.834	1.314
Glass fiber (2%)	0.66	1.04

V. CONCRETE CASTING

Casting - The round and hollow form and cubical shape of standard example size is utilized for the throwing reason.

Cube shaped form – 150*300 mm

Cylindrical form – 150*150*150 mm

At first the solid is threw for various test outcomes and the casting depends on routine, in part utilizing silica rage, supplanting flotsam and jetsam with silica smolder, somewhat supplanting totals with garbage of 1% and supplanting trash with 2% along the glass fiber is threw. While throwing legitimate blending and less water substance is utilized as a part of specific.

The casting system is same for the all blend extents and it is important to apply oil before throwing.

Compacting - Normally standard cement requires more compaction where great compaction will bring about great quality angle though in pervious the whole cement is took into account less compaction as over compaction will diminish the porousness of water stream level.

Curing - Curing is took into consideration three diverse days and according to standard curing for 7 days,14 days, and 28 days is permitted according to (ACI).The test results are acquired for nowadays and results demonstrates a significant increment in the quality in 14 and 28 days contrasting with 7 day quality outcome where 28 days curing is recommended for the great quality level.

VI. TEST ON HARDENDED CONCRETE

A. COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH TEST

Out of many test applied to the concrete, this is the utmost important which gives an idea about all the characteristics of concrete. By this single test one judge that whether Concreting has been done properly or not. Compressive strength of concrete depends on many factors such as water-cement ratio, cement strength, quality of concrete material, quality control during production of concrete etc.

For cube test two types of specimens either cubes of 15 cm X 15 cm X 15 cm or 10cm X 10 cm x 10 cm depending upon the size of aggregate are used. For most of the works cubical moulds of size 15 cm x 15cm x 15 cm are commonly used.

S.No	Concrete type	7days	14days	28days
1	Plain pervious concrete	0.78	-	1.0
2	Silica fume pervious concrete	1.02	-	1.26
3	Glass fiber pervious concrete 1%	0.84	0.9	1.05
4	Glass fiber pervious concrete 2%	0.62	0.7	0.75

The compressive strength is calculated by using the formula.

$$\text{Compressive strength} = \frac{\textbf{load (P)}}{\textbf{area(A)}}$$

Where,

P - load is in KN

A - Area of cube in mm^2.

B. SPILT TENSILE STRENGTH TEST

The tensile strength of concrete is one of the basic and important properties. Splitting tensile strength test on concrete cylinder is a method to determine the tensile strength of concrete. The concrete is very weak in tension due to its brittle nature and is not expected to resist the direct tension. The tensile strength of the specimen is calculated using the mentioned formula.

$$\text{Split Tensile Strength} = \frac{2P}{\pi DL}$$

Where ,

P = compressive load on the cylinder,

L = Length of the cylinder,

D = Diameter of the cylinder.

C. PERMEABILITY TEST

The permeability test is a measure of the rate of the flow of water through soil. In this test, water is forced by a known constant pressure through a soil specimen of known dimensions and the rate of flow is determined.

The coefficient of permeability (k) was determined by Equation:

k = (aL/At)LN(h1/h2)

Where,

k = coefficient of permeability (mm/min)

a = cross sectional area of the standpipe (mm2)

L = length of the specimen (mm)

A = cross sectional area of the specimen (mm2)

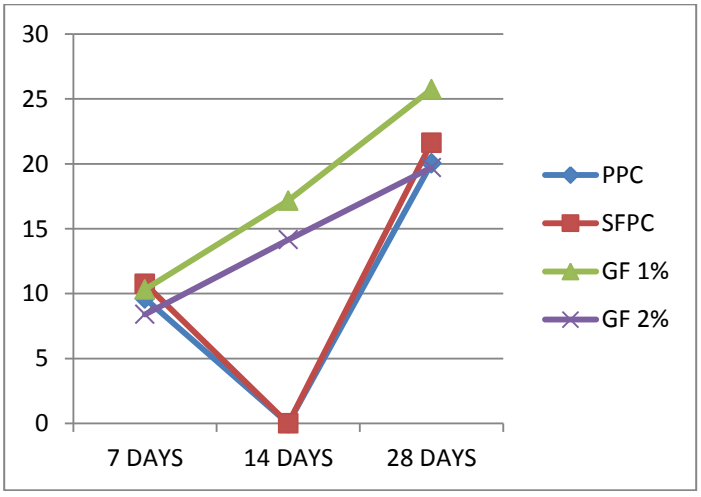
t = time for water level to reach from h1 to h2 (sec.)

h1 = initial water level (mm)

h2 = final water level (mm)

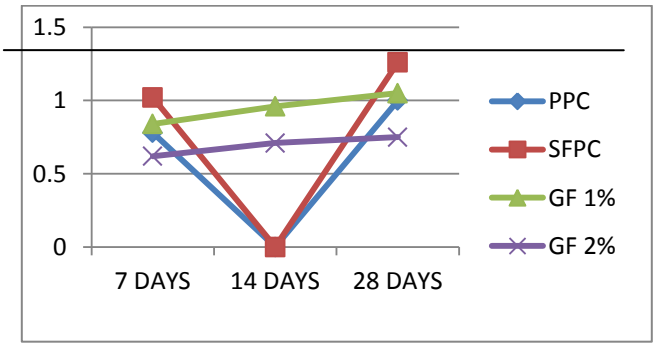
VII. RESULT ANALYSIS

A. COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH



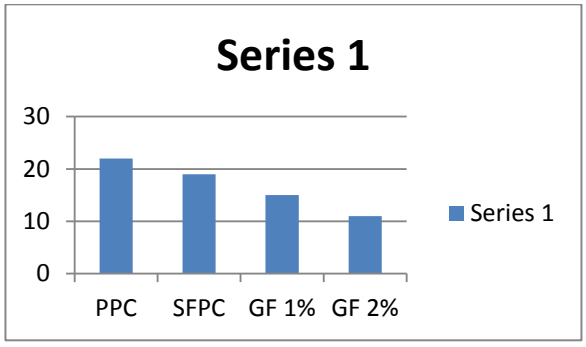
B. SPLIT TENSILE STRENGTH

S.No.	Concrete type	7 days	14 days	28 days
1	Plain pervious concrete	9.63	-	20.03
2	Silica fume pervious concrete	10.75	-	21.62
3	Glass fiber pervious concrete 1%	10.32	17.16	25.73
4	Glass fiber pervious concrete 2%	8.4	14.15	19.74



S.No.	Concrete type	Permeability cm/min
1	Plain pervious concrete	22
2	Silica fume pervious concrete	19
3	Glass fiber pervious concrete 1%	15
4	Glass fiber pervious concrete 2%	11

C. PERMEABILITY TEST ON CYLINDER



VIII. CONCLUSION

Pervious concrete is a most difficult assets where it is exceedingly valuable to spare the water in various examples. Be that as it may, the central point is that the pervious concrete is low in quality when contrasted with the ordinary standard concrete as the void substance for porousness is kept up with less compaction level. On the other part it is a no fine total where it significantly manages the void proportion. The admixtures like glass fiber, silica rage, and the utilization of the flotsam and jetsam are the focal points where the quality are expanded to a considered level.

We might want to reason that the utilization of pervious concrete is low in, India while contrasting with different nations. In this way, the best possible mindfulness ought to be given to build up the utilization of pervious solid which will expand the water assets and free from different toxins.

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